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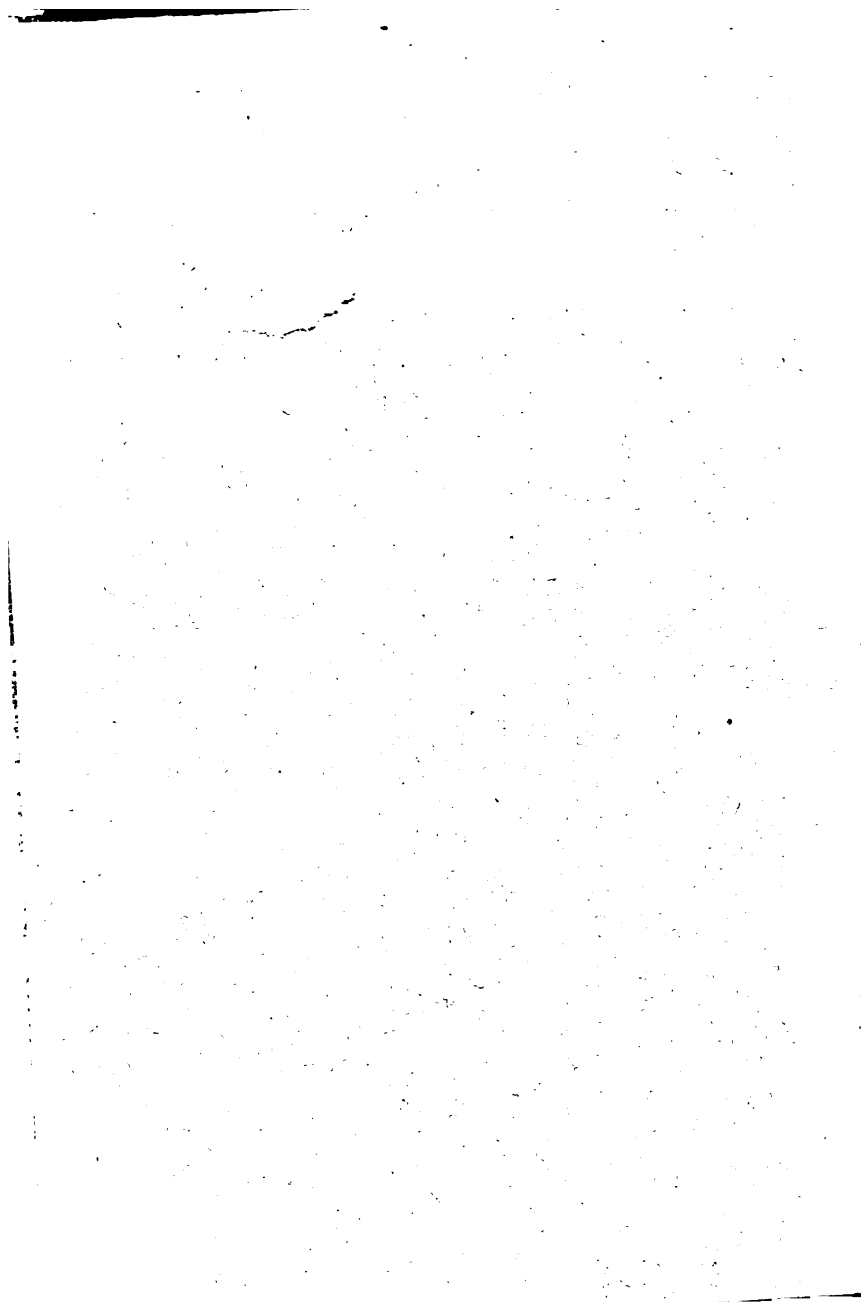
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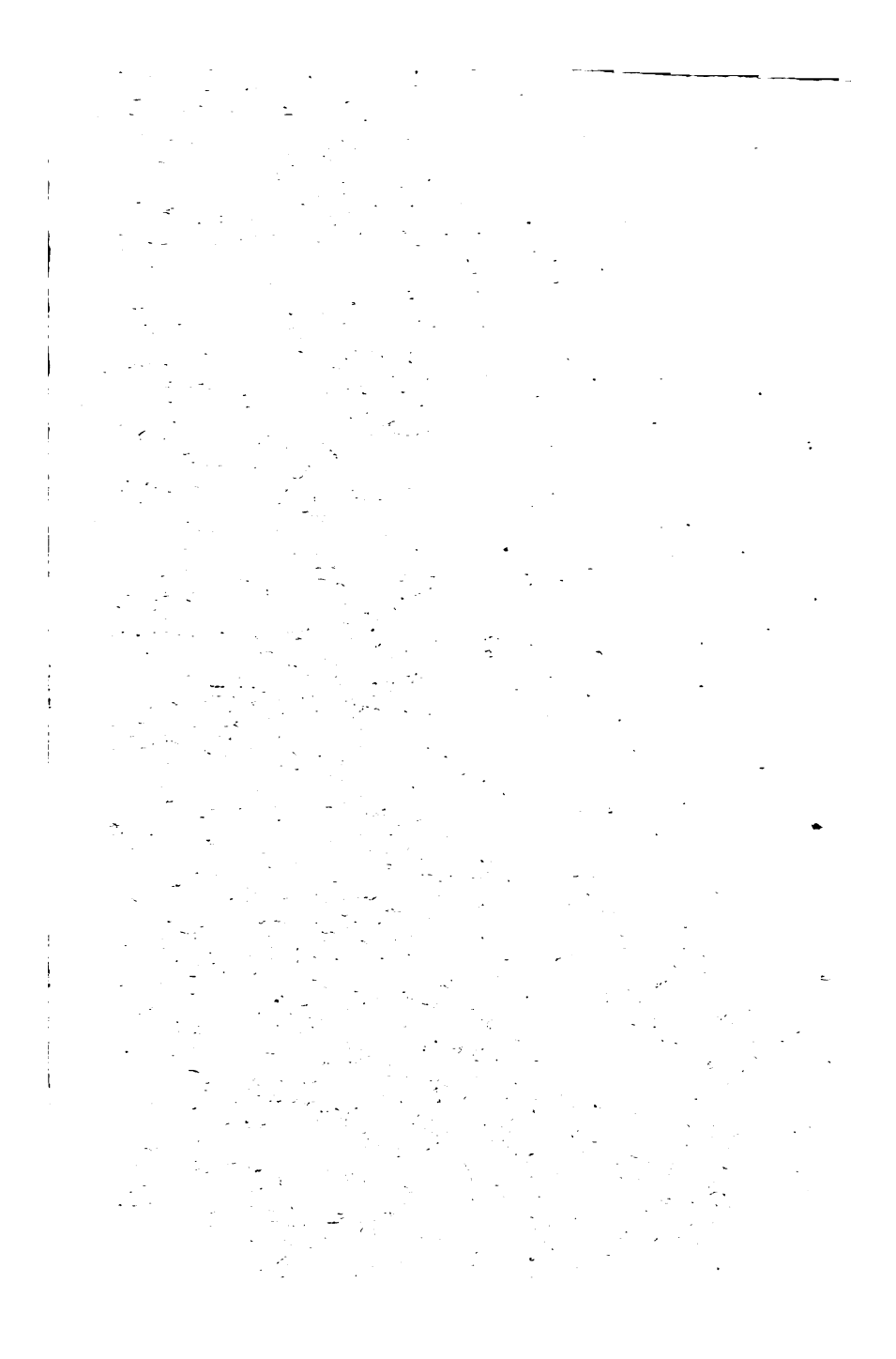
John Linnell

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Thirty-First
Session



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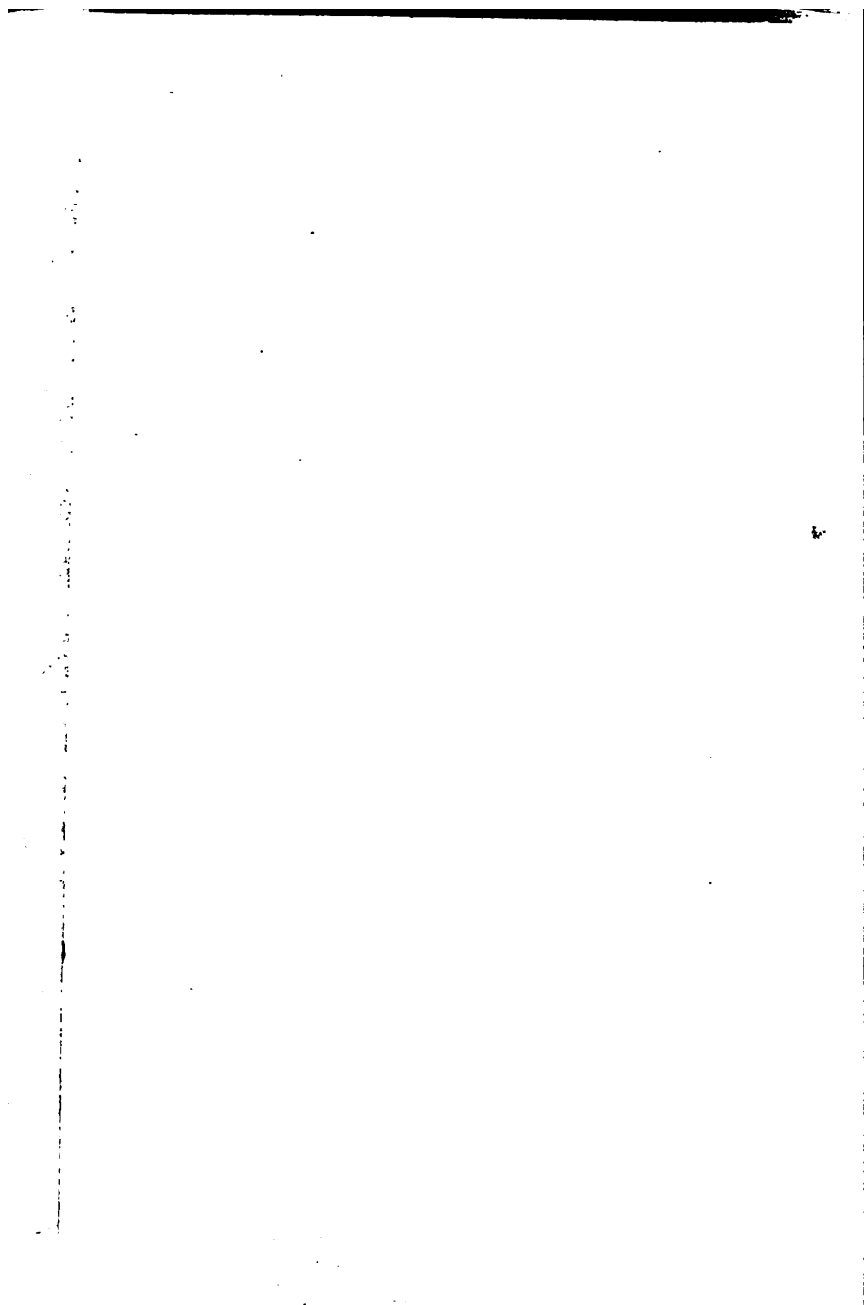
National Grange

OF THE...

1897



Patrons of
Husbandry.



Journal of Proceedings

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

OF THE

National Grange

OF THE

Patrons of Husbandry,

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

1897.

JOHN TRIMBLE, SEC'Y.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. W. MILLER, ASST. SEC'Y,
COLUMBUS, OHIO

FARMERS' FRIEND PRINT,
MECHANICSBURG, PA.

MEMBERS.

W. W. Greer, Cal.	Mrs. Frankie M. Greer, Cal.
J. A. Newcomb, Col.	Mrs. Emma J. Newcomb, Col.
S. O. Bowen, Conn.	Mrs. A. L. Bowen, Conn.
S. H. Messick, Del.	Mrs. Lena M. Messick, Del.
Oliver Wilson, Ill.	Mrs. Martha M. Wilson, Ill.
Aaron Jones, Ind.	Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, Ind.
A. B. Judson, Ia.	Mrs. Ida Judson, Ia.
Henry Rhoades, Kan.	Mrs. Ruth Rhoades, Kan.
Edward Wiggin, Me.	Mrs. E. L. A. Wiggin, Me.
G. B. Horton, Mich.	Mrs. A. M. Horton, Mich.
George W. Baird, Minn.	Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, Minn.
S. L. Wilson, Miss.	Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Miss.
D. N. Thompson, Mo.	Mrs. A. K. Thompson, Mo.
N. J. Bachelder, N. H.	John T. Cox, N. J.
Mrs. Rachael E. Cox, N. J.	O. H. Hale, N. Y.
Mrs. Maggie Hale, N. Y.	S. H. Ellis, Ohio.
Mrs. R. J. Ellis, Ohio.	W. M. Hilleary, Ore.
Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary, Ore.	Leonard Rhone, Pa.
Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pa.	W. K. Thompson, S. C.
Mrs. S. W. Thompson, S. C.	C. J. Bell, Vt.
Mrs. M. Louise Bell, Vt.	Alexander J. Wedderburn, Va.
Mrs. J. Sarah Wedderburn, Va.	Augustus High, Wash.
Mrs. Ida V. High, Wash.	T. C. Atkeson, W. Va.
H. E. Huxley, Wis.	Mrs. Mary S. Huxley, Wis.

Sister Cordelia Atkeson, wife of T. C. Atkeson, Master of the West Virginia State Grange, was conducted to the altar and obligated in the Sixth Degree, Flora.

The Worthy Master declared the Grange closed in the Sixth Degree and opened in the Fourth Degree.

A Committee from the Pennsylvania State Grange was escorted into the hall by the Worthy Steward and introduced to the Worthy Master, and the Committee was then formally presented to the National Grange by the Worthy Master.

The Committee tendered fraternal welcome to the National Grange on behalf of the Pennsylvania State Grange, now

in session in the city of Harrisburg, and invited the National body to witness the conferring of the Sixth Degree, Flora, at the Opera House this evening.

Worthy Master J. H. Brigham responded for, and in behalf of, the National Grange.

On motion of Brother S. L. Wilson, of Mississippi, the National Grange voted unanimously to accept the invitation of the Pennsylvania State Grange to attend the Sixth Degree session at the Opera House this evening, where the Degree of Flora will be conferred in form.

Brother Dr. J. T. Rothrock, Commissioner of Forestry, special committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange, presented to the members of the National Grange souvenirs of the Thirty-first Annual Session of the National Grange now holding in Harrisburg.

On motion of Brother S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, the following was adopted unanimously :

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Grange be, and hereby are, extended to the Pennsylvania State Grange for the volume presented to each of our members as a souvenir of this meeting, and we assure the officers and members of the Pennsylvania State Grange that, as we shall look over the pages of this book in years to come, we will remember with pleasure their kindnesses and the pleasures we have enjoyed while sojourning with them.

The Worthy Master announced the appointment of the Committee on Credentials, as follows :

Brothers S. O. Bowen, J. T. Cox and Henry Rhoades, and Sisters A. M. Horton and Mary S. Huxley.

Brother George B. Horton, Worthy Annalist, made the following announcement :

In accordance with a formal notice previously given and issued to all the States of the Union where Granges exist, the Seventh, or Degree of Ceres, will be conferred on Thursday evening, Nov. 11th, at the Walnut Street Opera House, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

GEO. B. HORTON,
Annalist.

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
Worthy High Priest.

The following is the formal notice referred to above :

ASSEMBLY OF THE PRIESTS OF DEMETER.

... ORDER OF THE ...

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

OFFICE OF THE ANNALIST,

FRUIT RIDGE, MICH., Oct. 1, 1897.

The Assembly of the Priests of Demeter (High Court of Ceres) of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry will impart the instructive lessons and disclose the profound mysteries of the Seventh, or Degree of Ceres, at the Thirty-first Session of the National Grange, to be convened at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on Nov. 10, 1897.

The ceremonies of conferring this most high degree of the Order will take place on Thursday evening, Nov. 11th, in one of the large opera houses of the city, notice of which will be duly announced at Harrisburg.

New equipment and paraphernalia is being procured for a perfect reproduction and rendition of such rites as characterized and were incident to the Temple and Court of Ceres thousands of years ago.

Members having received the Sixth and all lower Degrees, and are now in good standing in a Subordinate Grange, are entitled to the lessons of the Seventh Degree, by the payment of one dollar, accompanied by a proper application, copies of which may be had by writing to the Master of your State Grange, or from the Annalist at the National Grange.

The Sixth, or Degree of Flora, will be conferred on Wednesday evening, the 10th, at Harrisburg, which will give members an opportunity to prepare for the Seventh Degree.

All applications must be approved by the Worthy Master of the State Grange in whose jurisdiction the applicant resides.

We therefore recommend that all applications, prior to Nov. 5th, be sent to respective Masters of State Granges, who will supply the proper blank Forms of Application, and give the necessary approval. Subsequent to Nov. 5th ap-

plications should be sent to or made with the Annalist in person at National Grange Session.

Fraternally,

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
Woodstock, Conn., High Priest.

GEO. B. HORTON, Annalist.

P. S.—Supplementary to the above announcement, the following instructions for passing the Fifth and Sixth Degrees, preparatory to the Seventh, are given:

Fourth Degree members bringing a certificate, signed by the Master of their respective Subordinate Granges, showing that they are in good standing in the Fourth Degree, will pass the Fifth by assenting and subscribing to the obligation thereof.

Fifth Degree members can, upon presentation of a certificate showing that they are entitled to the lessons of the Sixth Degree, make application for the same to the Secretary of the National Grange (or other persons acting for him) at Washington.

GEO. B. HORTON.

Brother Geo. B. Horton, of Michigan, moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to supply the Associated Press and the city papers of Harrisburg with the proceedings of the Grange for publication.

At 12:30 p. m. the Grange took a recess until 2:00 o'clock p. m.

The National Grange reassembled at 2:00 o'clock p. m. with the officers and members present as at the morning session.

The Worthy Secretary read the following invitation, which, on motion, was accepted by the Grange:

HARRISBURG, PA., November 10, 1897.

HON. J. H. BRIGHAM, MASTER NATIONAL GRANGE, P.
OF H.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I take pleasure in inviting yourself, the officers and members of the National Grange to a complimentary excursion on the Cumberland Valley R. R. to Williams' Grove and the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, on Monday, Nov. 15. Leave Harrisburg about 1 o'clock P. M., returning in time for supper. The details of the excursion to be announced later.

R. H. THOMAS,
General Manager.

On behalf of the Grangers' Interstate Picnic Exhibition Association.

Brother S. O. Bowen, Chairman, submitted the following partial report for the Committee on Credentials, which, on motion of Brother S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, was adopted, and the Committee continued to make further report.

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Credentials begs leave to present this partial report :

We find the following States entitled to representation by the members whose names are annexed, viz. :

California.....	W. W. Greer.
	Mrs. F. M. Greer.
Colorado.....	J. A. Newcomb.
	Mrs. E. J. Newcomb.
Connecticut.....	S. O. Bowen.
	Mrs. A. L. Bowen.
Delaware.....	S. H. Messick.
	Mrs. L. M. Messick.
Illinois.....	Oliver Wilson.
	Mrs. Martha N. Wilson.
Indiana.....	Aaron Jones.
	Mrs. Maggie W. Jones.
Iowa.....	A. B. Judson.
	Mrs. Ida Judson.
Kansas.....	Henry Rhoades.
	Mrs. Ruth Rhoades.
Maine.....	Edward Wiggin.
	Mrs. E. L. A. Wiggin.
Michigan.....	G. B. Horton.
	Mrs. A. N. Horton.
Minnesota.....	Mrs. S. G. Baird.
	Geo. W. Baird.
New Hampshire.....	N. J. Bachelder.
New Jersey.....	John T. Cox.
	Mrs. Rachael Cox.
New York.....	O. H. Hale.
	Mrs. Maggie Hale.
Ohio.....	S. H. Ellis.
	Mrs. R. J. Ellis.
Oregon.....	W. M. Hilleary.
	Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary.
Pennsylvania.....	Leonard Rhone.
	Mrs. M. S. Rhone.

Vermont.....C. J. Bell.
 Mrs. M. L. Bell.
 Wisconsin.....H. E. Huxley.
 Mrs. Mary S. Huxley.

In reference to the States omitted in our report will say that a portion of them are not as yet represented by delegates, and the balance do not appear correct upon the books of the Treasurer.

S. O. BOWEN,
 H. RHOADES,
 JOHN T. COX,
 MRS. M. S. HUXLEY,
 MRS. A. N. HORTON,
Committee.

Brother W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the order of business in force last session be used at this session until otherwise ordered.

Brother J. H. Brigham, Worthy Master of the National Grange, presented his annual address, as follows:

Address of the Worthy Master.

Officers and Members of the National Grange:

I congratulate you upon the auspicious opening of the 31st annual session of the National Grange. We are welcomed to the capital of one of the foremost agricultural States in the Union; one of the first in mining and manufacturing industries, and also a stronghold of our Order.

Our surroundings should inspire us to labor with untiring zeal to devise ways and means to extend and strengthen the organization which has accomplished more for the welfare and protection of American agriculturists than any or all other associations of farmers ever existing.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

The condition of the Order is very encouraging. We have organized 141 new Granges, revived 74 dormant ones and added largely to the membership of active Granges during the year. This should admonish us to continue the safe and conservative policy that has made it possible for thousands of men and women who differ radically upon political and religious questions to meet in unity and harmony in a great fraternal brotherhood, and to co-operate in advancing the interests of all. While we are thus congratulating ourselves

upon the growth of the Order, we must not forget that there are States and sections of States in which our Order is not strong, and we should devise plans to extend and strengthen it in these localities.

ORGANIZERS.

Organizing Deputies should be sent into the field to canvass from house to house, and arouse the interests of the farmers to the important advantages to be derived from organization. Experience has demonstrated that we can, in no other way, hope to extend our Order or regain what we have lost. The National and State Granges should co-operate in this work, and keep in the field men who have proved themselves successful workers.

INSPECTION OF STATE GRANGES.

I am of the opinion that officers of the National Grange, under the direction of the Master, should visit once a year the State Granges in territory to be assigned to them, inspect the books and methods of work and offer counsel and encouragement to the State officials. Much depends upon them. No one should accept a position requiring work and time unless willing to give both for the interest of the cause. The members of Subordinate Granges should frequently see the faces of, and hear words of cheer from, their chosen leaders; otherwise they will become discouraged and careless, cease to attend the meetings of the Grange, and dormancy will follow.

REPORTS.

State and Subordinate Granges should be required to comply strictly with the law in the matter of making quarterly reports. This would do much towards maintaining interest and keeping the National and State Granges in close touch and sympathy with the Subordinate Granges.

ROSTER OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

State Secretaries should furnish the Master and Secretary of the National Grange, as early as possible, a complete roster of each Subordinate Grange. This would enable such officials to aid weak Granges in various ways, and would also keep them advised of the exact condition of the Order in all sections of the country.

THE GRANGE AS AN EDUCATOR.

The Grange is an educational force in every community. The meetings of Subordinate Granges furnish opportunities which develop the latent powers of the husbandman, and bring out some of the best thought of the times.

LECTURE WORK.

The literature sent out by the National Lecturer shows evidence of thought and careful preparation, and is doing much to commend the principles of the Order to intelligent people. State and Subordinate Lecturers are also contributing to the educational advancement of the farmers of the United States. The Master, Lecturer and Overseer have delivered public addresses in several States during the year, and their efforts have been ably seconded by officers of State Granges. I think the demand for lecture work has been quite fully met, and the work advanced thereby.

THE PRESS.

The friendly press has always been a great factor in advancing reforms, and I earnestly hope the farmers will show their appreciation by sustaining all papers which deal fairly with the agricultural interests. Some of these are distinctively Grange and agricultural papers, and should receive from our membership the encouragement which they merit.

OTHER AGENCIES.

Many agencies are at work in the interests of agriculture. An Agricultural Experiment Station is located in every State. Farmers' Institutes are held in nearly every State. Farmers' clubs and kindred organizations are numerous, and good work is being done by many agricultural and mechanical colleges, all of which is calculated to upbuild and develop the agricultural interests and classes. The Grange will work in harmony and enthusiastically with any and every organization which is trying by legitimate methods to aid the cause of agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

We have reason to rejoice over the marked improvement in the prices of most products of the farm. The recent period of low prices had a very depressing effect upon the agricultural interests, eliminating profit and reducing the value of the capital invested in lands, farm stock and tools. The prices now received are not burdensome to the consumer, but are remunerative to the farmer, and if maintained will cause a marked advance in the value of farm lands.

If to this most gratifying improvement in the condition of the agricultural industry of the country at large the cotton States form a somewhat conspicuous exception, it is only, I believe, the result of a threatened strike in the cotton manufacturing district of England—a district which consumes about one-third of our entire cotton crop, with no inconsiderable

erable amount from other cotton-growing countries of the world. I hope and believe that the difference between the mill-owners and their employes will be promptly settled by arbitration, in which event I confidently look for a decided improvement in the price of that important product of so many of our great States.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the producers of rice and sugar are getting somewhat better prices than they were a year ago, an improvement, I believe, of about ten per cent. having occurred during the year. It is also a highly gratifying sign of the times that the business failures in the South and Southwest in July, August and September of the present year represented in the aggregate of their liabilities only \$4,394,000 as compared with \$11,498,000 during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Low prices of farm products are far-reaching in their effects. When the farmer receives low prices for his crops he has little money with which to purchase the products of the factory. This compels the manufacturer to decrease his product and discharge thousands of workmen, who are thus deprived of the means of purchasing the necessities of life from either farm or factory, and a period of hard times inevitably follows.

On the other hand, the advance in the price of farm products will put in the hands of the farmers millions of dollars that were lying idle in the banks during the period of depression. This will give them the money with which to purchase the products of the factory, and will enable the manufacturer to re-employ his discharged workmen, thus restoring to them the ability to purchase the products of the farm and factory and transforming a period of hard times and depression into a season of prosperity.

USEFUL LESSONS.

Recent conditions have taught our people many useful lessons, one of which is to avoid contracting large indebtedness. The liberal use of credit may for a time seem to indicate great prosperity, but it is very apt to bring disaster and ruin later on. The farmers will profit by their experiences, and millions of dollars of indebtedness will be paid off with the increased amount of money received for the crops of this year.

EFFECT OF OVERPRODUCTION.

They have also learned that large crops do not always bring prosperity. If production exceeds the demand, disappointment and loss will follow. The four largest corn crops ever grown in America were worth \$233,000,000 less than the

four smallest crops grown since 1880, and the four largest crops of potatoes were worth \$70,000,000 less than the four smallest crops grown since 1880. The same law governs the price of all farm products.

DIVERSIFICATION OF CROPS.

Farmers can avoid overproduction in some lines by devoting part of the land under cultivation to products now imported. There is no good reason why the farmers of the United States should not produce all the meat, hay, wool, sugar; etc., consumed in this country.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry labored for years to make the Bureau of Agriculture one of the Executive Departments of the Government. Our success in this matter carries with it a sense of responsibility for the work of the Department. It has always been the desire of the farmers that the head of this Department should be a practical farmer, and the realization of our desires affords us great satisfaction. The present Secretary of Agriculture is a progressive Western farmer from one of the foremost agricultural States, and is doing everything in his power to promote the interests of agriculture in every section of our country. It is the earnest desire of all connected with the Department of Agriculture to make it useful to the farmers, and practical suggestions from practical farmers will always be welcomed. The Department will perfect the system of crop and weather reporting, and will search the world over for valuable seeds and plants to be distributed to the farmers.

THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Earnest efforts are being made to extend our markets in foreign countries, and to secure the abolition of the discriminating restrictions and prohibitions unjustly maintained by certain foreign countries against our agricultural products. Our cattle, sheep and hogs and their products are excelled by none found in any other land. The thorough inspection given to these products by our Bureau of Animal Industry is such that our Government certificate as to the soundness and healthfulness of the food products mentioned should be accepted throughout the world. Certain nations, however, have persistently discredited this inspection, which is equaled by that of no other nation, and it is the fixed purpose of this Administration not only to secure proper recognition for our certificates of inspection, but also, as I have mentioned, largely to extend the foreign markets for the surplus from our vast territory. Throughout the length and breadth of

this land, the Bureau of Animal Industry, by its various representatives, seeks to control and eradicate infectious and contagious diseases among animals; it also conducts careful experiments to secure effective remedies, and to discover the nature of various diseases which are so destructive to farm animals. Not a single case of pleuro-pneumonia has existed in the United States for almost five years, and it, as well as anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease and others cannot readily be introduced into this country through the medium of hides and imported animals, because the Department of Agriculture scans the world for the appearance of such diseases, and promptly notifies the Secretary of the Treasury so that our ports can be properly guarded to prevent the entry of disease. In this connection, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, we shipped to the United Kingdom 378,459 cattle, valued at \$35,374,322, and fresh beef amounting to 29,007,772 pounds, valued at \$22,626,778. All of this great exportation to a single country was conducted under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and this commercial growth, as compared with past years, illustrates the possibilities of the future under the influence of active co-operation between our farmers and the Department of Agriculture.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

The Weather Bureau receives telegraphic observations from 150 meteorological stations and issues general forecasts and warnings of cold waves twice daily. From about 300 telegraphic stations it receives daily measurements of rainfall and temperature, and this information is distributed to all interested. By its warnings of destructive marine storms it saves annually many million dollars worth of farm products in transit to market. In each State it collects weekly returns from several hundred voluntary crop correspondents in different sections, and during the growing season several thousand of these crop returns are distributed weekly to the rural press. It collects at the end of each month reports of the daily rainfall and temperature from about 100 sets of Government instruments in each State and publishes the complete climatological data of the month. The Weather Bureau is an efficient instrument for the accurate collection and rapid dissemination of crop information, which is of great value to farmers.

IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS.

Congress will undoubtedly be urged by interested associations to appropriate large sums of money to build dams, reservoirs and canals for the purpose of irrigating the arid

lands of the West. The time may come when more land will be needed to produce food, but certainly that time has not yet arrived. An increased acreage brought under cultivation by artificial means in advance of the needs of the people would seriously injure the agricultural interests, and farmers therefore can hardly be expected to submit patiently to taxation which will increase competition and destroy the little profit in their pursuit. The attention of members of Congress should be called to this matter by their constituents.

PURE FOOD.

Farmers have been greatly benefited by State legislation in the interest of pure food, but there seems to be need of a national law upon this important subject. It is suggested that the farmers insist upon the rigid enforcement of the oleomargarine law, as there is good reason to believe that some United States officials are careless in its enforcement or in sympathy with the violators of this law.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The publication work of the Department has been greatly enlarged with its growth in other directions. More than twice as many documents were published last year as five years ago, the number being 424. Over six and a half million copies were distributed, exceeding the number issued five years ago by four million. In spite of this enormous increase, the demand still exceeds the supply. All possible means are taken to avoid duplication, and only certain public institutions and officials receive all the Department publications. Every month the Department sends out a list of publications of the month previous, and this list can be had on application.

The size of the edition of every publication is carefully considered and includes a few for the Superintendent of Documents, from whom Government documents may be purchased, the price being the actual cost of publication.

The substitution of the present Yearbook for the old annual report has greatly increased the demand for that publication. Of the 500,000 copies published, however, the Department gets only 30,000 copies, and it is therefore unable to comply with all applications for this book, its quota being sufficient only to supply its own correspondents and regular exchanges. Each Senator and Congressman, however, receives nearly 1,000 copies for distribution to his constituents.

The development of the *Farmers' Bulletins* has been rapid. Special appropriations were made for them by Congress, the members of which are entitled to two-thirds of the total number printed. During the past year, however, members

of Congress solicited and obtained nearly four-fifths of the total number. More than 2,400,000 copies, an increase of half a million over the year previous, were printed last year. *Farmers' Bulletins* are sent free, as far as possible, to all applicants, but the demand promises very soon to exceed the supply.

The larger publications issued by the Department are limited by act of Congress to 1,000 copies, which small number admits of no free distribution. The words "not for general distribution" appearing after a publication in the Monthly List indicates that it belongs to this category.

During the first four months of the present fiscal year the Department has issued over three million copies of 145 different publications.

It will be readily seen that the Department is not responsible for frequently disappointing applicants for its bulletins.

RURAL FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

Rural free mail delivery has already been enforced by the National Grange; and I am glad to say authoritatively that the Postoffice Department is making experiments to test the feasibility of the system. I hope the Department will have the earnest co-operation of our Order in this advanced step.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The Postoffice Department will also recommend the establishment of postal savings banks for the convenience of the people. I believe this would be a wise step. The people of a Republic should be made to feel that they are the Government, and the establishment of these banks will increase their interest and give them a higher appreciation of their responsibility for the acts of those to whom they delegate their power. I recommend you to give this subject careful consideration.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

It is not the policy of our Order to espouse the cause of any political party or endorse the policies advocated by either, but when the people have settled the questions at issue we accept their decision and try to secure for agriculture fair treatment in the legislation carrying into effect the policy endorsed by the people. In pursuance of this policy, we urged upon the members of Congress the importance of dealing fairly with the agricultural interests in framing the agricultural schedules of the measure lately enacted into law. I am glad to say that our suggestions and recommendations received due consideration, and farmers will be able to judge

for themselves whether such legislation has been beneficial to them or otherwise.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

It is to be regretted that the relations which exist between capital and labor are not always harmonious. The farmers are greatly interested in this subject, for they are among the first to feel the ill effects of anything which disturbs the material interests of the country. The farmer being himself a worker, naturally sympathizes with the workers everywhere, but he appreciates the importance of inducing capitalists to invest in productive industries in this country, thus giving employment to labor and furnishing an army of consumers for the farmers' surplus. No one understands better than farmers the importance of having just and equitable laws and maintaining and enforcing the same for the protection of both person and property, and every intelligent farmer will condemn every attempt to stir up strife and enmity between the employer and employee. Their interests are mutual. Labor must be protected from abuse by capital, and labor associations must not be permitted to interfere unduly with the rights and interests of the employer or of unorganized labor. The farmers are in favor of settling such differences by peaceful methods, and can be counted upon to frown down every agitator who appeals to the passions and prejudices of the great army of workmen whose worst enemy he is.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL FEATURES OF THE ORDER.

The social and fraternal features of our Order are very important. They bring together the farmers who live in comparative isolation and develop a friendly feeling among them, which adds much to the pleasure of life upon the farm. We desire very much to see every farmer and farmer's family take advantage of the social and fraternal privileges afforded by the Grange.

POLITICAL DUTIES.

The farmers are largely responsible for the administration of the affairs of this Republic. They represent about forty per cent. of the voting population, and may decide the result of every election. This being true, it is of the utmost importance that their power be wisely exercised. Our Order in no way interferes with the religious or political freedom of its members, but it does seek to inspire them with patriotic zeal and a desire to investigate thoroughly all public questions, in order that their great power may be used for the "greatest good of the greatest number."

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The National Grange is on record in favor of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. I am sure we will take no backward step in this matter until the Constitution is amended to provide for it. Until that is done we should insist that the people have the right, in some measure, to express their preference for candidates, which will undoubtedly be regarded as binding upon the legislators of the dominant party.

"BOSSISM."

The independent life of the farmer naturally makes him restive when some member of the party with which he is connected assumes to be a "Boss." Wise and patriotic leaders are acceptable, but a self-appointed Boss will find himself without a following among intelligent farmers.

DEATH ROLL.

I am advised by the Master of the State Grange of Oregon that Sister Sarah L. Hayes, wife of Past Master H. E. Hayes, has passed from the labors of life to the rest beyond the tomb. She was a very worthy member of our Order, a loving wife and mother, and the sympathy of our fraternity goes out to the bereaved family. Word has come to me at about the hour of the reading of this address that Bro. I. W. Nicholson, of New Jersey, will be removed to the "Silent City of the Dead," and then laid by the side of the loving wife and mother who passed on before, a few years since. We would not recall our brother from the blessed association of the "better lands," but we wish the loved ones left behind to know that we loved and respected our brother, and extend to them our sympathy in their loneliness and sorrow. So far as I am advised, no other members of the National Grange have been called away during the year, for which we are very thankful to the Great Father of All.

CONCLUSION.

I desire in conclusion to express my appreciation of the kindness and courtesy uniformly extended to me by every member of this body during my long service as its presiding officer. I shall always cherish the fraternal friendships formed during this time as the choicest of life's blessings. It is a source of satisfaction to me that the Order has been fairly prosperous during this period, and has safely passed the reefs upon which other organizations of farmers have been shipwrecked. I regret that some of the States are unrepresented, but I am sure that well-directed efforts will soon result in a

revival in every State where our Order has ever had an existence and that new fields will be brought under the influence of our fraternal body. The relief that follows the transfer to another of responsible duties will be very welcome, but I shall lose none of my interest in the grand work of the Order. I bespeak for my successor the same loyal and fraternal sympathy and support that have always been accorded to me. I trust the work of the session will redound to your honor and the good of the Order.

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. BRIGHAM,

Master of the National Grange.

Brother Edward Wiggin, of Maine, moved the following, which was adopted:

Ordered, That the Executive Committee be instructed to cause five hundred copies of the Master's address to be printed for immediate distribution among the members.

Brother W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Master's address be referred to the Committee on Division of Labor.

The Worthy Lecturer, Brother Alpha Messer, read his annual report, following:

Report of the Worthy Lecturer.

Worthy Master:

It becomes my official duty, for the fourth time, to present to this body such thoughts and suggestions from the experiences of the work as may relate to the position which I now occupy, and to render an account of my office expenses for the past year.

It is a cause for rejoicing that in the inception of this grand fraternal organization the Founders of the Order seem to have been inspired with the thought that the uplifting of the farming population of this country, and the prosperity of the nation, depended largely upon the degree of intelligence which they might possess, in connection with a general knowledge of those economic and political questions that have such an intimate relation to the interests of the people, and the affairs of State and nation.

To obtain this knowledge and use it for their own and their country's good, called not only for organization, but for a school of thought and development, whereby the latent intellectual powers of the strong and vigorous minds that are

brought into life and activity on the farm might be so trained and developed and directed along such paths as lead to the highest type of citizenship, and thus make their influence more potent in society, more effective in battling against the forces of evil, and more powerful in maintaining a just and beneficent government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

This nation to-day stands out in bold relief as the world's most noted experiment of self-government in modern times. The ancient republics went to decay because of the ignorance of the masses and the vice and corruption which prevailed in official circles. The monarchies of the old world view with alarm the marvelous growth and development of this nation in agriculture, manufactures, mining, commerce; in institutions of learning, in the arts and sciences, and in all the civilizing influences that tend to make a people truly great and prosperous; and they are intently watching the tension on the weaker links in the chain of liberty that bind us together as a nation and would undoubtedly rejoice if one of these links should be broken. But fortunately for the nation and for the progress of liberty in the world, the mass of our people, and especially our farming population, are in a large measure free from the conditions of ignorance, superstition and slavish subserviency to the will of others, which so universally prevailed in ancient republics; but unfortunately we are not free from the powerful influences of individual and corporate wealth, the baneful results of using party supremacy for personal and partisan ends, the demoralizing influences of corruption in high places, and an element of ignorant and vicious population from foreign lands; all of which have a tendency to drive the nation from its established landmarks of peace, prosperity and a higher and better civilization.

To overcome these and other harmful tendencies in our midst, and keep the government on the side of justice and equity to all classes, calls for a high degree of intelligence among the people, the most exalted patriotism and the most unselfish devotion to the best interests of the home, the State and the nation.

EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE GRANGE.

The central thought of the educational work of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is to dignify the rural homes of the nation and develop in them an exalted type of character and true American citizenship. The farmer's home is the key to the situation, and if the farmers of the nation are intelligent, broad-minded, thinking men and women, and act

in accordance with their convictions of right and duty, there need be no fear about the future of the greatest republic of modern times.

The educational work of the Grange is not for the present only, valuable as that may be, but it reaches out into the future, and will have an influence in solving the problem of self-government, or government by the people, which, sooner or later, must be the government of the entire world. The Grange, then, not only has a grand opportunity before it, but a great responsibility resting upon it, to so fulfill its mission by educating and developing its members along those lines of thought and action which will bring greater contentment and happiness to their homes, insure peace and prosperity to the nation and make it the bulwark of liberty for all time to come.

I am well aware that during the time which the educational work of the Order has, in a small measure, been intrusted to my care, I have fallen far short of the possibilities before me, yet, with the co-operation of State and Subordinate Lecturers, some progress has been made. During this time it has been my constant aim, so far as my ability and the means at my command would permit, to raise the standard of the educational work of the Order, give it greater prominence and efficiency, and thus make it an irresistible power for good in the land. To this end it seemed to me that system and co-operation would be of much advantage in the work. While system and co-operation are among the fundamental principles of the Order, they seem to have been least applied in this most important feature of its work. But few, if any, Granges neglected the educational work, and very many of them brought it to a high degree of efficiency, yet there was entire lack of system and uniformity between the States, and in the States, with few exceptions.

To obviate some of these difficulties, and to render assistance to such Subordinate Grange Lecturers as needed help in their work, and to bring them in closer touch and sympathy with their several State Lecturers and the National Lecturer, this body, at its session two years ago, authorized the publication of the *Quarterly Bulletin* by the Lecturer of the National Grange, and its publication has been continued to the present time. You are all familiar with it, and know of its work. In some respects it has fallen short of what was expected of it, while in others it seems to have fully met the demands of the time by giving some system and uniformity to the work, and rendering assistance to the many Lecturers in all parts of the land who needed help and encouragement in their work.

The curriculum of the educational work of the Grange, if I may so speak, is entirely different from that of the school and the college. While the latter is in a large measure theoretical and disciplinary, and applies to the conditions of youth, the former is largely of a practical nature, relating to home life, current events, economic conditions, and the ethics of government. Hence it is, that principles and conditions, instead of text books and rules, furnish the basis of thought, the occasion for investigation and study, and the themes for discussion in the Grange. The spirit of inquiry is abroad among the farming population of the land. The members of the Grange are asking for mental food, and earnestly seeking the solution of such problems as seriously affect the interests of agriculture, and the future welfare of the nation. Right here is where the opportunity lies, and the responsibility rests, to give such direction and trend to the thought of the membership of the Grange, and to offer such suggestions to aid in the discussion of the questions before them, as will tend to increase the love of home among our rural population, to give them clear conceptions, and unbiased minds, and thus enable them to discern between truth and error in solving the intricate problems before them, for the good of all the people. How this work can best be done, whether by continuing the *Quarterly Bulletin* in its present or in a modified form, or in some other way, is for this body to determine. The importance of the matter calls for your most careful consideration and deliberate action.

MEETING OF STATE LECTURERS.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the seeming necessity of some movement looking to greater concert of action in regard to lecture work. It seems to me that if some provisions could be made whereby State Lecturers would be able to meet the National Lecturer, and carefully consider the lecture work in the various States, and in the country at large, better and more satisfactory results could be secured from the same amount of labor. This would be in the direct line of efforts that are being made to systematize and give greater uniformity to the educational features of the Grange.

On account of traveling expenses, it might not be best for all State Lecturers to meet in one place. Six or eight States could be grouped together and a meeting called at some central point with comparatively small cost. The plan of lecture conferences has been tried in several States with most gratifying results, the State Lecturer meeting the Subordinate Grange Lecturers in the several Pomona jurisdictions. I ask your careful consideration of this suggestion.

STATE LECTURERS.

The success of the lecture work during the past year has largely been owing to the hearty co-operation and individual efforts of State Lecturers. In those States where the means have been provided the State Lecturers have been almost constantly in the field to enlighten the public in regard to the objects and aims of the Order, to give encouragement to Subordinate and Pomona Lecturers, and to carry forward the plan of more systematic and efficient lecture work.

FIELD WORK.

During the past year more of my time has been employed in field work than during the preceding year, and at times, especially during the months of August and September, I was unable to meet all of the demand upon my time. Field meetings, picnics and Grange fairs are on the increase, and there is a corresponding increase in the demand for Grange speakers. But fortunately this demand is met by scores of talented young farmers who are yearly coming to the front as platform speakers by reason of their education and experience in Subordinate and Pomona Granges.

Too much cannot be said in favor of these public gatherings if they are conducted on non-partisan and non-sectarian lines.

GRANGE LITERATURE.

In addition to the *Quarterly Bulletin* a large amount of Grange literature has been sent out in response to the calls of Deputies, Organizers and other Grange workers. As the Grange increases in strength and influence, there is a growing desire on the part of the people to learn more on the work of this great farmers' organization, which is so silently, but surely, directing and molding public opinion along those channels which lead to good homes, good citizenship and good government.

THE PRESS.

In giving credit for this good work the public press should not be omitted. While some are pleased to make sweeping declarations and denounce the press in general as the enemy of public good and the creature of corporate greed and unholy combinations, I am free to say that in my judgment a majority of the newspapers of this country are as free from corruption as those who make the charges, and they are striving as best they can, and with honest intent, to represent the best interests of the people. Aside from the papers that are

devoted wholly or in part to the interests of the Order, there are hundreds of farm and general newspapers in all parts of the country that are in hearty sympathy with the objects of the Grange and the noble work which it is doing, and are rendering efficient service in advancing its various interests. In this connection I wish to say that the value of newspapers to the Order would be greatly enhanced if the membership would furnish more Grange matter for them to publish. While there has been progress in this direction, very many of the members have not fully learned the lesson of self help in advancing the cause in which they are engaged. They still depend too much upon others to do what they can and should do themselves. The farmers of this country must fight their own battles, and they are abundantly able to do this, if they will make proper use of the talents and opportunities that are given them.

OFFICE ACCOUNT.

My office account for the Lecture Department is as follows:

Postage,	-	-	-	-	-	\$85 08
Printing and mailing <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> , including postage,	-	-	-	-	-	151 90
Freight and express,	-	-	-	-	-	5 60
Incidentals,	-	-	-	-	-	2 53
Stationery,	-	-	-	-	-	6 75
Printing,	-	-	-	-	-	88 30
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$340 16

CR.

By <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> subscriptions	-	-	-	-	7 95
" drafts from Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	332 21
					\$340 16

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion permit me to say that, in the face of hard times and depressed conditions, the work of the Grange has moved steadily forward, and the record of the past year not only shows large gains in membership, but gains have been made in all the departments of its work. In none, however, has greater progress been made than in its educational work. Wherever faithful, persistent labor has been performed by State and Subordinate Grange Lecturers prosperity has dawned upon the Order. The Lecturers of State, Pomona and Subordinate Granges who do their duty are building for

themselves monuments that are more enduring than marble or granite, for the record of good deeds and helpfulness to others is written in heaven. There is an inspiration in trying to do good, to make better society and better government, and as the prospects for material prosperity in this country are brightening on every hand, not only the Lecturers and other officers, but all the members of our grand fraternal organization, north, south, east and west, should unite their efforts and with one accord strive during the coming year to place the banner of the Grange in a higher position on the battlements of truth, of justice, and of right, than it has ever occupied in the years that are passed.

Brother O. H. Hale, Worthy Chaplain, offered his annual report, which follows:

Chaplain's Report.

God, in his infinite goodness, has watched over us and permitted us to again assemble in this our annual session. It is eminently fitting and proper, as we enter upon the deliberations of questions that will come before us for consideration, that we pause a moment in recognition of His goodness and give thanks for the many blessings vouchsafed to us since last we met. Seed time and harvest have not failed. The pure zephyrs have wafted over hill and vale the gentle showers, bringing in their train a most beautiful harvest to cheer and gladden the heart of man. Not only have our harvests been abundant, but the work of our Order has been prospered, and as we look over the past year and recall the many blessings bestowed upon us we have reason to give thanks to Him who doeth all things well.

It well becomes my office, I believe, to counsel my fellow Patrons not to lose confidence in the Giver of the blessings we enjoy. "The sun of prosperity is gilding the horizon with brighter tints and the prospects of the farmer seem more hopeful, but I would not have you satisfied with attainments of worldly goods; let us cultivate those principles and precepts of our Order that help to make us better. Let us remember and cherish that grand utterance of our beloved Master which He pleased to call the New Commandment, that you love one another, and also the sublime teaching of those choice words, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Let us take these principles as our guiding star in all our deliberations. Let the notes of our Thanksgiving Song be heard frequently during the days of this meeting, and when we return to our homes

let the glad refrain resound throughout our entire land in one united, unbroken song of praise to Him who has dealt so kindly with us.

May God help us in the noble work of the Grange to rise above self and all purely selfish ambition, and labor only for the good of our entire Order and the benefit of mankind. May kind providence hasten the time when we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but with one united band of fraternal brotherhood, labor only for the good of all. The possibilities of our Order are beyond human comprehension, and in the language of Brother A. N. Childs, "I want to live at least another decade. I want to witness the progress of the next ten years of Grange growth and development. I think it will be marvelous." It certainly will be if the Grange enters the opening doors of opportunity. I like conservatism to a limited extent. I believe this is the time to administer it to our people in homœopathic doses. The farmers of this country need a good amount of liberalism injected into our sluggish blood, not political, heedless or hot-headed liberalism, but liberalism in its highest and purest sense. A liberalism that can see evil when evil exists; that can discern a danger even when emanating from the homes of our friends; that can observe and lift up voice and vote against infidelity and injustice in our society, our church, our party; that takes a broad and righteous view of things as they exist and may always be depended upon to take a determined stand against all wrongs inflicted upon individuals or country. This high type of culture is to be the result of Grange teaching and influence upon the farmers of this country.

If our prospects are more hopeful, if we have maintained any standing whatever alongside of the other industries, if we have not perished altogether in recent years, it is due to the work wrought out and sustained by the Grange. A magnificent beginning has been made, but let us not think that our sun is fully risen, much less that it is already in the western sky. Our abilities are not fully employed; our resources are by no means exhausted. Grange progress is not yet coupled on to all the cars of helpfulness to farmers. Brethren, let us work on in the noble cause in which we are engaged, feeling and believing that right, justice and truth will prevail. Let us not grow weary in well doing, for we shall reap if we faint not.

The Worthy Treasurer, Sister Eva S. McDowell, submitted the following, her annual report:

Treasurer's Report.

E. S. McDOWELL, TREASURER, in account with the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, year ending September 30, 1897.

1896.	
October 1.	To balance in Trust Com-
1897.	pany.....
Sept. 30.	Deposited in Trust Com-
	pany by John Trimble,
	Secretary, as receipts
	Secretary's office.....
	Deposited by Farmers'
	Loan and Trust Com-
	pany, interest on ac-
	count.....
	Deposited by E. S. Mc-
	Dowell, Treasurer, in-
	terest on mortgages.....
	Deposited by E. S. Mc-
	Dowell, Treasurer, pay-
	ment on mortgages.....
	Deposited by Treasurers
	of State Granges for
	dues:
	California..... \$ 66 23
	Colorado..... 23 67
	Connecticut..... 385 03
	Delaware..... 43 04
	Illinois..... 199 15
	Indiana..... 88 54
	Iowa..... 16 68
	Kansas..... 85 11
	Kentucky..... 8 00
	Maine..... 974 50
	Maryland..... 27 63
	Massachusetts..... 453 27
	Michigan..... 437 14
	Minnesota..... 38 67
	Mississippi..... 15 32
	Missouri..... 27 90
	Nebraska..... 18 31
	New Hampshire..... 928 78
	New York..... 2,085 43
	Ohio..... 819 79
	Oregon..... 99 61

Pennsylvania.....	1,121 54	
Rhode Island.....	117 26	
Tennessee.....	6 17	
Texas.....	18 35	
Vermont.....	144 55	
Virginia.....	17 36	
Washington.....	25 27	
West Virginia.....	42 15	
Wisconsin.....	25 87	
	<hr/>	
	\$8,360 30	\$20,120 30

CONTRA.

By drafts drawn for expense of Thirtieth Annual Session, mileage and per diem	\$5,906 30
Expenses Thirtieth Annual Session :	

PRINTING AND SUNDRIES.

Printing proceedings.....	\$390 00	
Printing reports, etc.....	68 77	
W. W. Miller, Assistant Secretary.....	71 25	
Daily papers for members	84 00	
Assistant Gatekeeper.....	15 00	
Stationery.....	32 17	
Sundries.....	27 25	
	<hr/>	688 44
By printing.....		1,226 94
By Contingent Secretary's office.		500 00
By office rent.....		188 30
By Lecture Fund.....		926 66
By Contingent Deputy Fee Fund		900 00

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF

OFFICERS.

J. H. Brigham, salary.....	\$500 00	
Office expense.....	100 00	
	<hr/>	600 00
Alpha Messer, salary.....		400 00
E. S. McDowell, salary.....	\$400 00	
Office expense.....	25 00	
	<hr/>	425 00
John Trimble, salary.....		1,200 00

EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. J. Bachelder.....	\$ 75 80	
J. J. Woodman.....	238 89	
L. Rhone.....	103 25	
		417 94
Expenses of Legislative Committee.....		100 00

SUNDRIES.

Expenses of Seventh Degree.....	\$132 30	
Expense of Committee to Canton to see President-elect McKinley...	31 00	
Padlocks.....	21 00	
Tin boxes.....	135 00	
Charter fee returned.....	15 00	
		337 30
By balance in Trust Company.....		
	\$6,303 42	\$20,120 30

The report of dues from State Granges in the above report embraces only the money paid in during the fiscal year. The following is a statement of the amount of dues which are charged for the year ending June 30, 1897, from reports of State Secretaries:

Alabama.....	\$ 14 25
California.....	71 91
Colorado.....	23 67
Connecticut.....	490 11
Delaware.....	43 04
Illinois.....	199 15
Indiana.....	92 07
Iowa.....	24 19
Kansas.....	90 29
Kentucky.....	8 00
Maine.....	1,019 69
Maryland.....	23 18
Massachusetts.....	644 24
Michigan.....	428 11
Minnesota.....	24 29
Mississippi.....	16 50
Missouri.....	37 08

Nebraska.....	16 52
New Hampshire.....	928 78
New Jersey.....	137 06
New York.....	1,463 82
Ohio.....	919 79
Oregon.....	99 95
Pennsylvania.....	992 75
Rhode Island.....	81 95
South Carolina.....	17 50
Tennessee.....	6 17
Texas.....	13 07
Vermont.....	133 93
Virginia.....	17 36
Washington.....	25 27
West Virginia.....	25 20
Wisconsin.....	32 40

The Worthy Secretary, Brother John Trimble, submitted the following, his annual report :

Secretary's Report

I respectfully report the work of the Secretary's office for the official year ending Sept. 30, 1897. During the year dispensations were issued for new Granges to the number of one hundred and forty-one (141). These were distributed as follows :

California,	2	Nebraska,.....	1
Colorado,	1	New Hampshire,.....	9
Connecticut,	2	New Jersey,	2
Illinois,	3	New York,	14
Indiana,	9	Ohio,	20
Iowa,	8	Oregon,	3
Kansas,	1	Pennsylvania,	13
Maine,	5	South Carolina,	3
Massachusetts,	4	Vermont,	4
Michigan,	11	Wisconsin,	14
Minnesota,	12		
		Total,	141

There were issued during the year :

Dispensations,	141
Original charters,	141
Duplicate charters,	35
Granges reorganized,	74
Seventh Degree certificates (N. G.),	83

Sixth Degree certificates (N. G.),..... 32
 Sixth Degree certificates (State G.),..... 1,106

The receipts of the Secretary's office during the year ending Sept. 30, 1897, were \$4,283,386 from the following sources:

RECEIPTS.

Seventh Degree fees (National Grange),	\$ 83
Sixth Degree fees (National Grange),.....	33
Sixth Degree fees (State Granges), as follows:	
Colorado,	\$ 6 50
Connecticut,.....	72 50
Illinois,	11 50
Indiana,.....	15 50
Iowa,.....	12 00
Kansas,.....	5 50
Maine,.....	55 00
Massachusetts,.....	46 00
Michigan,	14 00
Michigan,.....	18 50
Missouri,.....	12 00
New Hampshire,	71 00
New Jersey,.....	13 00
New York,	52 00
Ohio, ..	34 00
Oregon,.....	22 50
Pennsylvania,.....	45 00
Pennsylvania,.....	8 50
Rhode Island,.....	7 00
Texas,	21 50
Vermont,.....	9 50
Forwarded,	\$669 00
By excess office rent,.....	\$ 1 66
By excess office rent,.....	1 66
Adams Express Co., refunding Grange No. 822, N. Y.,.....	25 00
Mrs. K. E. Hutton, refunding Deputy Fee, Grange No. 1158, Pa.,.....	5 00
Sales as per order book,.....	3,389 63
Oct 1, 1897, balance in hands of Secretary,.....	191 91
Total,	<u>\$4,283 86</u>

CR.

Oct. 1, 1897, deposited in Fiscal Agency,..... \$3,991 00
 Balance in hands of Secretary,..... 292 86

Brother W. E. Harbaugh, the Worthy Gatekeeper, submitted his annual report, following:

Report of Gatekeeper.

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange:

When a train of cars pulls into a depot it is usual to hear a train man passing along under the windows and tapping with a hammer the iron boxes in which the heavy axles turn. He does this to *test* them, to see if they are sound.

It does not satisfy the man to know that the boxes were sound in the morning; he wants to know whether they are sound *now*, when the train halts at noon, with "twenty minutes for dinner." So with our Grange. Watchfulness is necessary. And watchfulness is necessary all the time and at every stage of its progress and history.

It will not satisfy us, who love the Grange, to know that it started well. We want to know more than this. We want to know that it not only was well at the start, but also that it *continues* well at the present time.

Watchfulness is necessary to answer the question: Is the Grange sound in principle now as at the start? Or in her progress have some of the iron boxes given way or been cracked?

One of the sound principles with which the Grange started was this: that no man should belong to it unless he had a direct interest in tilling the soil. Everybody has *some* interest in tilling the soil, because all must live by eating. But the Grangers' interest in tilling the soil is personal, professional and direct. The lawyer's business is to practice law; the doctor's business is to practice medicine; the manufacturer's business is manufacturing his wares; and the farmer's business is to farm or till the soil.

When lawyers meet to consider their interest as a class they do not ask farmers to tell them what to do or where their interest lies.

When doctors meet to consider their business as a professional men, they do not send for farmers to teach them where their interest lies.

Manufacturers do not invite farmers to sit in counsel with them while considering their interest.

In like manner the farmer should know his own affairs, and look after them himself and suffer no dictation from without.

As keeper of the gate, permit me to ask if this iron box is as sound to-day as when the Grange started? If we are severing our membership strictly to those who have a

direct, personal and professional interest in farming or cultivating the soil? Are any admitted within our gates who have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling the soil; or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes?

If a man can stand on his feet in a crowded room and talk well it multiplies his force as a man by ten, or possibly by twenty. A trained lawyer among plain farmers, unaccustomed to public speaking, has every advantage in the world. He is like a lion among sheep. The sheep are no doubt better than the lion, but this does not keep them from being eaten up by the lion.

A trained and gifted speaker may be on the wrong side of a question, and yet may win, notwithstanding the fact that he is wrong all the time. A plain, honest farmer may be on the right side of a question in debate, and yet lose his side, notwithstanding the fact that he is right all the time. He may not have the gift of language, to present forcibly his side of the case, or he may have sufficient language, but not self control, while addressing large audiences. It is unfair to pit a farmer against a lawyer in debate; as it would be manifestly unfair to pit a lawyer against a farmer in raising a crop. Farmers ought to know their own business and they ought to know how to attend to it. A man once made a fortune by attending to his own business. Another iron box of principle upon the car of progress, when the Grange started, ought to be tested to-day and carefully looked after to see if it is yet sound and in good order. It is the principle which condemns *sectionalism* or sectional prejudice. Mr. Washington often said that the worst thing that could ever happen our country would be to have one section pitted against another. His words have come true. We have seen the South pitted against the North in battle, and we know that nothing could be worse.

Allow me to ask, as Gatekeeper, whether the Grange is as true to its "Declaration of Purposes" to-day as when it started, as to this matter of *sectional prejudice*? To ask a pointed question about a practical matter, let me put the question in this way: Is it as easy in the National Grange to procure legislation in the interest of the West as it is of the East? Does it make no difference which section is to be benefited by the measure? Is it all one with the Grange whether the advantage is going North, South, East or West?

King David had fifty thousand men who could keep step. The reason they could keep step was because they had one heart. And the National Grange, North, South, East and West, will never keep step in the march of progress till they have one heart. We have one country, one destiny and one

trade or business in the world. It is to our interest to keep step. We are very foolish if we do not. We can only keep step when we have a common interest, a common brotherhood or one heart of fellowship and love. It is said of the children of Issachar that they were "men that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do" [1 Chronicles, 12th chapter, verse 32].

Our Grange needs such men to-day; "men of understanding," wise men, practical men; men who understand our present necessities, men who have "understanding of the times" in which we live. True wisdom does not lie in comprehending past states of society, so much as in realizing the needs and wants of our own days and times. We need men that have understanding of the times to know what the National Grange ought to do, North, South, East, West, to keep step in one common cause with one common interest, and one heart of fellowship and love.

Sister Sarah G. Baird, Worthy Pomona, read her annual report, as follows:

Report of Worthy Pomona.

Worthy Master :

Roman mythology placed Pomona in the rank of the higher divinities. With her pruning hook and knife she was among the leaders in the procession of the gods. So good, sound, well-flavored fruit should take front rank in the essentials for civilized people. Not only does it contribute to their sustenance and good living, but becomes a necessity for its medicinal and sanitary properties.

Pomona's grafting and budding, pruning and thinning into symmetry all trees and fruit-producing plants, with approved modes of propagating and hybridizing, have revealed marvelous possibilities and removed many barriers to obtaining fruits of any desired size or quality, fine aroma and brilliant coloring. The limit of improvement does not rest in producing fruits of great size, beauty and sweetness. There are other desirable qualities to be obtained. Toward this end she has devoted her energies.

The elimination of undesirable organs, the prickles or briars of the berries and thorns of the citrus trees are unpleasant and useless protuberances that by a judicious selection of grafts and seeds will produce a new race of thornless plants.

All these great achievements and developments have in pomology been gained through many difficulties and discouragements that have been met and conquered.

America a century ago produced few fruits, other than the wild or native, consisting chiefly of berries, with a few apples, pears, plums, quinces and cherries of inferior quality, nearly all of which show Pomona's improved cultivation, yielding a large profit yearly, while tons of the native blueberries find ready sale upon the market with no successful attempt at cultivation.

The apple is the great staple American fruit with an estimated yield of 60,000,000 barrels yearly. Our leading market is the United States, while more than a million barrels are shipped to England, where our apples are highly appreciated.

Strawberries have been greatly improved, becoming an inexpensive luxury that can be successfully grown everywhere; are raised in vast quantities in Florida and sent North all Winter; in California most of the year round.

Peaches are next in favor as the most delicious of the stone fruits. It is not known to be native in any country, never having been found wild. Its origin is unknown.

No fruit has received greater cultivation the world over than the grape—or admired for a longer period. Wine from grapes was a luxury when the first classics were written. Italy and France are the grape centers of the world, although California is a strong rival. Yet no better table grapes are raised than our Middle and Western States produce.

In fact, America is competing in the race for many laurels that our cousins across the water have till recently carried, among which is the Sicily lemon. Thanks to Pomona, the art of curing has at last been learned here, and to-day as fine lemons come from California as are found in Sicily.

Oranges, olives, limes, figs and pineapples are now being largely supplied in our own country, and are no longer considered expensive luxuries comparatively. For a penny can now be purchased that which men with fortunes could not have a century ago. Then there were no fruit merchants in the United States, now they are a large and prosperous class, with more than 10,000 fruit stands in New York city alone. The only foreign fruits then indulged in by even the wealthy was occasionally dried prunes, currants or raisins. Now over a hundred refrigerator fruit steamers bring fruit to the New York city market. These are capable of great and sustained speed, so that fruit comes in the quickest time and with the greatest protection. The following taken from the Commercial and Industrial Geography shows that \$13,870,000 yearly goes to other countries for foreign fruits. Add to this the 60,000,000 barrels of home raised apples, be-

sides the limitless quantities of other fruits of all kinds raised here, and we must conclude "that this is indeed a land and age of luxury."

Under the call of the roll of States for the presentation of reports of Masters of State Granges, the following were presented and read:

ILLINOIS.

OLIVER WILSON, Master.

The Grange in Illinois has during the year been active in the various lines of work, and while we have gained but seven Subordinate and one Pomona Grange, our workers have been and are now in the field doing what they can towards disseminating Grange principles in unorganized territory, but we believe the best way to build up the Order is by keeping those Granges already organized in a healthy and flourishing condition, and to this end most of our energy has been expended by visits to and correspondence with the weaker Granges and our greatest and most satisfactory gains in membership have been by additions to the rolls of well-established Granges. Nothing we believe hinders the progress of Grange work more than dead and dying Granges scattered over the State, whereas in the community of an active organization, it is comparatively easy to place another in the adjoining neighborhood.

Our people are becoming more interested in practicable co-operation as taught in our organic law, and we have requested each Subordinate Grange to embody in their quarterly reports to the State Secretary the amount of co-operative sales and purchases, and also the profit on sales and the saving on purchases arising from such transactions.

Our Granges observe Lecturer's hour and are thereby developing writers and speakers among the younger members.

MINNESOTA.

MRS. SARAH G. BAIRD, Master.

Worthy Master :

We are encouraged by the results of Grange work in our State the past year. The Order has been strengthened by more new Granges than for many years previous. Reports more promptly given and of more hopeful tone. Quite a number of Grange halls have been erected and several co-operative or mercantile companies established, doing quite a business in the exchange of products of the farm for other

necessaries and comforts of home, much to the Patron's profit.

While our State Lecturer and Deputy have done valiant work in certain portions of our State, adding twelve strong Granges to our number, we believe if we could have had a greater number of workers in the various sections of our State a much larger augmentation would have resulted. There are calls for a non partisan farmers' organization from every direction, while we have some dormant Granges that need "vigorous treatment." Minnesota has scored another victory for the School of Agriculture, which is now open to girls as well as boys.

The Committee appointed by our State Grange, who reported two years ago a failure to secure an appropriation from the Legislature for this purpose, were continued, and have in connection with the Legislative Committee labored most faithfully and diligently, with this result: An appropriation of (\$25,000) twenty-five thousand dollars for buildings or dormitories and (\$5,000) five thousand dollars yearly for running expenses. The buildings were put up during the Summer and all plans completed. Now with an attendance of about forty, the utmost capacity of the building is sixty, but will be enlarged as the school grows in numbers and popularity. It is now much larger than the boy's school was the first year it was launched as a practical farm school,—about ten years ago, from which, March, 1897, twenty-six graduates received diplomas as full-fledged farmers from a school of several hundred. We have reason to believe the girls will do equally as well ten years hence. In a course we believe Minnesota is the first to offer them. The faculty and professors have expressed appreciation of the work of the Grange, between whom the most friendly relations exist, with a desire to still farther work together for the advancement of education to the masses.

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following additional report, and, on motion of Brother S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, it was approved and the Committee continued:

Worthy Master:

We, your Committee on Credentials, hereby present a further report, as follows:

We find West Virginia entitled to representation by T. C. Atkeson and Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson; Washington, by Augustus High and Mrs. Ida V. High; Missouri, by D. N. Thompson and Mrs. A. K. Thompson.

We also find the credentials from Brother Jabel Robinson, representing Dominion Grange of Canada, and we recommend that he be extended the usual courtesies of this body.

S. O. BOWEN.

MARY T. HUXLEY.

MRS. AMANDA HORTON.

HENRY RHOADES.

JOHN T. COX.

The Worthy Secretary received and read the following letter :

BROWNSVILLE, TENN., October 20, 1897.

JOHN TREMBLE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

My Dear Sir and Brother :

Your favor of recent date to hand. In answer, I am pained to say that the Grange in our State is in a low state of health. There is at present but two Subordinate Granges in good standing, viz. : No. 121, sixty-five members, W. L. Richardson, Worthy Master, and Miss E. R. Thomas, Worthy Secretary; and No. 1113, fifty-four members, W. S. Robinson, Master, and O. R. Merrick, Secretary. The P. O. of Master and Secretary of No. 121 is Brownsville. The address of the Master of No. 1113 is Adolphus; the Secretary, Loudon.

We regret that this state of things exists. It seems that the people in this State have lost hope of the Grange. The Order is not able financially to put Lecturers in the field to build up the Order. There is quite a number of good members throughout the State that are well-wishers, and I think with some help from the National Grange, in the way of Lecture work, good could be accomplished. Hoping that in the future I can make a better report from Tennessee,

I am yours faithfully,

E. L. ALLEN,

Secretary State Grange.

Sister Irene L. Hilleary, of Oregon, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That a Committee of Condolence on the death of Sister Sarah L. Hayes, of Oregon State Grange, be appointed to report appropriate resolutions to this Grange.

At 4:30 o'clock p. m. the labors of the day were closed.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, November 11, 1897.

The Grange assembled at 9.30 o'clock a. m., and was opened in the Fourth Degree, with Sister E. P. Wilson, of Mississippi, as Worthy Ceres, pro. tem., and Sister Cordelia Atkeson, of West Virginia, as Worthy Lady Assistant Stewart, pro tem.

The roll was called and a quorum of the Grange responded, including the members reported present at the first day's session, also Brother E. D. Howe and Sister L. M. Howe, of Massachusetts, and Brother Joseph A. Tillinghast and Sister Emily I. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island.

The first day's (Wednesday's) Journal was read and approved.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of business for reference, without debate, the following were offered and referred:

By Brother Oliver Wilson, of Illinois; subject, Change of Ritual. Referred to the Committee on Ritual.

By Brother S. H. Ellis, of Ohio; subject, Conferring Degrees in Subordinate Granges. Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Brother W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon; subject, Nicaragua Canal. Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Under the call of the roll of States for reports from Masters of State Granges the following were presented:

OHIO.

S. H. ELLIS, Master.

Worthy Master:

Ohio is still moving forward in Grange work. From November 10, 1896, to November 4, 1897, we have organized nineteen new Granges. Re-organized twenty eight dormant Granges, and reinstated four, thus placing on our roll during

this time an addition of fifty-one Granges. During the year we have had to drop from our list a few Granges for dormancy, leaving us with just four hundred active Granges on our roll, with a membership of twenty thousand, an average of fifty members to the Grange. Several of our Granges have erected for themselves new halls during the year. We are pushing the work of organization. We have a number of excellent organizers in our State who are able to do efficient work in this line, and to them is due in a great measure the success of the work in our State.

COLORADO

J. A. NEWCOMB, Master.

Worthy Master:

In reporting the state of the Order in Colorado we must say but little change has taken place during the past year. It has been a year in which the farmers have been unusually busy in looking after their individual interests. The season being favorable, and by diligent effort, a bountiful harvest was secured, the largest in the history of the State, and fair prices are being paid for a number of the leading crops. On account of giving their crops this needed close attention they have neglected to attend their Grange meetings during the Summer, but now, the crops are all secured and a part at least been placed on the market, more attention will be given to their respective Granges. It has been our aim to strengthen our Granges and prepare the way for extending the organization. How well we have succeeded may be told in the future. We organized one Grange with forty-four charter members. They have already proven to be progressive Patrons.

In less than six months from the date of organization they were comfortably situated in a home of their own. It was a great pleasure to participate in the dedication of this Grange hall, which is owned entirely by the members. We have other Granges that are actively at work raising funds to erect halls.

In October, in the city of Denver, there is held annually what is termed The Mountain and Plain Festival. This carnival is held three days. The first day is given mostly to the parade. In this parade a large number of interests are out in display. The two leading industries of our State are mining and agriculture, the latter predominating this year. It was thought to be an opportune time to advertise our organization, and it was decided to place two floats in the parade. One contained the officers of the State Grange in full regalia;

the second representing agricultural products, or products of the Patrons of Husbandry. Favorable comments have been received from individuals and also in the public press of the fine display made by the Grangers. We believe by that act it will be much easier to extend the Order. It was estimated that thirty thousand people visited Denver during the carnival.

Our fire insurance company is prosperous, having done three times the amount of business of last year. The cost to those insured has been one-half per cent. for two years and four months.

MASSACHUSETTS

E. D. HOWE, Master.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Despite the adverse circumstances of hard times and diminished markets, the Grange movement in the old Bay State has forged steadily ahead and we are permitted to again report substantial gains in numbers and influence. Five new Granges and the reorganization of three old ones, which had lain dormant for so many years that it would seem nothing short of a blast from Gabriel's trumpet would arouse them from their lethargy, bear ample testimony to the fact that with the workers in Massachusetts there is no such thing as "favorable season," "opportune time," "ripe conditions," etc., which some seem to think is absolutely necessary before they can venture forth upon aggressive Grange work.

We believe with Josh Billings, that the man who habitually "waits for something to turn up" is on par with the man who would take a stool and pail and sit down in the middle of a ten-acre lot and wait for a cow to back up and be milked.

Believing that the strength of our organization is best conserved by removing from the parent tree all dead and unsightly limbs, we have reluctantly, but firmly, severed the connection of two of our Granges, so that to-day every one of our one hundred and forty branches is a living vital force, "whose leaves," the Subordinate members, "are for the healing of the nation."

There are 13,000 of these "leaves," and a thriftier, greener lot would be hard to find.

We might go on with our metaphor and tell how many of these "leaves" nod in the *wind* of some tedious Grange orator; or how that, swayed and agitated by a breeze of eloquence, they rustle and shriek and howl over real or fancied

grievances and then settle back into their old state of indifference; but we forbear lest our figurative language be construed too literally and false impressions result. No, the Patrons of Massachusetts, good as they are, do not materially differ from their brothers and sisters in other sections of our fair land. It is probably true that everywhere the brunt of the burden and responsibility falls upon the few, while the many are following simply for the loaves and fishes. Ella Wheeler Wilcox most beautifully expresses this thought in the following words:

"No! the two classes of people in this world, I mean,
 "Are the people who lift and the people who lean.
 "Wherever you go you will find the world's masses
 "Are always divided into these two classes.
 "And, oddly enough, you'll find too, I ween,
 "That there's just one lifter for twenty who lean.
 "In which class are you? Are you easing the load
 "Of some overtaxed lifter who toils on the road?
 "Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear
 "Your share of life's burden and worry and care?"

It should be the constant aim of our organization to increase the number of "lifters," and when this can be done by drawing from the ranks of the "leaners" our working force increases in geometrical ratio.

In Massachusetts we devote much of our time and energies to just this kind of work. It would be a comparatively easy task to rapidly increase our membership by spreading the gospel of the Grange into new fields, but if at the same time we neglected the educational features of our work we would lose at one end nearly all that might be gained at the other.

"Get all you can," honorably, "and hold all you get," righteously would seem to be as good a motto in Grange work as in business.

The past year has been a very quiet one so far as legislative work was concerned.

The taxation question was removed from the field of contention by the appointment of a committee representing, in a supposedly fair manner, the various ideas and theories upon the subject, who were to digest the various plans and schemes offered to equalize this so-called burden, and, if possible, agree upon a compromise measure to be presented to the coming Legislature for consideration and adoption. That committee has made its report through the public press, and while it was recognized at the outset that concessions would have to be made on part of the extremists, many farmers

feel that the farmer representative upon the committee was more generous than his colleagues in this line and that the resultant measure will leave the farmer little, if any, benefited.

As this is a question which interests our membership everywhere, it may not be out of place to give a brief summary of that report:

1. An inheritance tax levied with respect to realty as well as to personalty at the rate of five per cent., with an exemption for estates not exceeding \$10,000, and an abatement of \$5,000 on estates between \$10,000 and \$25,000, the revenue from this tax to be distributed from the State Treasury among the several cities and towns, one-half in proportion to population, one-half in proportion to assessed valuation.

2. A tax in proportion to house rentals, only the excess over \$400 of rental being taxable.

3. Abolition of the present taxes on intangible personalty, such as stocks, bonds and securities, loans or mortgages, income; the taxes recommended under one and two being relied on to yield at least as large revenue as is now secured by the taxes to be abolished.

4. Assumption by the State Treasury of county expenses.

5. Appropriation by the State of the revenue from taxes on corporate excess, now distributed among the several cities and towns.

It will be seen from the foregoing that an interesting fight is ahead, and we only hope that equity and fair dealing will rise paramount to selfishness and meanness, and that the hard-working, but not too wide-a-woke, tillers of the soil will find their condition materially improved.

In closing we submit this pertinent query: We may not secure all we hope for, but where would we be without our Grange organization?

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

N. J. BACHELDER, Master.

The Grange in New Hampshire has witnessed a year of prosperity. During the year since the last annual session of the National Grange we have organized 71 Subordinate Granges and increased our membership about 1,500. Our present membership is over 20,000, and the number of Subordinate Granges 228, making an average membership of 87. Our net gain in membership during the past 14 years has averaged 1,200 per year, with no year less than 800.

Our Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company has property owned, valued by members of the Grange to an amount

exceeding \$4,000,000, at cost of less than 50 per cent. of re-issuance in stock company upon the same class of risks.

Our Patrons' Relief Association is prosperous and furnishing fraternal relief upon the mutual plan.

Our State Grange fair continues to wield an important influence in the interest of agriculture, and even various county and district fairs are nearly all managed by the Grange to the advantage of all concerned. The grandest result of Grange work in New Hampshire, however, is secured through the 6,000 Grange meetings annually held in the State, in the social and educational development of the members.

The Grange in New Hampshire is, I think, in condition to attract attention in the future. Our membership standard towards which we are earnestly striving is 25,000. We shall be satisfied with nothing less.

OREGON.

W. M. HILLEARY Master.

Worthy Master :

The Grange of Oregon is in a prosperous condition. We have held our own in membership. Three Subordinate Granges and one Pomona have been organized, and we have advanced along educational lines. The Grange has succeeded in interesting its own members and many outside farmers in the work of Farmers' Institutes, and several very interesting and profitable Institutes have been held. These Institutes were conducted by the President and Faculty of the Agricultural College, and the local Granges rendered all the assistance they were capable of doing. These Institutes are a great benefit to the farmer and tend to break down the prejudice existing among farmers against scientific knowledge as applied to agriculture. These Institutes bring the farmer in closer touch and sympathy with the Agricultural College and Experiment Station and the work they are doing for us as a class.

The Grange of Oregon spends all of its surplus revenue in extending the organization and influence of the Order.

The past year we have tried to build up and encourage the old Granges and to organize new ones. In our State the traveling expenses of our Grange Lecturers and organizing officers are much greater than in many other States. Hence, we do not accomplish as much in Grange work for amount expended. We harvest a fair average crop of wheat, our money crop, and realized fair prices for it, and the prospects for agriculture are much brighter now than six months ago.

Should the present prices for farm products of our State be maintained for the future, there is nothing that we can conceive of in the way of rapid advancement of the Order in the State.

Our efforts in co-operation in buying and selling have heretofore been confined to local Granges and councils and Pomona. But the Executive Committee has recently made trade arrangements that will enable the members throughout the State to co-operate in purchasing supplies for the farm at great saving over retail prices. We feel that we are again in close touch with the Department of Agriculture of the nation, and the farmer is coming to the front all along the line.

RHODE ISLAND.

JOS. A. TILLINGHAST, Master.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

The good Patrons of Rhode Island send a hearty, fraternal greeting to their sister and brother Patrons who are here to represent the interests of Patrons of Husbandry, from the rugged shores of New England to the golden sands of the Pacific.

They send you earnest wishes for your prosperity, as the representatives of the grandest and noblest organization for promoting the welfare of agriculture that the world has ever known.

They send renewed pledges of loyalty and devotion to the principles and purposes of our Order, and their best wishes for its future welfare and prosperity.

Rhode Island is noted for her conservatism, and her Patrons possess this trait to a considerable degree, but we believe this to be a virtue rather than a fault.

We believe that the Order gains in strength and influence by careful, thoughtful, conscientious work, and we urge this thought upon the attention of all ; that, as an organization, with the greatest of opportunities and possibilities for doing good, educating, training, bringing out and lifting to a higher plane of thought and action the agricultural classes of our country, we cannot afford to make a misstep.

Let us, as legislators of the Order, to see to it that our doings are worthy of the grand conception of truth and nobility of purpose, as is our birthright from those who labored so long and so faithfully to found the Order.

Our little State of Rhode Island has passed through the stage of fervor and newness of life, which accompanies the

first formation and development of a new organization, and those who are now upholding the Grange standard are doing it, not from any sudden, new born impulse, but from a love for the noble fundamental principles of the Order; a deep and earnest desire, as Carlyle so beautifully says, "To make some nook of God's creation a little fruitfuller, better, more worthy of God, to make some human hearts a little wiser, manfuller, happier, more blessed, less accursed—it is a work for a God."

Such is our desire, such is our aim, for we realize that the Great Master has given us souls to till and sow with good thoughts and pure motives, as well as fields to cultivate for our temporal needs.

It is encouraging to think that, while in some places we have lost somewhat in membership, in other places we have gained; and still more encouraging to know that those who have joined the Order with high ideals of life and of the good we may do as Patrons are still with us, and we are adding to their numbers. I believe our working force is as good, or better, than ever before.

Our work during the past year has been to strengthen rather than to build new, and we feel that there are signs of renewed activity. Some of our Granges have done excellent work during the year past, and some that were nearly dormant are doing good work at the present time.

Several Grange fairs have been held that were successful in every way, and we believe that these purely agricultural fairs, clean and free from all objectional features, should be fostered and encouraged.

Some Institute work, under direction of our State Lecturer, has been carried on, and more is planned to take place before our State Grange session. By co-operation some of our Granges have made a large saving in buying fertilizers, and one that has made a decided success in a financial way reports \$1,000 or more in the Treasury to build a new hall.

We have several fine Grange halls in the State, and we hope other Granges will have homes of their own ere long.

Believing education to be the foundation stone of success in our Order, as well as the rock upon which stands the noble structure of our government, of which we are so proud, we are devoting considerable of our time and influence to improve the condition of affairs in the rural districts of our State.

At the request of the Grange and others interested in the matter, the Agricultural College, some time ago, arranged an excellent "Extension Course" of study. This has

been quite a benefit to some who were unable, for various reasons, to attend the college.

The Grange is now earnestly at work upon the rural school question and the introduction of "Nature Study," as a means of creating a new interest in the schools, of imbuing the teachers and pupils with love for the beautiful and wonderful works of creation, fostering a desire to know more of Nature's handiwork, training the young to observe, to think of and appreciate the wondrous beauties of Nature so lavishly bestowed upon us by the Great Master.

Besides the intellectual advantages derived from this training, we hope to stimulate a greater love for the country, for its homes and its schools, for its pure, ennobling influences and help to make it, as God intended that it should be, a meet dwelling place for his creatures.

I believe this idea of nature study in the public schools, if carried out as it may be, contains more good in it for the country people than any line of educational work undertaken for a long time.

Our Agricultural College is using its influence in this work, and we expect soon to see it in practical use in our schools.

Our Agricultural College and Experiment Station are working hand in hand with the Grange, and striving to do all in their power to promote the cause of agricultural education in its broadest sense, and to aid in every legitimate way possible the farmers of the State.

The Master of the State Grange annually appoints a committee of one from each county in the State to visit the college and station, and report at the State Grange, criticising, commending, or explaining their work, as the case may be.

This tends to keep the Grange in touch and sympathy with the institution, and helps all to work in harmony for the best interests of the people.

These institutions belong to the farmers and industrial classes of our nation by birthright, and it is our duty to see that they are not withdrawn from their true spheres of usefulness into other lines of work, but are handed down to our posterity intact, and with increasing powers of usefulness. Briefly speaking, Rhode Island and her Patrons are at your service for all good works, and we hope to make greater progress during the year before us than in the past one.

To live up and carry out in our daily lives all that is comprehended by the Grange in its purity is worthy of our best efforts, and as we separate, going North, East, South and West, may we go wiser, better men and women, more

thoughtful, more earnest, more true and devoted to this noble cause.

May we go with renewed strength and vigor, driving ignorance, sloth and superstition before us, as the Autumn winds drive the fallen leaves.

May our work and influences carry good cheer to thousands of new homes the coming year, and by helping others, help ourselves to attain higher ideals of life and its duties. May we have "strength of mind, purity of thought and earnestness of purpose in the discharge of every duty," and manfully fight the battles of right and truth in behalf of the farmers of our country till right shall achieve signal victory, and the agricultural class of the mighty country shall take the position in society, in culture and in influence and citizenship that is and of right ought to be theirs.

Worthy Flora, Sister E. L. A. Wiggin, submitted the following annual report :

Report of Worthy Flora.

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange :

For the first time I stand before you to give my report as one of your officers.

As Flora, I have not found my duties of an arduous nature, as I thought the duties of my office are mostly ceremonial, presiding over the Court of Flora.

But in looking over some of the reports of Floras of the different States, I find that some were looking to me for instruction. For instance, Flora of Massachusetts State Grange says in her report : "When elected to my office I expected to be instructed by Worthy Flora of the National Grange, and given some work to do for the benefit of the corresponding office in the Subordinate Grange, but received nothing from her."

I received no communication from the Worthy Flora of Massachusetts ; therefore, as a matter of course, she received nothing from me. The only communication I have received was from Worthy Flora of Connecticut State Grange, but from the tone of her letters I was convinced that she was more capable of devising measures for making the work of her department interesting and profitable to the Granges of her State than I was of advising her.

I will here recommend that every Flora, from the State down to the Subordinate Grange, have one evening set apart for Flora's evening. Try to make it the most entertaining and

instructive evening of the season. Have your halls filled with plants and flowers, and impress every member with the idea that "Not a beauty blows and not an opening blossom breathes in vain."

Teach and encourage the children to cultivate flowers. For few pursuits in which the mind can engage are purer or have more tendency to afford innocent and happy thoughts than the study and cultivation of flowers.

"Your voiceless lips, Oh Flowers, are living preachers;
Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers
From loneliest nook."

No home is so rude but that it may be beautified by flowers. No palace so magnificent but that flowers can make it yet more beautiful. They are the rich man's pleasure, the poor man's guerdon. They enter into almost every nook in Nature's vast domain. The water, as well as the land, has its share of God's beautiful flowers.

Amid the tall meadow grasses they find their homes. They speak to us from every wayside path. They drop their fragrant petals on the green sward at our feet. They pillow their lovely heads on the soft bosom of the blue lake. They sit beside us with mute, white faces of sympathy in our hours of deepest sorrow, and they rejoice with us amidst happier scenes, as they hang forth their bright banners of color to cheer the heart and to please the eye.

"Flowers are the Alphabet of the Angels," written all over this wide world of ours to reveal God's great love to us. Heed this divine revelation. Appreciate this gracious gift. Recognize the presence of the Supreme in the upturned faces of the flowers, and learn from them to give the best that in you lies, in whatever sphere you may be placed.

"In all places then, and in all seasons,
Flowers expand their light and soul-like wings,
Teaching us by most persuasive reasons
How akin they are to human things.

"And, with child-like credulous affection
We behold their tender buds expand;
Emblems of our own great resurrection,
Emblems of the bright and better land.

Brother John T. Cox, Worthy Steward, submitted the following, his annual report:

Steward's Report.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

I am pleased to report that everything is in readiness for the work of this session of the National Grange.

My assistants are prepared to perform their share of the labor.

The past year has given us many opportunities to drop the good seed where it might take root, and under the fostering care of a benign Providence yield abundant fruit. The weeds of dissension, strife and enmity have not been allowed to get any foothold. Harmony and good feeling prevail amongst our members. The paraphernalia of the Grange is in good order.

When each is assigned to his or her proper labor I am sure that the work of this session will advance the interests of agriculture, in faith, in hope and charity, with fidelity. Let us take up the work of this session here in the capitol city of this venerable "Keystone State" and all together march on to still greater conquest.

Brother S. O. Bowen, Chairman, submitted, for the Committee on Credentials, the following report, which was adopted:

HARRISBURG, November 11, 1897.

Worthy Master:

We, your Committee on Credentials, hereby continue our report, as follows, to wit:

Massachusetts we find entitled to representation by Elmer D. Howe and Mrs. Leonora M. Howe.

Rhode Island—Joseph A. Tillinghast and Mrs. Emily I. Tillinghast.

S. O. BOWEN,
HENRY RHOADES,
JOHN T. COX,
A. M. HORTON,
MARY S. HUXLEY,
Committee.

The following report from the Committee on Credentials was made by the Committee and adopted by the Grange:

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that the State of Mississippi is represented by Brother and Sister Wilson. We find upon investigation that they have failed to file a roster of the Subordinate Granges in the State with the Master of the National Grange when asked to do so,

thereby preventing an examination to verify the reports made. And we also find discrepancies in their reports that have not been satisfactorily explained, and we would recommend that in the future greater care and diligence be exercised by the Master and Secretary of the State Grange. We would recommend, however, that they be entitled to seats in this body.

S. O. BOWEN,
HENRY RHOADES,
JOHN T. COX,
A. M. HORTON,
MARY S. HUXLEY,
Committee.

The following report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted:

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Your Committee on Credentials, having had under consideration the credentials of Brother and Sister Thompson, of South Carolina, would recommend that they be admitted to seats in this body.

S. O. BOWEN,
HENRY RHOADES,
JOHN T. COX,
A. M. HORTON,
MARY S. HUXLEY,
Committee.

The following further report of the Committee on Credentials was submitted, through its Chairman, Brother S. O. Bowen:

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Your Committee on Credentials would report in reference to the Virginia State Grange, that after the most thorough examination of the condition of affairs that we have been able to make in that State, we find that Virginia has not the requisite number of paying Subordinate Granges to entitle them to representation in this body.

S. O. BOWEN,
HENRY RHOADS,
JOHN T. COX,
A. M. HORTON,
MARY S. HUXLEY,
Committee.

Pending the discussion of the report from the Committee on Credentials, Brother Edward Wiggin, of Maine, asked a ruling from the Worthy Master, as follows:

this time an addition of fifty-one Granges. During the year we have had to drop from our list a few Granges for dormancy, leaving us with just four hundred active Granges on our roll, with a membership of twenty thousand, an average of fifty members to the Grange. Several of our Granges have erected for themselves new halls during the year. We are pushing the work of organization. We have a number of excellent organizers in our State who are able to do efficient work in this line, and to them is due in a great measure the success of the work in our State.

COLORADO

J. A. NEWCOMB, Master.

Worthy Masters:

In reporting the state of the Order in Colorado we must say but little change has taken place during the past year. It has been a year in which the farmers have been unusually busy in looking after their individual interests. The season being favorable, and by diligent effort, a bountiful harvest was secured, the largest in the history of the State, and fair prices are being paid for a number of the leading crops. On account of giving their crops this needed close attention they have neglected to attend their Grange meetings during the Summer, but now, the crops are all secured and a part at least been placed on the market, more attention will be given to their respective Granges. It has been our aim to strengthen our Granges and prepare the way for extending the organization. How well we have succeeded may be told in the future. We organized one Grange with forty-four charter members. They have already proven to be progressive Patrons.

In less than six months from the date of organization they were comfortably situated in a home of their own—a great pleasure to participate in the dedication hall, which is owned entirely by the members. Many other Granges that are actively at work are building halls.

In October, in the city of Denver, what is termed The Mountain Carnival is held three days, the parade. In this parade the two main features are the mining and agricultural exhibits. It was thought to be a great organization, and it was. One contained

the second representing agricultural products, or products of the Patrons of Husbandry. Favorable comments have been received from individuals and also in the public press of the fine display made by the Grangers. We believe by that act it will be much easier to extend the Order. It was estimated that thirty thousand people visited Denver during the carnival.

Our fire insurance company is prosperous, having done three times the amount of business of last year. The cost to those insured has been one-half per cent. for two years and four months.

MASSACHUSETTS

E. D. HOWE, Master

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Despite the adverse circumstances of hard times and diminished markets, the Grange movement in the old Bay State has forged steadily ahead and we are permitted to again report substantial gains in numbers and influence. Five new Granges and the reorganization of three of them, which had lain dormant for so many years that it would seem nothing short of a blast from Gabriel's trumpet would arouse them from their lethargy, bear ample testimony to the fact that with the workers in Massachusetts there is no such thing as "favorable season," "off season," "tight conditions," etc. Some seem to be absolutely necessary before we venture to undertake aggressive Grange work.

We believe Josh H. is the man who habitually sits on par with the man who sits on the ground and sit down in the middle of the road to look up and be

organizing, first con-
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in- for the heal-

se- thrifter, greener

and tell how many
some tedious Grange
ated by a breeze of elo-
nowl over real or fancied

Can a State claim and obtain representation in the National Grange by simply paying dues on the number of Granges required by law, when, as a matter of fact, no such Granges exist as active Granges?

After an exhaustive discussion of the subject under consideration, the Worthy Master promulgated the following:

RULING.

The Constitution provides that "fifteen Subordinate Granges working in a State can apply for authority to organize a State Grange." The State Grange when so organized is entitled to representation in the National Grange.

This right is forfeited when the State Grange has failed to pay dues for more than one quarter, or when the number of paying Granges in any State shall fall below fifteen.

"A legal Subordinate Grange must have at least thirteen members, of which there must be at least four of either sex." The Grange must hold meetings regularly at least once a month, and report and pay dues to the State Grange. Fifteen such Subordinate Granges entitle the State to representation in the National Grange.

Brother W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, offered the following, which was not concurred in:

Resolved, That the report of Committee on Credentials relating to Representatives of State Grange of Virginia be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report to this Grange the evidence upon which they base their report.

Thereupon the Grange adopted the report of the Committee on Credentials as above reported.

At 12:00 o'clock m. the labors of the day were closed.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 11, 1897.

A public reception was tendered the National Grange at the Opera House, with the following program of exercises, National Master J. H. Brigham presiding:

Music.

Prayer.

W. T. EVERSON,
Chaplain of Pennsylvania State Grange.

Welcome on behalf of State Grange of Pennsylvania,
HON. LEONARD RHONE,
Master of the State Grange of Pennsylvania.
(See Appendix.)

Response on behalf of the National Grange,
HON. AARON JONES,
Overseer of the National Grange.
(See Appendix.)

Welcome on behalf of the State,
His Excellency,
DANIEL H. HASTINGS,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Response on behalf of the Grange,
HON. ALPHA MESSER,
Lecturer of the National Grange.

Welcome on behalf of the city of Harrisburg,
HON. MEADE D. DETWEILER,
District Attorney for Harrisburg.

Response on behalf of the Grange,
BROTHER E. D. HOWE,
Master of the State Grange of Massachusetts.

Music.

Welcome on behalf of the Agricultural Department of the
State,
PROF. JOHN HAMILTON,
Deputy Secretary.

Response,
BY HON. J. H. BRIGHAM,
Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Welcome on behalf of the Sisters of the Grange,
SISTER HELEN S. JOHNSON,
Worthy Ceres, Pennsylvania State Grange.
(See Appendix.)

Response,

BY SISTER SARAH BAIRD,
Master of State Grange of Minnesota.
(See Appendix.)

Welcome on behalf of the Veterans and Military Associations of the State,
DR. J. T. ROTHROCK,
Commissioner of Forestry of Pennsylvania.

Response,

BY HON. S. L. WILSON,
Master of State Grange of Mississippi.

Music.

EVENING—SEVENTH DEGREE—SESSION.

WALNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 11, 1897.

In accordance with formal announcement, the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter met at 7.30 p. m., and conferred the Degree of Ceres upon the following named persons:

Officers officiating were:

George Austin Bowen.....	Worthy High Priest
Aaron Jones.....	Priest Archon
Oliver Wilson	Priest Archevist
George B. Horton	Priest Annalist
Eva S. McDowell.....	Priestess Treasurer
J. H. Brigham.....	Priest Interpreter
Alpha Messer.....	Priest Orator
Elmer D. Howe.....	Priest First Mistagogue
N. J. Bachelder.....	Priest Second Mistagogue
W. W. Greer.....	Priest Conductor
J. A. Newcomb.....	Priest Messenger
S. H. Messick.....	Priest Herald

Acting Ceres Sarah G. Baird, who was accompanied by full court.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
1	Ella R. Burnham.....	Elmira, N. Y.
2	Addie Burnham.....	Elmira, N. Y.
3	Ada M. Paulin.....	Hurffville, N. J.
4	Jos. T. Paulin.....	Hurffville, N. J.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
5	Barclay D. Kille.....	Swedesboro, N. J.
6	Sallie T. Kille.....	Swedesboro, N. J.
7	Frankie L. Wiggin.....	Maysville Centre, Me.
8	Catharine B. Lippincott.....	Hartford, N. J.
9	Wm. B. Lippincott.....	Hartford, N. J.
10	Edmund Braddock.....	Medford, N. J.
11	Kate A. Steward.....	Mickleton, N. J.
12	Chas. B. Steward.....	Mickleton, N. J.
13	Hannah L. Braddock.....	Medford, N. J.
14	Chas. Andrews.....	Fellowship, N. J.
15	Jos. B. Stites.....	Maple Shade, N. J.
16	Geo. W. F. Gaunt.....	Mullica Hill, N. J.
17	Anna G. Gaunt.....	Mullica Hill, N. J.
18	C. C. Stevenson.....	Blackwood, N. J.
19	Ellie Stevenson.....	Blackwood, N. J.
20	Joshua Hollinshead.....	Hartford, N. J.
21	J. A. Kelly.....	Corran, Pa.
22	F. E. Blakeman.....	Oronoque, Conn.
23	Adelaide N. Sipperley.....	Westport, Conn.
24	Jennie S. Wakeman.....	Greens Farms, Conn.
25	L. P. Wakeman.....	Greens Farms, Conn.
26	Wm. Wood.....	Westport, Conn.
27	Annie W. Wood.....	Westport, Conn.
28	Olney Green.....	Seekonk, Mass.
29	Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson.....	Morgantown, W. Va.
30	Mrs. Delia Mann.....	Northampton, Mass.
31	Mary A. Stevens.....	Kingston, N. H.
32	Mitchell H. Bonker.....	Whitefield, N. H.
33	C. C. S. Stevens.....	Kingston, N. H.
34	George Lyman.....	Milton, N. H.
35	J. Webster Hause.....	Newfoundland, Pa.
36	Blanche Osborn.....	Kearsarge, Pa.
37	Frank Osborn.....	Kearsarge, Pa.
38	Benj. Owlett.....	Keeneyville, Pa.
39	W. J. Ramble.....	Ariel, Pa.
40	Mildred Johnson.....	Greenfield, Pa.
41	W. C. Johnson.....	Greenfield, Pa.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
42	Mrs. W. A. Mann.....	Northampton, Mass.
43	Mrs. Maggie Marker.....	Warren, Pa.
44	A. Bushyager.....	Harrison City, Pa.
45	J. W. Nelson.....	Shawmut, Pa.
46	J. A. Johnson.....	
47	J. E. McGeary	Markle, Pa.
48	A. P. Young.....	Millville, Pa.
49	David. K. Keller.....	Centre Hall, Pa.
50	Otto Marker.....	Warren, Pa.
51	Mrs. A. Bushyager.....	Harrison City, Pa.
52	Lizzie Knecht.....	Pleasant Valley, Pa.
53	Emma Schleiffer.....	Pleasant Valley, Pa.
54	Anna M. Kaufman.....	Springtown, Pa.
55	G. W. Bowser.....	Osterburg, Pa.
56	J. H. Roush.....	Madisonburg, Pa.
57	D. M. Smith.....	Smathers, Pa.
58	D. W. Miller.....	Pine Grove Mills, Pa.
59	N. S. Wheelock	Tidioute, Pa.
60	Anna Taggart.....	King of Prussia, Pa.
61	H. F. Bean.....	Creamery, Pa.
62	Mrs. H. F. Bean.....	Creamery, Pa.
63	N. J. Garver	Kishacoquillas, Pa.
64	John R. Garver	Kishacoquillas, Pa.
65	Mrs. A. M. Anderson.....	Luzerne, Pa.
66	A. M. Anderson.....	Luzerne, Pa.
67	Chas. L. Dodge.....	Little Cooley, Pa.
68	Isaac L. Jones	Kirkman, Pa.
69	Jennie L. Jones	Kirkman, Pa.
70	A. Billheimer.....	Ruffsedale, Pa.
71	Frank Haveus.....	Gillet, Pa.
72	J. A. Hoy.....	Zion, Pa.
73	J. K. Murray.....	Potts Grove, Pa.
74	Sarah S. Murray	Potts Grove, Pa.
75	J. K. Berkheimer.....	Mazeppa, Pa.
76	M. O. Reagle.....	Mt. Bethel, Pa.
77	M. D. Hannum	Ward, Pa.
78	Wm. H. Baker.....	New Sheffield, Pa.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
79.	D. H. Dunlap	Redfern, Pa.
80	Wm. Roose	Hickory Grove, Pa.
81	Geo. J. Know	
82	D. A. Abbey.....	Hector, Pa.
83	J. A. Whipple	Le Roy, Pa.
84	J. L. Kinnan	Ord, Pa.
85	D. A. Wheelock.....	Tidioute, Pa.
86	W. C. Pichard	Colley, Pa.
87	D. H. Hockey	Pillow, Pa.
88	H. W. Cornell	Berrytown, Pa.
89	D. B. Esh	Spruce Hill, Pa.
90	Louis Piolett	Wysox, Pa.
91	Fanny Luydam	Montgomery, Pa.
92	Jacob Dunkle	Hublersburg, Pa.
93	W. O. Burnham	Ridgeburg, Pa.
94	Oliver D. Shock	Harnburg, Pa.
95	Mrs. Eldora Litchard	Exchange, Pa.
96	Amos Kinear	Tidioute, Pa.
97	Amelia Cornell	Berrytown, Pa.
98	Henry Mack	
99	F. J. Coates	
100	J. S. Liggett.....	Independence, Pa.
101	C. E. Green	Kersey, Pa.
102	Mrs. E. S. Green	Kersey, Pa.
103	Asa S. Stevens	Franklindale, Pa.
104	Thos. J. Marshall	Bakerstown, Pa.
105	Anna Rosborough	Berch Cliff, Pa.
106	J. H. Bell	Remington, Pa.
107	Mary D. Bell	Remington, Pa.
108	John Leise	Evans City, Pa.
109	Luella Stewart	Berch Cliff, Pa.
110	Mary J. Esh	Spruce Hill, Pa.
111	W. J. Porter	Leechburg, Pa.
112	Lizzie Crosby	Leechburg, Pa.
113	John Pence	Kellersburg, Pa.
114	Caroline Pence	Kellersburg, Pa.
115	J. G. Esh	Flinton, Pa.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
116	Harrison Straw	Kerrmoor, Pa.
117	B. N. Warren	W. Chester, Pa.
118	Z. W. Hoy	Walker, Pa.
119	D. G. Hostetler.....	
120	G. W. Gingrich	Centre Hall, Pa.
121	A. M. Lelwitz.....	Hollidaysburg, Pa.
122	Isaac P. Keith	
123	M. M. Keith	
124	Olive Evans	
125	E. J. Ayers.....	Macedonia, Pa.
126	C. S. Reatty.....	Leisenring, Pa.
127	J. Elliott Stewart.....	Crosscreek Village, Pa.
128	E. A. Erle.....	Colley, Pa.
129	W. J. W. Topper.....	Greensburg, Pa.
130	Maude Hunsinger	Colley, Pa.
131	Ida M. Stryker	Petersburg, Pa.
132	W. W. Stryker.....	Petersburg, Pa.
133	R. L. Stebbins	Mosiertown, Pa.
134	W. H. Wearer	Springtown, Pa.
135	Rowland A. Richards	Toughkend, Pa.
136	Wm. H. Kreidler	Hecktown, Pa.
137	J. H. Glass	Flinton, Pa.
138	E. A. Schweezer	Wryland, Pa.
139	W. R. Ramaley.....	Cochran's Mills, Pa.
140	W. F. Rearick.....	Farmers, Pa.
141	Henry Pence.....	Kellersburg, Pa.
142	H. D. Knecht.....	Pleasant Valley, Pa.
143	Emma Koplin	Springtown, Pa.
144	J. S. McLaughlin	Markle, Pa.
145	F. J. Burnham	Ridgeburg, Pa.
146	Dan. Kelly	Shamokin, Pa.
147	J. W. Hostetler	Walnut, Pa.
148	Wm. Pickering.....	Shamokin, Pa.
149	O. S. Kimball	Westfield, Pa.
150	Mrs. E. S. Whartenby.....	Monroeton, Pa.
151	Peter M. Swope.....	St. Lawrence, Pa.
152	James F. Weaver.....	Milesburg, Pa.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
153	Rachael A. Williams.....	Loyallville, Pa.
154	John E. Smith	Wellsboro', Pa.
155	C. F. Thayer.....	Atlantic, Pa.
156	I. J. Hughes	Willmore, Pa.
157	Wm. Mench	Rupert, Pa.
158	D. E. Johnson	Corry, Pa.
159	T. A. Coleman.....	Altoona, Pa.
160	G. W. Oster	Osterburg, Pa.
161	Emma E. Oster.....	Osterburg, Pa.
162	Mrs. Martha Walter.....	Osterburg, Pa.
163	E. F. Fleck.....	Arch Spring, Pa.
164	Mary I. Hartley.....	Dugall, Pa.
165	R. S. Hartley	Dugall, Pa.
166	Chas. W. Hartley.....	Shamokin, Pa.
167	Alonzo Wolfe.....	
168	George E. Pickering.....	Shamokin, Pa.
169	A. C. Barrett	New Milford, Pa.
170	A. J. Glum	Spruce, Pa.
171	J. K. Wilson.....	Donation, Pa.
172	D. W. Rhodes	Saxton, Pa.
173	E. R. Freeleigh	Marshville, Pa.
174	John Getty	Carnot, Pa.
175	J. R. Kob	Falmouth, Pa.
176	E. J. Tuttle.....	Wellsboro', Pa.
177	D. M. Summers	Entrioken, Pa.
178	Grace E. Summers	Entrioken, Pa.
179	Allen M. Seitz	Glen Rock, Pa.
180	W. W. Brown	Justitia, Pa.
181	Lizell George	Austinsburg, Pa.
182	Mrs. Lina Logan	Meadville, Pa.
183	S. J. Logan	Meadville, Pa.
184	Mrs. Chas. Guenin	Pettis, Pa.
185	H. J. Griggs	Randolph, Pa.
186	Minnie E. Meusch.....	Rupert, Pa.
187	Florence Rhone	Centre Hall, Pa.
188	Adele Barnsley.....	Bethayres, Pa.
189	V. H. Hooks.....	Mahoning, Pa.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
190	Mary E. Hooks	Mahoning, Pa.
191	Chas. Harlzett	Dewart, Pa.
192	Katharine Harlzett	Dewart, Pa.
193	Anna Y. Hallowell	Phoenixville, Pa.
194	Jason Saxon	Spring House, Pa.
195	W. P. Coryell	Kenilworth, Pa.
196	Emma Moyer	New Columbia, Pa.
197	Simon Bennagé	West Milton, Pa.
198	Wm. Household	West Newton, Pa.
199	E. B. Harencame	Norris, Pa.
200	L. B. Geiger	Hoffman, Pa.
201	D. B. McWilliams	Walnut, Pa.
202	Mrs. M. O. Reagel	Mt. Bethel, Pa.
203	Wm. H. Meyer	Morristown, Pa.
204	Thos. L. Coleman	Tyrone, Pa.
205	W. J. Everitt	Trowbridge, Pa.
206	J. A. Herr	Cedar Springs, Pa.
207	Wallace Chase	Fall Brook, Pa.
208	J. J. Walker	Walker's Mills, Pa.
209	Manley Mackey	Lathrope, Pa.
210	A. C. Daehauser	McGraw, Pa.
211	Helen S. Johnson	Corry, Pa.
212	Rachael W. Young	Millville, Pa.
213	H. J. Hagire	Beeber Centre, Pa.
214	Jas. P. Frederick	Watsonstown, Pa.
215	Emilia A. Chandler	London Grove, Pa.
216	I. Frank Chandler	London Grove, Pa.
217	Mrs. H. A. Liggett	Independence, Pa.
218	W. W. Stryker	Morrell, Pa.
219	Wm. Pearson	Calcrum, Pa.
220	Agnes M. Hill	Leechburg, Pa.
221	Mrs. W. J. Everitt	Trowbridge, Pa.
222	T. J. Irwin	Warren, Pa.
223	Chas. W. Harmony	Hanover, Pa.
224	Della Hunsinger	Colley, Pa.
225	H. P. Hunsinger	Colley, Pa.
226	Clark C. Ide	Loyallville, Pa.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
227	S. S. Blyholder.....	Leechburg, Pa.
228	D. M. Williams.....	Loyallville, Pa.
229	H. V. Greenfield.....	Conneaut, Pa.
230	Wm. L. Nesbit.....	Lewisburg, Pa.
231	Amos Barnard.....	Kennet Square, Pa.
232	Mrs. E. H. Barnard.....	Kennet Square, Pa.
233	R. Emma Wilson.....	Collamer, Pa.
234	W. C. Wilson.....	Collamer, Pa.
235	W. R. Jones	Round Top, Pa.
236	T. M. Dollard.....	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
237	J. E. Haunum.....	Ward, Pa.
238	J. H. Johns	Brookville, Pa.
239	Anna T. Chambers.....	London Grove, Pa.
240	David J. Chambers.....	London Grove, Pa.
241	Mont McMoreland	New Haven, Pa.
242	F. P. Willits	Ward, Pa.
243	W. A. McCune	Mill Run, Pa.
244	Jos. T. Rothrock.....	W. Chester, Pa.
245	Geo. W. Dickinson	Keeneyville, Pa.
246	Geo. L. Ebbs.....	Loveville, Pa.
247	Philip A. Shopp.....	E. Lemon, Pa.
248	Geo. T. Martin.....	Westford, Pa.
249	Mrs. J. C. Ammerman.....	Danville, Pa.
250	J. C. Ammerman.....	New Columbia, Pa.
251	R. J. Moyer	Lewisburg, Pa.
252	E. F. Gundy	Harbor Creek, Pa.
253	J. P. Gifford	Geary, Pa.
254	W. H. Johnson	Geary, Pa.
255	Melissa Johnson.....	Lewisburg, Pa.
256	Abner M. Lawshe.	Harbor Creek, Pa.
257	Lizzie Billheimer.....	Ruffsdaie, Pa.
258	Minnie Havens.....	Gillet, Pa.
259	Ellen L. Gifford.....	Harbor Creek, Pa.
260	S. M. McHenry.....	Indiana, Pa.
261	Mrs. L. A. Thayer	Atlantic, Pa.
262	Mrs. Emma C. Starr	Philadelphia, Pa.
263	J. S. Harry	Fulton House, Pa.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
264	Michael Foley.....	Mt. Cobb, Pa.
265	David L. Ruhl.....	Mifflinburg, Pa.
266	E. N. Lipperley.....	Westport, Pa.
267	H. M. Gooderham	Patton, Pa.
268	Jas. G. McSparren.....	Furniss, Pa.
269	Geo. Johnson.....	Watson's Run, Pa.
270	Helen C. Johnson.....	Watson's Run, Pa.
271	Mrs. J. B. Riddle	Saegertown, Pa.
272	H. J. Ailman	
273	Jas Knox	Norristown, Pa.
274	J. B. Riddle	Saegertown, Pa.
275	W. M. Mills.....	Exchange, Pa.
276	W. G. Spencer	Grampian, Pa.
277	Andrew Ruhl.	Buffalo Roads, Pa.
278	W. M. Brinker	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
279	J. H. Wingert.....	Lewisburg, Pa.
280	M. N. Clark.....	Claridge, Pa.
281	Mr. P. Everson	Union City, Pa.
282	Florence Stilt	Leechburg, Pa.
283	Mrs. John H. Hicks.....	Avondale, Pa.
284	Peter Gearhart	
285	W. T. Everson	Union City, Pa.
286	John H. Hicks.	Avondale, Pa.
287	John I. A. Fox.....	Lantel, Pa.
288	J. M. Creighton	Canneltown, Pa.
289	Alex. Strittmatter	Carrolltown, Pa.
290	D. Z. Replogue	Waterside, Pa.
291	Matilda B. Goodley	Booth Corner, Pa.
292	J. C. Guagy.....	Somerset, Pa.
293	Philip S. Bowman	Hanover, Pa.
294	Lydia E. Bowman.....	Hanover, Pa.
295	J. B. Slaughenhoult.....	Piолlet, Pa.
296	G. H. Howard	Wattsburg, Pa.
297	Mrs. S. A. Howard	Wattsburg, Pa.
298	Mrs. A. M. Brinton.....	Harrisburg, Pa.
299	Julia M. Perry	Thompson, Pa.
300	Wm. Frear.....	State College, Pa.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>
301	H. B. Markley.....	Mechanicsburg, Pa.
302	Marietta G. Markley.....	Mechanicsburg, Pa.
303	F. N. Moore.....	North Orwell, Pa.
304	J. H. Rath.....	Elizabeth, Pa.
305	Charles Guenire.....	Pettis, Pa.
306	C. C. Perry.....	Thompson, Pa.
307	E. W. Messner.....	East Point, Pa.
308	Harvia Shaffer.....	Maple Hill, Pa.
309	Jacob R. Kob.....	Falmouth, Pa.
310	B. F. Poole.....	Columbus, Pa.
311	W. W. Hardy.....	Glenwood, Pa.
312	Mrs. Lucella Poole.....	Columbus, Pa.
313	John F. Kobb.....	Falmouth, Pa.
314	R. P. Kester.....	Grampian, Pa.

At the close of the Degree service, there being no further business presented, the Assembly closed in form at 10:00 o'clock p. m.

GEO. B. HORTON,
Annalist.

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
High Priest

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, November 13, 1897.

The National Grange reassembled in the Supreme Court Room, State Building, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., and was duly opened in the Fourth Degree, with the Worthy Master presiding, and Sister L. M. Howe, of Massachusetts, as Worthy Ceres, pro tem, and Sister Amanda M. Horton, of Michigan, acting Worthy Lady. Assistant Steward. Brother J. D. F. Woolston, of New York, was appointed Gatekeeper, pro tem.

The roll was called and showed a quorum present for the transaction of business, with the officers and members of the National Grange previously reported present, and also Brother H. O. Devries and Sister Ann E. Devries, of Maryland.

Thursday's (second day's) Journal was read and approved.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of business for reference without debate, the following were offered and referred:

By Brother E. D. Howe, of Massachusetts; subject—Constitution and By-Laws. Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By same; subject—Ritual. To the Committee on Ritual.

By same; subject—Ritual. To the Committee on Ritual.

By same; subject—Private Instructions. To Committee on Ritual.

By Brother W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon; subject—Postal Savings Banks. Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

The following report, offered by the Committee on Credentials, through its Chairman, Brother S. O. Bowen, was adopted:

HARRISBURG, NOV. 13, 1897.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Your Committee on Credentials having examined the condition of the Grange in Maryland are satisfied that she is entitled to representation in this body by her legal representatives, Brother H. O. Devries and Sister A. E. Devries.

S. O. BOWEN,
HENRY RHOADES,
JOHN T. COX,
MRS. A. M. HORTON,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
Committee.

Brother John T. Cox, of New Jersey, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions in reference to the death of Hon. Isaac W. Nicholson, Past Master of New Jersey State Grange.

Brother W. K. Thompson, of South Carolina, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this Grange are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the Pennsylvania

State Grange for their great kindness in giving this National Grange the pleasant excursion to Gettysburg and return on the 12th.

The Worthy Master announced the appointment of the following named Special Committee to formulate and present report on the death of Sister Sarah L. Hayes, wife of Past Master H. E. Hayes, of Oregon : Sisters Irene L. Hilleary, Ida V. High, M. S. Rhone, A. L. Bowen, and Brothers S. H. Ellis and J. J. Woodman.

The Worthy Master announced the appointment of Standing Committees, as follows :

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

S. H. Messick, *Chairman*.

W. M. Hilleary,	T. C. Atkeson,
Mrs. E. J. Newcomb,	Mrs. Ida Judson.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

S. L. Wilson, *Chairman*.

J. A. Newcomb,	Geo. W. Baird,
Mrs. F. M. Greer,	Mrs. L. M. Messick.

AGRICULTURE.

O. H. Hale, *Chairman*.

W. W. Greer,	Edward Wiggin,
Henry Rhoades,	Mrs. M. W. Jones,
Mrs. A. M. Horton,	Mrs. E. P. Wilson.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Oliver Wilson, *Chairman*.

D. N. Thompson,	J. A. Tillinghast,
Mrs. F. M. Greer,	Mrs. Ida Judson

EDUCATION.

H. E. Huxley, *Chairman*

T. C. Atkeson,	Leonard Rhone,
Mrs. E. L. A. Wiggin,	Mrs. S. G. Baird.

RESOLUTIONS.

G. B. Horton, *Chairman*.

Aaron Jones,	C. J. Bell,
Mrs. Ruth Rhoades,	Mrs. M. S. Huxley.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

S. H. Ellis, *Chairman*.
 J. T. Cox, W. W. Greer,
 Mrs. S. W. Thompson, Mrs. M. L. Bell.

CO-OPERATION.

E. D. Howe, *Chairman*.
 Henry Rhoades, G. B. Horton,
 Mrs. E. L. A. Wiggin, Mrs. A. L. Bowen.

PUBLICATION.

Alpha Messer, *Chairman*.
 W. K. Thompson, J. A. Tillinghast,
 Mrs. M. M. Wilson, Mrs. M. W. Jones.

FINANCE.

D. N. Thompson, *Chairman*.
 Edward Wiggin, A. B. Judson,
 Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Mrs. A. K. Thompson.

ACCOUNTS.

W. W. Greer, *Chairman*.
 S. O. Bowen, G. W. Baird,
 Mrs. R. J. Ellis, Mrs. Maggie Hale.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward Wiggin, *Chairman*.
 Oliver Wilson, O. H. Hale,
 Mrs. L. M. Messick, Mrs. L. M. Howe.

TRANSPORTATION.

H. O. Devries, *Chairman*.
 J. J. Woodman, J. A. Newcomb,
 Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson, Mrs. M. M. Wilson.

RITUAL.

Augustus High, *Chairman*.
 Leonard Rhone, Aaron Jones,
 Mrs. I. L. Hilleary, Mrs. E. I. Tillinghast.

DIGEST.

A. B. Judson, *Chairman*.
 S. H. Ellis, Augustus High,
 Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Mrs. R. E. Cox.

DORMANT GRANGES.

Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, *Chairman*.
 Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson, Mrs. I. V. High,
 C. J. Bell, H. E. Huxley.

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES.

W. M. Hilleary, *Chairman*.
 S. H. Messick, E. D. Howe,
 Mrs. A. L. Bowen, Mrs. A. E. Devries.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

W. K. Thompson, *Chairman*.
 S. L. Wilson, H. O. Devries,
 Mrs. E. J. Newcomb, Mrs. L. M. Howe.

Brother S. H. Messick, Chairman, submitted the following report for the Committee on Order of Business, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Order of business respectfully submits the following :

- 1—Opening the Grange.
- 2—Roll call.
- 3—Reading and approving Journal of preceding day.
- 4—Calling roll of States for the introduction of business for reference, without debate.
- 5—Reports and recommendations of officers.
- 6—Reports of Executive Committee.
- 7—Reports of Standing Committees.
- 8—Reports of Special Committees.
- 9—Motions and resolutions.
- 10—Special orders of the day.
- 11—New business.
- 12—Unfinished business.

Your Committee also recommend that the morning sessions shall open at 9:30 a. m., the afternoon at 2:30 p. m. and the evening at 7:30 p. m

S. H. MESSICK
 W. M. HILLEARY.
 T. C. ATKESON.
 EMMA J. NEWCOMB.
 MRS. IDA JUDSON

Brother Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania, offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That all persons reporting proceedings of this body for publication be requested to submit their articles to the Committee on Publication for approval before sending the same to the press

On invitation, Dr. J. T. Rothrock read the paper prepared by Dr Leonard Pearson, Veterinarian Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Subject—Contagious Diseases in Domestic Animals.

On motion of Brother L. Rhone, of Pennsylvania, the following was adopted :

Resolved, That the valuable paper read by Dr. Rothrock on behalf of Dr. Leonard Pearson, of the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, be received and referred to the Committee of Agriculture.

Brother Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, offered the following, which was not adopted:

Resolved, That the vote accepting the kind and fraternal invitation of Brother Thomas to visit the Indian school at Carlisle, and also the picnic grounds at Williams' Grove, be, and is hereby reconsidered.

The Worthy Secretary read the following communication:

STATE COLLEGE, CENTRE CO., PA., Nov. 2, 1897.

HON. J. H. BRIGHAM, MASTER NATIONAL GRANGE OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, HARRISBURG, PA.

DEAR SIR:

The Pennsylvania State College and Experiment Station extend a cordial invitation to the members of the National Grange to visit the institution at such time during or after the sessions of the National Grange as may be agreeable to them.

This institutitn is the one designated by the Legislature of the Commonwealth to receive the benefits of the Land Grant Act of 1862, and also of the Hatch Act of 1887, and the new Morrill Act of 1890, in the passage of which the Grange was actively influential. It is accordingly the official agent of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for, in the words of the Act of 1862, "Promoting the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life," and seeks to accomplish this purpose (to again quote the language of the organic act) by teaching "Those

branches of learning which are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

The College is thus the special representative in this State of that kind of education which is of especial interest to the Patrons of Husbandry, while similarly its Agricultural Experiment Station is engaged in making investigations and experiments upon questions of practical interest to the farmer. We accordingly hope that the members of the National Grange will manifest their interest in this subject by favoring the institution with a visit, and giving us the benefit and inspiration of their presence and suggestions.

Very respectfully yours,

W. A. BUCKHOLT,

Acting President.

H. P. ARMSBY,

Director of Ex. Station.

On motion of Brother Leonard Rhone, of Pa., the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the invitation of the Pennsylvania State College for the National Grange to visit that institution be acknowledged with the 'high appreciation of this body for the courtesy, but, owing to the important and urgent labors of the National Grange, we regret that we cannot avail ourselves of your kind invitation, but recommend that as many as can remain after the close of the session visit your institution.

At 11:00 o'clock a. m. the Worthy Master invited Brother David Lubin, of California, to address the Grange, and requested Brother Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, to take the presiding officer's chair. On assuming the chair Brother Wilson introduced Brother Lubin, who proceeded to discuss the subject of "Export Bounty on Staple Farm Products."

At 12:15 p. m. Brother Lubin closed his address and Worthy Master Brigham resumed the chair.

Under the call for reports from Masters of State Granges, the following were presented and read :

CONNECTICUT.

S. O. BOWEN, Master.

Worthy Master :

Connecticut still maintains her standard of efficiency as a Grange State, although conditions and environments con-

time unfavorable to complete success. We have added two Granges to our number recently, with a membership of about 150. Reports for the last quarter show an increase of members in quite a number of Granges. New classes are being initiated and others are forming and coming forward for initiation during the early Winter season.

An increasing interest has been manifest in Grange fairs, anniversary and field meetings, some of which have been monster gatherings of the people, netting hundreds of dollars to the several Grange treasuries under whose auspices they were held, besides disseminating Grange doctrines and educational influences which cannot be estimated by dollars and cents.

A union meeting of Granges was held in Litchfield county, in September, and was addressed by National Lecturer Messer, who also addressed several meetings in New London county last Spring, sowing good seed, which has already borne fruit.

Our State Lecturer, Sister Barnes, has not been idle. Early in the year she instituted a series of Lecturer's meetings or conferences with the several Pomonas, at which the Lecturers discussed the various methods adopted to interest and instruct their Granges. Brother Messer was providentially present at the Windham county meeting and added valuable hints and suggestions. At each of these meetings Sister Barnes instructed and drilled the attendants upon the manner of teaching "parliamentary proceedings in the Grange."

In consequence of the success resulting from the conference of Deputies which we had instituted last year, the plan has been continued this season. They were recently called together at Storrs Agricultural College, and given an opportunity to thoroughly investigate the institution in all its departments and to become more familiar with its work.

We were favored on this occasion by the presence of our Worthy High Priest of Demeter, who examined and instructed us in the unwritten work. It is our intention to have this work performed in a uniform manner in all the Granges of the State.

The *National Grange Bulletin* is a welcome visitor in many of our Granges, and its suggestions are discussed in the Lecturer's hours. Some of our Granges provide a printed program in advance for the year or for six months, leaving blanks to be filled by current topics and events. The circular sent out by the Legislative Committee of the National Grange, containing recommendations of the various Committees and extracts from officer's reports, was disseminated

and some of the salient topics considered—especially those regarding the enactment of "Pure Food Laws" and "Free Rural Mail Delivery" recommended in our Worthy Master's address last year. It is gratifying to learn that twenty-nine States have experimented upon the latter and report favorably upon its workings.

Our State has passed laws relative to impure foods and food adulterations, and is vigorously enforcing the same and the people are receiving the benefits resulting therefrom.

Several Grange halls have been built and dedicated and others are under contemplation—one by the Westfield Grange at an expense of \$4,000.

Our Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company is doing a snug little business, and safely securing its 1,000 policies now in force against serious loss and at small comparative cost, the amount insured being upwards of \$2,000,000 of strictly farm property, all owned by members of the Order in good standing in the Granges of the State.

The greatest need of the hour in many of our Granges is punctuality of attendance at the meetings. Our Patrons are, as a rule, interested in their organization and pay their dues quite promptly, but do not seem to think their presence necessary to the success of the meetings. If this session of the National Grange can devise any plan by which this growing evil can be met and overcome, it will accomplish a great work for the "Good of the Order."

At Hartford we expect to hold our annual meeting in January, commencing on the 12th and continuing four days, and would be pleased to meet any of the members of the National Grange there.

KANSAS.

HENRY RHODES, Master.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

Kansas is still on the roll, and begs leave to report some progress in Grange work. Once one of the foremost in the Union, but from different causes went nearly to the bottom. At present, though few in number, and financially weak, yet we feel that Kansas will take a big step forward if we can secure the proper help. Through the kindness of the Master of the National Grange we received the services of a National Organizer the past year, Brother Tierman, who has done valuable service. He has organized one new and re-organized four old Granges, with a total membership of 135, that with another new one previously organized, making a total of two new and four old ones for the year, with a pros-

pect for more in the near future. Therefore, we report progress. What Granges we have are located in the Eastern third of the State. There is considerable inquiry from different parts of the State asking how to organize.

What we want in Kansas is live, wide-awake organizers in different parts of the State. We as yet have not found them among our own membership, yet are willing to assist in all we can to push the organization.

We believe our people are ready for it, and we would like to assist them. Co-operation is being practiced by some of our Granges in general merchandising. The Patrons' Co-operative Association of Olathe, has done a business the first half of 1897 of \$106,219.35, a profit of \$15,335.57 to its members on a capital of \$122,117.77.

SUMMARY.

Sales from July 1876 to 1897.....\$4,429,654 07
Interest paid upon capital from July 1876 to 1897. 99,625 38
Dividend paid upon purchases from July 1876 to

1897..... 201,057 86
Cadmus Grange, of Linn county, has done a business the past year of \$27,083 30, on a capital of \$16,106 03, with a net profit of \$1,510 89 to its members.

The co-operative stores at Overbrook, Spring Hill, Hackney and Bucyrus are reported as doing well. The Seed Association of Gardner has done a business since July 1st, of \$14,200 00.

The Patrons' Co-operative Bank at Olathe is doing a satisfactory business for its stockholders, and last, but one of the greatest, is the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association, started but a few years ago, but is available to all Patrons of the State.

We are carrying on the 1st day of November \$1,178,960; premium collected for the year ending November 1st, \$1,497 78. Total amount of insurance written during the same year, \$303,350, at an average of about one-half of what old line companies would have carried us for.

Through our legislative committee we have secured some valuable and lasting legislation in the State, which will be a benefit to the farmers of the entire State to the amount of thousands of dollars.

Nearly all of our Granges are discussing topics that are educational and of importance to the agriculturists of the land.

We are encouraged to believe that the "Sunflower State" will, in the near future, if proper work is done, be among the foremost again in Grange work.

MARYLAND.**HENRY O. DEVRIES, Master.**

It is still my misfortune not to be able to give an encouraging report from my State. It has always been a field difficult to cultivate on strictly agricultural lines. We are territorially small with a diversity of interest, conflicting seemingly as they relate to agricultural pursuits. That these should all be made to harmonize there is no room for doubt, the difficulty seems to be in holding the people long enough to educate them, that the interest of agricultural toilers, in whatever field, should be on mutual lines. The great need is education and co-operation. But every man's interest is paramount for the time. Farmers looking mainly at the present makes it difficult to hold them.

Some have been looking anxiously to this body for years to strike a chord which would vibrate through the land. Year after year our people have been anticipating a policy which will awaken interest, some definite policy for them to work on. That they have been disappointed in this seems to increase the general apathy.

Through the influence of our National Master we have reason to believe that one new Grange will be organized at an early day. We have organized one dormant Grange, with a reasonable hope of others, especially if this body should be fortunate enough to awaken thought for good among the rank and file of the Order. For this we are anxiously looking and waiting.

NEW YORK.**O. H. HALE, Master.**

It affords me great pleasure to report New York as still moving on in Grange work, and still holding the honorable position of being at the head of the column. It is indeed gratifying that, while nearly all business has been languishing, our noble Order has continued to advance, not all one in membership, but in a better understanding and appreciation of the principles upon which it is founded.

We have made greater efforts to educate and bring the members we already have into more harmonious and fraternal relationship than to add to our numbers numerically. In this we have succeeded beyond our fondest expectation. Education is made the most prominent factor in the Grange work, believing that the safety and perpetuity of our Order will be best subserved by educating the masses. Upward and onward is the motto; strength, power and use-

fulness are not always in numbers. Mind, that unexplainable power that controls and governs all our actions, that element of the human body that enables us to control matter and make the forces of nature subservient to our will, our servant and helpmeet, must be developed if we expect to keep pace with the progress and improvements of the age.

Insurance is an important factor in building up and strengthening our Order. We have nineteen Grange insurance companies, 19,444 policy-holders, carrying \$39,029,666. We have paid \$290,169 in the past three years.

In 1887 New York paid dues to the National Grange amounting to \$796.12; in 1896, \$1,395.10, and the year 1897 we paid to the National Grange \$1,463.83, an increase of \$66.76 for each year. We expect to make the next ten years show an increase of fully one hundred dollars each year.

New York most earnestly desires seeing every State marching steadily and rapidly on in the grand work of our Order, and assures all of her hearty co-operation and support. We trust that the combined wisdom of this body may devise some means and render such aid to weaker sister States that will enable them to again join hands with us and march solidly and unitedly forward, carrying into every hamlet and home the divine principles of faith, hope and love. These principles, carried out with fidelity, will make this glorious union the noblest, grandest and best government the world has ever known.

WEST VIRGINIA.

T. C. ATKESON, Master.

Worthy Master and Patrons :

The story of the Grange in West Virginia is a story of heroism and self-sacrifice, which I shall not attempt to rehearse. Considering all the adverse conditions, I feel sure there is no State in the Union where the Grange has accomplished more in the interest of agriculture and the farmers than in West Virginia, and the overthrow of the Grange would be a great calamity to our people. The enemies of the Order have predicted for the last thirteen years that each State Grange meeting would be the last one, but I am glad to be able to say that the future life and usefulness of the Order in West Virginia is more assured to-day than at any time during that period. The last Grange year was only eight months long—from February to October—but during that time five Dormant Granges were reorganized and some of the weaker Granges substantially reinforced. No Subordinate Granges that are not square on the State Secretary's

books are permitted to be represented in the State Grange. In response to my invitation, we had with us at our October meeting Brothers Brigham, Trimble and Bachelder, and every member of the State Grange felt honored by the presence of our distinguished visitors, and will be glad to have them or any other officers of the National Grange with us at all future meetings. Believing more in the efficiency of acts than words, we beg to submit this brief report.

NEW JERSEY.

JOHN T. COX, Master.

The year past is not unmarked by progress. We have only organized two new Granges, but we have added considerable to our membership in the State. The organized farmers of our State are making their power felt, not only in matters of education, but along commercial lines. Patrons in New Jersey are buying immense quantities of fertilizers, and they have learned to buy them right, and they are no longer paying profits of from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. to fertility agents. No matter how glib a tongue they may wield be not seduced by their extravagant promises. Give them a friendly recognition and a patient hearing, but be guided by the information obtained from trustworthy sources.

Patrons are also learning to wield the strong political power that is theirs, and a candidate for legislative honors that is believed to be inimical to the interests of agriculture is almost sure to be left at home to meditate upon the cause of his discomfiture. During the last year we have not done very much Lecture work, although picnics were held in several counties. The one held in Gloucester county was addressed by the Worthy Master of the National Grange, in his usual forcible and eloquent manner, and by the Worthy Master of the State Grange, who imparted the gratifying information that the State Grange is widening and deepening its influence, and this has the effect of strengthening the Subordinate Granges. The financial condition of the State Grange is very good, the income exceeding the expenses regularly year by year. Our Patrons appreciate the nearness of this meeting, and many are here to look upon the work of the National Grange, and I indulge the hope that the work of this session will inspire them to greater efforts. Our Agricultural College, with its County Institutes and university extension lectures, is doing much to awaken farmers and teaching them the need of co-operating together.

TENNESSEE.

W. L. RICHARDSON, Master.

Report forwarded by mail and read to the National Grange by the Worthy Secretary.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN., Nov. 10, 1897.

JOHN TRIMBLE, SECRETARY NATIONAL GRANGE—*Dear Sir and Brother:*—To-day our National Grange meets in 31st Annual Session. My heart and sympathies are with you, and I have hoped from year to year to be able to meet you in person and take part in your deliberations as a representative of the Order in Tennessee, but fate seems to be against me. I regret that I cannot report progress in our work in this State. We have two good working Subordinate Granges (only) in this State—one in Western and the other in Eastern Tennessee. My Grange in Haywood county will hold their regular annual fair on the 17th inst. We never expect to surrender our charter, and still hope for a gracious Grange revival in our State. Any assistance from the National Grange would be thankfully received. I think our people are *now* about ripe for organization, as all other organizations, such as the Alliance, Wheel, Union, etc., have gone with the past, the Grange alone existing as an organization. Wishing you a successful session and the Grange great prosperity, I am,

Yours fraternally,

W. L. RICHARDSON, M. T. S. G.

WASHINGTON.

AUGUSTUS HIGH, Master.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

The Order in the State of Washington is doing as well as could have been expected under existing circumstances.

Our greatest need seems to be some method of handling the product of the farm outside of the ordinary commission house, and with this in view we are trying to make some arrangement with the Patrons of the State of Oregon to establish jointly a Grange agency in the city of Portland to handle the products of the farm, and also purchase such articles as are consumed by the members of the Order. If the agency is established we believe it will be of great value to the members of both States, and in maintaining and increasing the membership.

Our Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company has done a very satisfactory business, and we have been fortunate in not having sustained any loss during the past year, and all things considered, we are hopeful of the Grange in our State.

WISCONSIN.

H. E. HUXLEY, Master.

During the past year the Order in Wisconsin has made some advance. Fourteen new Granges have been organized and three reorganized. This is not as large a gain as we desired, but with the working force at our command we could not expect much better results. We lack in Wisconsin a sufficient force of deputies for organizing who are well skilled in the work.

In some portions of the State the Grange is prosperous, while in other portions it is difficult to get the farmers interested in organization for their own advancement. But as a rule farmers are becoming educated and learning more and more the necessity of doing something to advance their own interests. I am satisfied that Grange work is steadily on the increase, farmers are being convinced that organization is necessary for their own protection, and find the Grange is the only permanent and reliable organization that has stood the test of time. Some of the Granges are making the financial and business features of the Order a success by co-operating in their purchases of supplies and sales of products. In this much has been accomplished for the benefit of our Patrons. The social and educational benefits to our farmers have also been of great advantage, and have had a marked effect. In the Western and newly-settled portions of the State the farmers are necessarily isolated, and need the opportunities the Grange has afforded. We feel very much encouraged, and shall continue to go on in the good work.

The Worthy Master announced the appointment of the special committee to report on the death of Brother Isaac W. Nicholson, Past Master of the New Jersey State Grange;

Brothers John T. Cox, Leonard Rhone and S. H. Messick, and Sisters Eva S. McDowell and R. J. Ellis.

At 12.40 p. m. the Grange took a recess until 2.30 p. m.

The Grange reassembled at 2.30 o'clock p. m., with Worthy Overseer, Aaron Jones, presiding, and Brother C. J. Bell, of Vermont, as Worthy Overseer, pro tem.

Brother Henry Rhoades, of Kansas, presented a resolution from a Sub-Grange of Kansas, relative to a new Grange song book, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Brother S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, offered a resolution in reference to annual reports of officers of the National Grange, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

At 3.00 o'clock p. m. Worthy Master Brigham came in and occupied the chair.

Brother Aaron Jones, of Indiana, moved that when the Grange shall take a recess it shall be until Monday morning next at 9.30 o'clock. Adopted.

Brother W. W. Greer, of California, offered a resolution in reference to placing Grange organizers in the field, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Under the call for reports from Masters of State Granges the following were presented:

CALIFORNIA.

W. W. GREER, Master.

California extends her greeting. She is laboring with you, my good brothers and sisters, to advance the cause we love by endeavoring "To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves." To advance and improve the farmer, his family and his home and to elevate agriculture. California reports progress. New Granges have been organized, others revived; our membership has been increased; our Subordinate Granges in good healthy working condition; the Order united and harmonious. Our finances are solid and sound, and while the addition to our membership has not been large the Order has gained greatly in prestige.

We have been criticised by some as being too conservative, but the position we have taken upon all public questions during the past two years has been sustained, and our wants and our demands have been acceded to.

Every unjust criticism at our aim and purposes, every argument against our existence and methods have been answered by speech or by the printed page. The fact that we owe allegiance to no political party, that we are a non-sectarian, social and educational organization and the only purely farmer organization that has put forward well-directed and successful efforts to advance the interests and better the condition of those who till the soil, is directing the attention of the farmers to the aims and possibilities of our fraternity.

During the year considerable field work has been done which has been productive of much good. The purposes and accomplishments of our Order were discussed with our friends at the various picnics, mass meetings and Grange meetings held during the year in various parts of the State, and it has done much to popularize and advertise our fraternity, renew an activity in the members and renew their devotion to the principles of our organization, which stands to-day for the farmer, the greatest educator the world has ever seen.

Our lecture work has not been neglected. Systematic work has been carried on in all of our Subordinate Granges. Questions relating to practical and scientific agriculture, domestic and political economy, the education of farmers' sons and daughters, etc., are discussed.

The *Quarterly Bulletin* of our National Lecturer has been an aid to us in this work.

The inspection service, modeled upon the plan successfully pursued in other States, has been one of the features of the year's work. While we do not emphasize our business features, yet co-operative buying under the direction of proper management is largely practiced to the financial benefit of many members to such an extent that the expenses of initiation and dues are entirely obliterated. The position of the Grange is to take the lead in all efforts to develop an intelligent interest in agriculture, and we are endeavoring to bring the agricultural department of our State University and the farmer nearer together that they might be a mutual benefit to each other. The University of California began its Institute work years ago on the demand of the Grange, and to-day both are working to advance this institute work.

Farmers' Institutes are increasing in popularity, and have come to stay.

Realizing the benefits that have accrued to members of the Order in other older and better organized States in the matter of Mutual Fire insurance, we have been endeavoring to organize similar companies in our own State, but it required a special act by the Legislature to permit the same. Some powerful force has been the cause of our two unsuccessful efforts in this direction, but at the last session of the State Legislature, through the untiring and persistent efforts of our Legislative Committee, a Mutual Fire Insurance bill was passed and signed by the Governor. This is something the Grange has been laboring for for several years, and if no other results follow, it shows a substantial Grange victory in legislation in the face of opposition and improves the prestige of the Order.

The last session of the State Grange was the largest held for fifteen years, and indications point to further substantial gains, both in Granges and membership.

Permit me at this time to express my thanks to my good brothers and sisters for the many kind words and compliments bestowed upon my State. It seems that the Patrons of Husbandry can never forget the experience of a trip to California, and the session of the National Grange held in California always brings up pleasant recollections. Let me say to you that when we double, yes, triple, our present membership and extend the Order into the remotest confines of our great State, and we will be satisfied with nothing less, we again hope to take this National organization to the shores of the Pacific, and there in the land by the sunset red, a land the salubrity and variety of whose climate is proverbial, whose scenery is grander than any beneath European skies, and whose productions defy even the American genius for exaggeration, give to you a reception that would be a satisfaction to you and do justice to the reputation of our State. This is neither impossible nor improbable.

California is on the eve of greater prosperity than she ever experienced. The farmers share in this general revival. The general conditions in California warrant aggressive Grange work. The time is ripe for it and the farmers are ripe for organization.

VERMONT.

C. J. BELL, Master.

The Order in Vermont is on the move in the right direction. Neither hard times, the weather, or the administration will lessen its usefulness or happiness. It is one of the many blessings we enjoy to organize the labors of the farm, to increase the beauties of the home, and the attractions of our State. Eight Granges have been organized since my last report. Another will be on my return, if not before. Most of the Granges are in good working condition, having convenient places for meetings, in some instances fine halls. One new Grange hall has been dedicated. The quarterly reports to the State Secretary show an increase in membership in many of the Granges.

Worthy Overseer Aaron Jones, of Indiana, gave us good Grange doctrine at a series of meetings held in the State late in August, which was well attended.

Brother Alex. Wedderburn, of Virginia, offered a resolution on the subject of pure food and drugs, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Brother Alex. Wedderburn, of Virginia, offered a resolution referring to free rural mail delivery, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Brother George B. Horton, of Michigan, offered a resolution in relation to Grange extension, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Brother George B. Horton presented a resolution in relation to constitutional amendments, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

The Worthy Secretary read a communication from Garrettsville, Ohio, Subordinate Grange, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Worthy Secretary presented resolutions received from Arthur S. Core, of White Plains, N. Y., in relation to "What is the best mode to market farm products," which was referred to the Committee on Co-operation.

Brother W. W. Greer, of California, offered a resolution on the subject of making nominations in the election of officers of State Granges, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

The Worthy Master introduced Brother Jabel Robinson, of Middlemarch, Ontario, a member of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange of Canada and a representative to the National Grange, who spoke briefly and interestingly upon the Grange work in the Dominion.

At 4:00 o'clock p. m. the labors of the day were closed.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY, November 14, 1897.

The National Grange assembled in the Supreme Court Room at 3:00 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of paying tributes of respect and love to the memory of the past members of the body who died in the interim between the thirtieth and thirty-first annual sessions of the Grange.

The exercises were opened by music by the choir; song, "River of Time."

The Worthy Master, J. H. Brigham, who presided, addressed the Grange, as follows :

Sisters and Brothers of the National Grange :

We meet on this occasion to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of a departed sister and brother of this body. Many of the mysteries of life have been solved. We have almost eliminated space. We now leave our homes in early morning, and when sunrise comes again we are hundreds of miles away. The old plodding, wearisome journeys of the past are almost forgotten, as we rush with the speed of the wind across continents and seas. Our friends can no longer travel to far countries. We are now able with the lightning's flash to summon them from the uttermost parts of the earth and hold sweet converse as though standing face to face. We need no longer to depend upon the written word or the printed page to talk for us to those who come after. Our children's children may, when they so desire, hear our voices raised to offer counsel or to sing the song of "Auld Lang Syne." We can even look within and locate disease and human ailments by the wonderful invention of men. The impossible of the past is the accepted results of the present, but this wonderful advance in knowledge and power is stayed when we stand by the side of the open grave in which we bury our dead from our sight. We have stood by the bed of sickness and death with outstretched hands, with earnest prayer, to save, but all in vain. Our friends go hence and we know nothing of the mystery of death. Is it a dreamless, eternal sleep, or but the gateway to another, broader and higher life beyond the mists and clouds that still veil from mortal eye the Great Beyond? Are the friends who have left us, clothed in bright raiment, not made with hands—truly the brightness of the eternal morning transfigures them. They sing sweet songs in a land of light and love we do not know. The keenest visions cannot penetrate the darkness that engulf our loved at the portals of death. No mortal ear can catch the strains of music from that far-off land. We cannot hear the rustle of the glorious raiment of the redeemed. All this is hidden from mortal eyes. So far as absolute knowledge extends, all is darkness and doubt, but we are not without hope. Our faith reaches beyond the night of death, and takes hold of the promise of the Great Father of all. When we annually look upon the wondrous transformation of the material universe; when we see the grass turn brown and die, the flowers fade away, and the trees deprived of their foliage, the whole earth locked in the icy arms of what seems to be actual death,

we would be in despair had not experience taught us that life follows closely upon the track of death and decay. Spring comes again with its warm, life-giving power, and the earth is once more clothed in an "emerald carpet." The flowers bloom again, fresh and fair. The trees unfurl their banner of green and all Nature pulsates with new and vigorous life. May we not hope, then, and believe with an unshaken faith, that what we call death is but the change from a lower life of toil and sorrow to a higher, broader and grander life in that land where no sorrow is, where death cannot separate us from loved ones.

Sisters and brothers, we can safely leave our departed sister and brother in the hands of Him whose love is boundless and whose wisdom is supreme.

Music,

"Memory."

Prayer by the Worthy Chaplain,

Brother O. H. Hale.

Scripture reading, by Rev. Dr. John Trimble, Secretary of the National Grange.

Music,

"Forget not the Dead."

Sister Irene L. Hilleary read the following, from the Committee, of which she was chairman, to report on the death of Sister Hayes, of Oregon:

Your Committee of Condolence on the death of Sister Sarah L. Hayes, of Oregon, beg leave to report:

WHEREAS, Death has claimed his own in taking from us our sister, Sarah L. Hayes; and

WHEREAS, The State Grange of Oregon and our National Grange have lost in Sister Hayes an earnest, faithful and conscientious member, one who always gave of her best, both to Grange and home; and

WHEREAS, The home has lost a faithful wife and mother, the community a cherished friend, and the Grange a loved sister; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy extends to husband, friends and State.

Resolved, That a memorial page be set apart to her memory in our minutes.

MRS. I. L. HILLEARY.

MRS. I. V. HIGH.

MRS. M. S. RHONE.

MRS. A. L. BOWEN.

S. H. ELLIS.

J. S. WOODMAN.

Sister M. S. Rhone, of Pa., made the following remarks, in support of the resolutions:

Worthy Master:

We have learned with great sadness of the death of Sister A. L. Hayes, of Oregon.

I first met Sister Hayes at the Lansing session in 1887. Although separated in our homes by the breadth of the continent we recognized in her at once the congenial companionship and earnest devotion to the cause of our organization and the able qualifications as a representative of which Oregon could be well proud.

In recognition of her abilities, she was placed on the Committee of "Woman's Work," with Sister Hale, of Connecticut, and myself, in which position she served with distinction and great acceptability.

Sister Hayes was most devotedly attached to the cause of our organization and in her death the Grange has lost one of its most devoted representatives. The departure of our friends as their life-work is done reminds us that we, too, will soon be called, and well has the Poet sang:

"We are nearer than we are dreaming,
To that bright and happy shore;
We're closer than we're seeming,
Where the shadows fall no more."

Sister Eva S. McDowell, of Ohio, offered the following tribute:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was not personally acquainted with Sister Hayes, not having been present at the meetings of this body during the time that she was a representative, but I knew her through the words spoken of her by others. I have been told of her gentle, pleasant manner, her quiet influence, always exerted for good, her faithful work on the Women's Committee, and I ask permission to speak a word of grief for her loss and sympathy for her husband and friends.

A woman's history is seldom written. It is made in the home circle and told in the lives of her children. Her life is made up of countless little duties that men have no time to undertake, and of the one great duty of home-making. No man can make a home. He may build a more or less costly abiding place, and fill it with household furniture, but it is not, it never will be, a home until woman's presence has made itself felt. From the pleasant home she made our sister has been called to her reward. She has had her joys and sorrows on earth, her successes and failures, her victories

and her defeats. These are all passed away and she has gone to her eternal home where it shall all be joy and peace and there shall be no more tears. May we all meet and greet her there.

Sister Ida V. High, of Washington, offered the following:

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:

It is with a feeling of profound sorrow that I come before this assembly to-day to add a word in regard to our sister of the State of Oregon, who has been called from earth to join the everlasting Grange above. And while we drop a tear of affection for her and deeply feel the loss we have sustained, we are resigned, as He who rules over the destinies of men doeth all things well. Let us one and all go forward keeping in view the true and noble character of our deceased sister and trust we may finally meet her in that better land above.

Sister Irene L. Hilleary, of Oregon, said :

Worthy Master :

It is not only a custom, but it is meet that we should thus honor our dead. Sister Hayes was not only a pioneer of our Order, but of our State. She was widely known ; was kind, generous, full of sympathy and charity. She was loyal to the Order, giving to it the strength of her midday, until failing health numbered her as one of the shut-ins, where she lingered for months. But charity of soul still spoke in welcoming smile and tender hand-clasp. We, of Oregon, and you who knew her best, may well afford to drop a tear in memory of Sister Sarah L. Hayes, and in the sweet by and by may we not hope to again clasp hands.

Brother W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, supported the resolutions in the following words :

Worthy Master :

Sister Sarah L. Hayes, whose maiden name was Sarah L. Woodruff, was a native of Connecticut and was born in 1835. A young bride, she came to Oregon with her husband, Brother H. E. Hayes, in 1853, and was widely known and highly esteemed all over the State. Her voice and influence aided materially during the pioneer days in instituting schools for the education of the children of the early settlers. She was also a pioneer in Grange work, becoming a member of the Order in 1873, and was ever found in the foremost rank in every good work of the Grange. She took an active interest in Woman's Work in Oregon and in the National Grange.

At the annual sessions of the State Grange, she always had a kindly greeting for every one, and often sought out the more timid members, making them feel at home among their sisters and brothers. And when failing health prevented her attendance, her absence was keenly felt. One by one the pioneers go on before. Our stay here will be brief, and we soon shall greet them on the evergreen shore.

W. M. HILLEARY.

The resolutions presented by the Committee in memory of Sister Sarah L. Hayes were then unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Music: "Gather the cherished ones."

Brother John T. Cox, Chairman of Special Committee, submitted the following report:

Worthy Master and Patrons:

To-day we meet to show our respect to the departed. But a few days since Brother Isaac W. Nicholson, Past Master of the New Jersey State Grange, who was for seven years a member of this Grange, was called away from this field of labor to enter the great Grange above; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we acknowledge the authority of the Great Master above and submit humbly to His will.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish his memory in our hearts, and we recommend that a page in the Journal of our proceedings be set apart in commemoration of him and his services in the Grange. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. COX.

LEONARD RHONE.

S. H. MESSICK.

Mrs. EVA S. McDOWELL.

Mrs. R. J. ELLIS.

Brother John T. Cox spoke in support of the above resolutions, as follows:

Brother Nicholson was a good man, a man of spotless integrity and purest character. He was a good Patron; he ever lived a life of unselfish devotion to the Order; he with a few others, at a most critical time in the history of the Order in New Jersey, came to the rescue of the State Grange of New Jersey and saved it from dissolution and destruction. He was a kind and indulgent father and his children have suffered an irreparable loss. He was a true friend and brother. It was my good fortune to serve upon the Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Grange during the time he

was Master of the State Grange. His wise counsel drew me along the path of duty and led me on to greater devotion to the Grange, and there are others in our State who owe their present prestige to his counsel and advice. His kindly spirit and fraternal regard, his strength of character and peculiar abilities have done much to elevate and dignify the Order in our State. His activities were ours to use; his house was ours for entertainment. The better years of his life were given unselfishly to advance the interests of the farmer.

He has gone and left us, but he has gone to meet her who, but two short years ago, went on before. Reunited are they to-day in that better land; the loneliness of his heart has disappeared, the pleadings of her spirit are quieted, love and affection are again warmed in a closer and better union.

JOHN T. COX,
Master N. J. State Grange.

Brother Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania, supported the resolutions of the Committee in the following words :

Worthy Master :

In the death of Brother Nicholson, of New Jersey, the Grange has lost a most devoted friend and a brother who represented the State of New Jersey with marked ability on the floor of the National Grange.

I first met Brother Nicholson and his estimable wife at the annual session held at the National Capitol in 1881. He being one of the older representatives, was the first to greet Sister Rhone and me as we entered for the first time the hall of the National Grange, and made us acquainted with the representatives of our National body. Brother Nicholson's cordial manner at once drew me into close attachment that warmed into intimate friendship, which has only been broken by the cruel hand of death. Brother Nicholson was not demonstrative, but a devoted worker in our cause, exemplifying in his life-work the principles of fraternity and fidelity. He was an able representative in details of Committee work, and his counsel wielded a large influence in shaping the policy of the National Grange, a representative of which New Jersey can well be proud, and which has been an honor to the National Grange.

In his death our hearts are touched and wounded, and our longings are again to be with him ; but the tie of friendship is severed, which can only be reunited at the resurrection, when this mortal shall have put on immortality, and we shall sing the song of the redeemed in perpetual associations of happiness in that world that has no end.

"Mysterious are the ways of God ;
 Dark gloom enshrouds us in our earthly night,
 But light shall break and justify the plan.
 And day immortal change the dark to light."

Brother Alpha Messer, Worthy Lecturer, in supporting the resolutions, said :

Worthy Master:

In the daily walks of life and in our intercourse with each other we are many times made to rejoice that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry accepts the teachings of Christ as He proclaimed the father hood of God and the brotherhood of man to what seemed a lost and ruined world, and we are brought together at this hour by the strong ties of fraternity and brotherly love to give expression to our thoughts and feelings, because the material ties between those we love and ourselves have been severed. It was a pleasure and a benefit to me to have met our departed brother at several sessions of this body, and with others to feel the influence of his kindly nature and the inherent goodness of his noble manhood, and it seems to me that one of the lessons of the hour is to so shape our own lives and conduct that the influence which emanates from us will be of such a nature as will strengthen "the tie that binds us" and benefit those with whom we associate, not only in this body, but in all other departments of our Order ; and, more than this, that it may go out to the great world of humanity by which we are surrounded, and make our fraternity in the future, more than in the past, a great moral power and force for good in the land.

Brother S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, addressed the Grange, giving an account of his long acquaintance with Brother Nicholson.

Brother H. O. Devries, of Maryland, said:

Worthy Master:

Having been requested to make some remarks on the demise of our departed Brother, J. L. Nicholson, of New Jersey, I feel it to be a solemn duty to pay my tribute to his memory, as a man, a Christian, and a Patron. From my understanding of the teaching of the Scripture as to a future life, not only my hope but belief, which amounts to assurance, is that we shall meet again in the land where there is no death. Death is not an eternal sleep. The sages of the earlier ages might ask this question, "if a man die shall he live again?" but this problem has been solved by the coming of the Son of man. Our Lord's teaching, his life, his death, his resurrection brought life and immortality to light. We shall live again. The chapter just read from the sacred word by Brother

Trimble settles the question. Brother Nicholson was a friend to be trusted. Sincere, unostentatious, he done his life's work well. We shall meet again where friends part no more.

Brother J. J. Woodman, member of the Executive Committee, spoke eloquently and feelingly of the life and work of Brother Nicholson.

Brother Aaron Jones, of Indiana, supported the resolutions.

Sister Olivia J. Woodman, of Michigan, said:

Worthy Master:

I have been invited to speak a few words on this occasion, and if permitted the courtesy of the floor, I would speak to you, sisters and brothers, not on that of death, but of life. I would breathe into your hearts the comforting truth, that these loved ones of yours are not dead. 'Tis true they're changed, but change marks everything in this world. We look to the mountains as they rear their lofty peaks to the very blue of heaven and we say, surely these must endure forever; but 'tis not so. The storms which beat upon their lofty brows, the wind which whistles round their snowy peaks, the ice which forms in crevices and cracks, the insects which gnaw at their vitals; all these shall change their forms and bring low their proud summits.

We turn from the scene and look out upon the grand and rolling ocean and, gazing there, we say, surely this is immutable. And yet we learn that its waters rise in mists and vapors, they fall upon the land and there they nourish a luxuriant vegetation. Not destroyed, but changed; and so with these whose memory you would keep fresh and green, they are not dead, for do we not understand that the "gift of God is eternal life," and our lives are fragments, parts, if you please, of that great infinite life we call God, and cannot die. It is told that the great artist, Raphael, was once walking in his garden and he saw a block of marble lying half buried in the dirt, and forgetful of his holiday attire, he at once laid hold upon it, and toiled to free it from the bosom of the earth where it rested. His friends urged him to let it remain there, but his great artist soul could not rest and he exclaimed, "There's an angel in that stone, and I must let it out." He bore it to his studio and there he chipped away with his chisel, the fragments fell all round about, but he worked on, and from that solid block of marble he freed the angel imprisoned there and made it a thing of beauty to endure for centuries. And so it is with these loved ones. The Great Master Artist, saw the angel we call life in these

immortal souls and with the chisel, we call death, he has freed the angel from its house of earth. They are not dead, but only moved out into another room in the great mansion of life. I've read the legend that an Alpine hunter fell into a dark and deep ravine from which he could not extricate himself, and looking at its rocky, rugged sides, he was in despair, and he flung himself upon the bosom of a stream which flowed there, and closing his eyes he floated upon its current and emerged into the light and beauty of the meadow. So with us. We are floating upon the stream of time, and riding upon its current we, too, will emerge into the beauty and wonders of the evergreen meadows of eternal life.

Thereupon the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Music: "Father, We'll Rest in Thy love."

Benediction, by Rev. Dr. John Trimble, of Washington, D. C.

FOURTH DAY.

SUPREME COURT ROOM,
HARRISBURG, PA., Monday, Nov. 15, 1897.

The National Grange was opened in the Fourth Degree at 9:30 o'clock a. m., with Brother C. J. Bell, of Vermont, presiding; Brother S. O. Bowen, of Connecticut, acting Worthy Overseer; Sister Irene L. Hilleary, of Oregon, as Worthy Ceres, pro tem, and Sister Ida V. High, of Washington, as Lady Assistant Steward, pro tem.

Worthy Master Brigham came in and occupied the chair immediately after the opening exercises.

The roll was called and a quorum found present.

Saturday's Journal was read and approved.

Brother S. L. Wilson, of Mississippi, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Worthy Secretary be, and he is hereby, instructed to invite the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, to meet with and address the National Grange before it is finally closed for the present session on any day that will be most convenient to him.

Under the call of the roll for States for the introduction of business, to be referred without debate, the following were offered and referred:

By Brother Henry Rhoades, of Kansas; subject, Free rural mail delivery. To the Committee on Resolutions.

By same; subject, The building up of the Order. To the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Sister Sarah G. Baird, of Minnesota; subject, Agricultural literature to be published by the Agricultural Department. Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Brother W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon; subject, "Declaration of Purposes." To the Committee on Digest.

By Brother Joseph A. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island; subject, Conference on Grange work. To the Committee on Good of the Order.

Brothers J. J. Woodman and N. J. Bachelder, Secretary and Chairman, respectively, of the Executive Committee, presented and read the following report of the Executive Committee.

Report of the Executive Committee.

Officers and Members of the the National Grange:

Again, it becomes the duty of the Executive Committee to report to your honorable body the condition of the finances of the organization, and to furnish such information and make such suggestions and recommendations as, in the opinion of the Committee, the Good of the Order requires. As heretofore stated in our reports, the revenues of the National Grange are derived from the following sources: State Grange dues, dispensation fees, sale of supplies to Subordinate Granges, fees for higher degrees, and interest on investments and deposits. At the close of the fiscal year, October 1st, 1897, of the funds of the National Grange there was loaned on real estate security.....\$46,010 00
On deposit with the fiscal agency..... 6,303 42

Total,\$52,313 42

At the close of the preceding fiscal year, 1896, the account stood as follows:

Loans,\$46,140 00
Deposits, 5,290 68

Total,\$51,430 68

Being an increase of \$882.74 during the year.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one case to collect interest resulting in the payment of interest and \$130 on the principal of the mortgage, which was the only payment on principal made during the year.

As the interest on the notes and mortgages is not due until October 1st, the payments are generally made during that month, and sometimes interest is received after the session opens, hence the interest account is for the current year.

There was paid in interest during and since the close of the fiscal year,.....	\$3,474 73
Amount due and unpaid,.....	\$2,258 00

Of the twenty notes and mortgages held by the National Grange, interest on eleven, the principals amounting in the aggregate to \$25,000, has been paid in full up to October 1st, 1897; and on seven, amounting to \$19,000, interest is unpaid; some for one year, and some for a longer period.

The Committee has exercised great leniency with those having National Grange funds, on account of the low price of farm produce and failure of crops, where a disposition has been shown and honest effort made to pay the interest and it is confidently hoped that with returning prosperity the delinquents will be able, in the near future, to pay the interest and eventually to cancel the principles. And yet it is possible that in a few cases legal proceedings may have to be instituted to save the National Grange from loss. From the foregoing it must be understood that the duties devolving upon the Executive Committee in investing and looking after the securities of the National Grange funds are not only important but accompanied with grave responsibilities. The Committee fully realize this. Settlements have been made with the Treasurer, Secretary and Lecturer, and the books and accounts of these faithful officers have been found correct and in good order.

LECTURE FUND.

The National Grange appropriated for Lecture and Editorial Work for the current year, to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee, the sum of \$2,000.

From that fund there has been paid Lec- turer's salary,.....	\$400 00
For printing, stationery, postage, etc., in Editorial Work,.....	322 48
For Lecture Work by the National Lecturer,	114 68
“ “ “ by the National Master,..	8 85
“ “ “ by the National Deputies	

and Organizers,	563 56
For Lecture Work in States by State Masters and Deputies,.....	94 78
Total,	\$1,504 35
Balance of Lecture Fund unexpended,.....	\$ 495 65
Paid to Deputies for organizing and reor- ganizing Granges,	• 892 50
Whole amount expended in extending the Order,.....	2,396 85
A brief review of the financial history and policy of the National Grange for the past twelve years may be of interest to the members of the Order.	
The report of the Treasurer of the National Grange to the Nineteenth Session shows the financial condition at that time to be as follows:	
Invested in United States bonds,.....	\$38,000 00
Trust fund deposited with Fiscal Agency,.....	5,379 22
Total,	\$43,379 22

As the Government bonds drew six per cent. annual interest, they commanded a premium in the market which was growing less, year by year, as the time diminished for their maturity; and the National Grange ordered the Executive Committee to sell the same, and invest the avails in first-class mortgage bonds or other reliable securities. The instructions were obeyed and the \$38,000 00 of bonds brought \$50,937 50; \$9,655 00. of which was for premium. Of that amount the Committee loaned \$42,300 00, taking notes secured by first mortgages on good farms, drawing six per cent. annual interest, running five years. The farms at the time were estimated to be worth in cash not less than double the amount of the loan. With the sale of the bonds the policy was inaugurated to use a portion of the proceeds in extending the Order, and for the two following years large appropriations were made for that purpose; and was expended principally in lecture work in the States where the condition of the Order seemed to demand it. The report of the Executive Committee to the 22d session (1888), contains the following:

"It will be seen that our permanent investments amount to \$42,000, which is \$8 887.50 less than the amount realized from the sale of our Government bonds in 1886; and the available fund now on hand is \$8,742.80, against \$12,179.07 for the corresponding date of 1887. It is quite probable that **that** this fund will be increased by the receipts since

October 1st, yet it is clearly to be seen that our expenditures have largely exceeded our income during the past two years; and that the fund set apart from the sale of bonds, in extending the Order, has been nearly exhausted. The Committee therefore recommend that no appropriations be made, or liabilities incurred which will trench upon our permanent investments, and that for the future the expenditures of the National Grange should be kept within its income."

The Committee's report to the 23d session (1889), contains the following:

"The Committee are unanimous in the opinion that our real estate investments should not be hypothecated or disturbed, except to reinvest the funds when due and paid, and guard against loss from the shrinkage of real estate values now taking place, and that the expenses of the National Grange should be kept within the receipts."

These recommendations were concurred in by the National Grange, and the following summary of annual statements will clearly indicate that the policy has been strictly adhered to.

The funds of the National Grange on the first day of October in each of the following years were as follows:

1890.....	\$50,809.50
1891.....	51,991.72
1892.....	50,882.73
1893.....	52,429.83
1894.....	50,494.82
1895.....	51,068.69
1896.....	51,430.68
1897.....	52,313.42

But one year, 1894, did the receipts fail to meet the current expenses, and the aggregate increase of funds for the seven years has been \$1,503.92, or an annual increase of \$214.84. While this is not a large gain, yet, taken in connection with the fact, that more than \$2,000 has been expended annually in extending the Order, it certainly shows a sound financial condition of the National Grange, which must be gratifying to the members of the Order. It will, however, be clearly seen that the expenditures cannot safely be increased until the receipts will justify such action. The committee recommends that the same economy that has characterized the action of the National Grange during the past seven years be continued.

SUPPLIES FURNISHED NATIONAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Five thousand manuals, 4,000 song books (Grange Melodies), 1,650 Subordinate Grange receipt books, 500 order

books, 350 Secretary's books, 200 Treasurer's books and 200 tin boxes for sending out Subordinate Grange outfits, besides blank charters, Degree certificates, dispensations, etc., etc.

Of the stock now on hand in his office there are 3,130 song books, 1,125 manuals and 1,681 digests. A new order for manuals must be made before the close of the present year.

CO-OPERATIVE BUSINESS.

The subject of co-operative business, referred to this Committee, is one of great importance, for the prosperity of the farmer depends in some measure upon the advantageous disposal of his products and purchase of his supplies. The frequent saving of small amounts is the most common method of financial advancement with any class of people and the honest accumulation of property is the result of economy, as well as, industry. The business transactions of the farmers,' when considered separately, are of minor importance, but when considered in the aggregate represent a vast volume of business. Co-operation in business affairs will result to the farmer's financial advantage, and although not the leading feature of the Grange, is an important one.

An investigation of the subject reveals the fact that fifteen State Granges have some form of business co-operation in force and others have made preliminary arrangements for establishing a system. These arrangements include all lines of trade in which the farmers are interested. The most common form, and the one perhaps having the widest application, is that of mutual fire insurance, and in some States a saving of over 50 per cent. in the previous cost of fire insurance has been made, simply by eliminating the unnecessary cost of operation and confining the business to a good class of risks. Trade arrangements for the purchase of farm machinery, fertilizers, binder twine and farm and household supplies of every description upon the co-operative plan have been successful in every instance, when conducted on business lines and with due regard to the inexorable laws of trade. Many farmers have made a financial saving, several times the cost of membership in the Grange, through the business co-operative methods made available by membership in the organization. This matter should be carefully considered by the officers of the State Granges where it has not been applied, and they should arrange to co-operate with some other State for the benefit of their members or establish an independent system. The trade arrangements are generally such as to make them applicable to members of the Grange in any State, and we recommend an interchange of trade

circulars and thus, to some extent, make an interstate business possible.

The action of the National Grange referring this subject to this Committee contemplated carrying the plan one step further by devising some means by which the producers in one section of the country can deal with the farmers in another section who are the consumers of their products, and thus save the expense of several commissions in transferring the goods. Any plan offering encouragement along this line, and susceptible of general adoption, must contemplate some system of supervision in the matter of inspecting, grading, shipping and collecting, for the proposition for farmers in distant and widely separated parts of the country to deal in matters of such magnitude without these safeguards is not worthy of consideration.

When we engage in business matters we are compelled to adopt business principles, although we may lessen the cost of transacting the business. How to enable the corn and wheat grower of the West to deal directly and safely with the dairymen of New England who buy grain for feeding, and the farmer who grows clover seed with the farmer who buys and sows clover seed, a thousand or more miles away, is a matter of no small magnitude and attended by no little difficulty, and yet the importance and value of the results contemplated are of great moment. To organize and perfect the necessary arrangements for this purpose, and to develop all the necessary machinery for operating a business of such magnitude, is beyond the capacity of your committee, but we recommend the officers having in charge the trade arrangements in the various States to publish in the trade circulars sent to other States such information in regard to farm products for sale by their farmers as can be obtained. It would, of course, be impossible to quote prices for any product, but the trade circular should state the products largely grown, and designate some officer in the State who would be able to quote prices and recommend producers, with whom it would be safe to deal, to any members of the Grange who might apply for the information and were recommended by a similar officer in their own State. This would reduce the risk on the part of the purchaser of buying an inferior article, and on the part of the seller, of uncertain payments, to the minimum without any expense and would place the producer and consumer in direct communication and both parties recommended.

In the matter of shipping there would probably be some advantages enjoyed by the large dealer that the individual would not get. The arrangements made by the trade

committee could include, information at least, upon this point. This plan involves trifling expense, reduces the risk run by each party to the lowest point without absolute inspection and guarantee, and is worthy of trial.

Another feature of business co-operation attracting some attention in England at the present time is the formation of associations for selling farm products through co-operative effort. An association has recently been formed in England, known as the British Producers Supply Association, which has considerable assurance of success. The plan contemplates the establishment of depots in large cities for retailing agricultural products, and is an extension of the co-operative principle now in successful operation in creameries and elevators. The capital is secured by forming a stock company the shares of which are small and held by a large number of actual producers. The object to be gained through this system is the saving of the profit of the middleman, and its success will depend upon the expense of operating compared with the business transacted. It is claimed that with proper management such an association could materially enhance the reputation and value of the products sold, and thus afford additional profits. We simply call the attention of the Grange to this matter without endorsing or condemning it. In all business co-operative matters there is absolute necessity for good business and executive ability by those entrusted with the management, for upon this more depends than upon any other feature of the enterprise.

EXTENSION OF THE ORDER.

The extension of the Order has been given attention by the Committee during the year, and is the most important subject that can claim the attention of the National and State Granges. The experience of the past seems to indicate that the Order can be extended in new fields through the work of Organizing Deputies rather than lecture work. There must be a certain amount of lecture work for shaping public sentiment and sustaining the interest in existing Granges, but the extension of the Order through newly organized Granges is a business proposition and should be accomplished through business methods. A person may be a leading officer of a State or the National Grange, or a gifted and eloquent speaker, and yet be a failure as an Organizer. Men of good business ability and of experience as soliciting agents should be selected, and fair compensation paid them. There is not a State in the Union where the Order could not be extended through this means, more easily in some localities than others.

The only qualification to be made to this statement is the providing of the funds and securing qualified organizers. State Granges having funds will be able to do effective work in this direction, and the National Grange can make no better use of a liberal sum, if wisely expended. The time is ripe for a vigorous effort in this direction and, the appropriation should be regarded as an investment, from which good returns will follow, rather than a gift miserly bestowed. Wise expenditure of money is the result of success in all business and co-operative enterprises, and the extension of the Order is a business matter to which the same rule applies. The small amount expended by the National Master in various States during the past year in organization has proven very satisfactory, and indicates the practicability of the plan. It is the only practical means of extending the Order into new fields, and its possibilities are limited only by the funds available for the purpose. "Wise expenditure of money is true economy."

The organizing Deputies should be selected for their business qualifications, rather than fraternal relations or as a reward for services previously rendered. They should be selected from near the place of work if the right men can be found, but it would be better to transport a good man across a State, or several States, than to have an incompetent man selected on the ground. The methods of a successful man in commercial or mercantile affairs in extending business may well be followed in extending the Order in State or nation. If an Organizing Deputy should be selected who was not able to do effectual work he should be discharged and another man selected. They should be employed same as agents are employed in any business, rather than appointed for a definite period without regard to their success. They should be held strictly accountable to their employers, and should report weekly, or semi-weekly, upon blanks prepared for the purpose, which would enable a constant oversight of their work. Unless money is expended under good management, and with a definite object in view, it had better remain in the treasury, and this applies to the State, as well as the National Grange. When organizing work is ordered in States where, the State Grange is financially able there should be co-operation in the expense on the part of the State and National Grange.

N. J. BACHELDER.

J. J. WOODMAN.

LEONARD RHONE.

J. H. BRIGHAM.

Executive Committee.

The Worthy Master retired and called to the chair Brother E. D. Howe, of Massachusetts.

Brother Oliver Wilson, Chairman, presented the following report for the Committee on Good of the Order, which was adopted :

Report of Committee on Good of the Order.

The Committee on Good of the Order submits the following :

We have carefully considered the resolution presented by Brother Howe, of Massachusetts, in regard to Pomona Granges, as follows :

By E. D. HOWE, Massachusetts.

WHEREAS, There is at present no adequate recognition given to our Pomona Granges, the attitude of this National Grange being merely one of toleration ; and

WHEREAS, Such a position is wholly unsatisfactory to these Pomona Granges ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Constitution of the National Grange be so amended that regularly organized Pomona Granges shall have full control of all the rights, privileges and ceremonies of the Fifth Degree ; that State Granges shall in like manner be vested with the Sixth Degree, under such restrictions as to revenue as the National Grange may prescribe ; that the National Grange shall, in a similar manner, constitute the Seventh Degree, with full power to confer the same as now provided, and that the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter be limited strictly to those who have regularly served as officers or members of the National Grange.

Resolved, That the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be, and hereby are, instructed to prepare the necessary amendments for carrying out the purpose of the foregoing resolution.

While we realize that there are some good points suggested therein, we are of the opinion that the proposed change would impose hardships upon many Granges which are so situated as not to be able to hold a Pomona Grange. We therefore report adversely to the resolution.

OLIVER WILSON.
D. N. THOMPSON.
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST.
MRS. IDA JUDSON.
MRS. F. M. GREER.

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order was discussed at length, and, on motion of Brother W. K. Thompson, of South Carolina, was laid on the table:

The following resolution was presented by W. W. Greer, of California:

Resolved, That State Granges who so desire may allow nominations to be made for different offices at the annual election of said State Granges.

The Committee does not concur in the resolution, believing it is not in accord with the spirit of Grange law, wherein each member is allowed entire freedom in casting his ballot for his individual choice.

Signed,

OLIVER WILSON.
D. N. THOMPSON.
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST.
MRS. IDA JUDSON.

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted the following report, which, on motion of Brother S. H. Ellis, was approved.

We approved the following resolutions of Brother Hilleary in regard to Postal Savings Banks, and recommend their adoption.

Signed,

OLIVER WILSON.
D. N. THOMPSON.
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST,
MRS. IDA JUDSON.
MRS. F. M. GREER.

WHEREAS, The inculcation of habits of saving promotes thrift, industry and independence. It lessens extravagance and the chances of want and poverty in old age and sickness.

WHEREAS, To stimulate saving by offering easy opportunities and needed security to millions striving to be provident, and millions more thoughtlessly improvident, is worthy of the loftiest statesmanship.

WHEREAS, The prime requisite to induce methodical saving is the convenient opportunity of depositing small sums as they are received or are available before they are spent for something not necessary or permanently valuable. No less important is a guarantee of undoubted security. This is lacking with individuals, or even with corporations, who often, for the sake of larger gains, resort to operations which have ended in disaster and ruin.

WHEREAS, The safety of the dollar put away is more important than the returns it may bring in the way of interest. A place near at hand where a dollar may be deposited, and where it is absolutely secure against the burglar, the thief and the many temptations tending to extravagance and wastefulness, must everywhere prove a strong inducement to saving.

WHEREAS, The established saving funds and savings banks are in the centers of large towns and cities, and at an average distance from the rural districts of more than thirty miles.

WHEREAS, In the United States the chimney corner, the trunk, the bedticking, the old stocking hide amounts of money which, though small individually, collectively make a grand total now practically withdrawn from circulation and non-productive. Almost all of this would be turned over to the care of the government if postmasters were authorized to receive it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, recommend the establishment by Congress of postal savings banks for the reason that they would give the people absolute security from loss. A return in the way of interest on their savings. Afford convenience in making deposits. Be a prevention of poverty or temporary want by inculcating habits of thrift and saving. Would educate the children to the knowledge of the value and management of money. The postal savings banks would give to the country a contented, industrious, independent people, who would feel a direct personal interest in the stability of government.

They would make available large sums of money, which are now hidden away where fires often destroy and thieves break in and steal.

Resolved, That our Legislative Committee is hereby instructed to present this subject to Congress and urge its favorable consideration.

W. M. HILLEARY.

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted:

Reports of officers of the National Grange who have duties to perform during the interim of the sessions of the body are necessary and proper, but there seems to be no necessity for such officers as have no duties to perform, only while the Grange is in session to make reports; therefore,

Resolved, That no officers other than the Worthy Master, the Worthy Lecturer, Worthy Secretary and Worthy Treasurer be asked to make written reports to this body.

The foregoing resolution of Brother Ellis, of Ohio, in regard to officers not being required to submit written reports, has been considered and the committee believes there will be no gain, and we probably would sustain loss by such change. We therefore do not concur in the adoption of the resolution.

OLIVER WILSON,
D. N. THOMPSON,
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST,
MRS. IDA JUDSON,
MRS. F. M. GREER,
Committee.

The following report of the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted:

CADMUS, October 7, 1897.

At the last regular meeting of Cadmus Grange, Kansas, the following resolution were adopted:

Resolved, That we instruct our State Master to urge the getting up of a new Grange song book.

Respectfully,

LEVI HOPE, Secretary.

The foregoing resolution of Cadmus Grange, Kansas, presented by Brother Rhoades, was before the committee, but upon investigation we find that a song book was published about five years ago, a large stock still on hand, and we believe it not advisable to publish a new one at this time.

Signed,

OLIVER WILSON.
D. N. THOMPSON.
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST.
MRS. IDA JUDSON.
MRS. F. M. GREER.

The following, offered by Brother Augustus High, of Washington, was adopted:

Resolved, That fifteen hundred copies of the report of the Executive Committee be printed for the immediate use of the National Grange.

The following report from the Committee on Order of Business was presented and adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Order of Business would recommend that the biennial election of officers for the ensuing year be

made a special order immediately after recess on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 16, 1897.

S. H. MESSICK.
W. M. HILLEARY.
T. C. ATKESON.
MRS. E. J. NEWCOMB.
MRS. IDA JUDSON.

At 12:15 o'clock p. m. the Grange took a recess until 7:30 o'clock p. m.

EVENING.

The Grange reassembled at 7:30 o'clock p. m. with Brother W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, in the chair, and Brother E. D. Howe, of Massachusetts, as Worthy Overseer, pro tem.

Brother Oliver Wilson, Chairman, presented a report from the Committee on Good of the Order following, and, on motion of Brother A. B. Judson, of Iowa, it was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the National Grange be, and is hereby, changed, so as to make the time for the election of officers in Subordinate Granges the last regular meeting in October, instead of the last meeting in December, as now provided.

The Committee has carefully considered the above resolution of Brother Horton, of Michigan, and believe there is merit in it, but are undecided how it would effect the various States, therefore we refer it to this body without recommendation.

OLIVER WILSON.
D. N. THOMPSON.
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST.
MRS. IDA JUDSON.
MRS. F. M. GREER.

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order was approved:

By BROTHER J. A. TILLINGHAST, of Rhode Island.

Resolved, That the National Grange at its convenience as to time during this session devote a portion of time to a general conference of its members upon the practical ways and means for promoting Grange development and growth in its many and varied phases.

The above resolution, presented by Brother Tillinghast, of Rhode Island, has been considered, and we believe it of great importance and consequently recommend the adop-

tion of the resolution, and recommend that the subject be made the special order for 11:00 a. m. Thursday.

OLIVER WILSON.

JOS. A. TILLINGHAST.

D. N. THOMPSON.

MRS. IDA JUDSON.

MRS. F. M. GREER.

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted its general report through the Chairman, Brother Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, as follows, which was adopted :

Worthy Master and Patrons:

We, your Committee on Good of the Order, submit the following general report :

We are fully aware that this subject has been before the National Grange for years, and many suggestions made, which, if carried out, no doubt would have placed the Order far in advance of where it now stands, but nevertheless we offer the following:

We believe it is for the Good of the Order for both the National and State Granges to look well after the interest of the Subordinate Granges, for with these strong, active and numerous Granges of the higher Degrees have plain sailing.

In the Subordinate Granges the faithful leaders should pledge themselves to the work, and see to it that the regular meetings are kept up in all seasons; in this the officers are pledged to fidelity, and having accepted the service, should be promptly at their posts.

There should be no lagging or dragging in the work. Open exactly at the appointed hour; go through with the order of business with promptness and dispatch, giving to each part all needed attention. The program work of the Lecturer is the real life and spirit of the Grange, and that officer should possess the ability and tact to enlist the interest and help of each member, and at the same time restrain the talkative ones enough to give the timid and backward an opportunity to express their opinion on the subject before the Grange. It is sometimes well to have an Advisory Committee to assist the Lecturer in formulating programs, for where several minds are engaged the sameness of topics and routines give place to a wider variety and livelier interest. All members should have a hand in helping the Lecturer, not in a criticising or fault-finding way, but through an active lookout in their daily thought, reading and rambles, for new and interesting topics, practical ideas or anything that will help the program. Suggest these new thoughts to the Lecturer that he may have

plenty of good subjects on file to draw from when needed, then too, each member should bear the Grange in mind by selecting and preserving curious, interesting, or instructive specimens of any kind to exhibit at the meetings.

Or if each member would bring a handful of flowers, fruit, grain, Autumn leaves, minerals or curios of any kind to each meeting the trouble would be but a trifle, and the added interest well worth the effort.

The sisters especially love to have their homes tastefully decorated and to have these decorations changed occasionally. The same holds good in the Grange home; make it a cheerful and happy place to spend a social hour.

In regard to increasing the membership of a Grange, it is first necessary to make it so attractive and helpful to the members that they will not be willing to miss a meeting. This live interest will soon be known to the outside public and will attract new members. It is frequently well to make a list of all desirable and eligible persons in the neighborhood, then invite a few of these at a time to attend the Lecturer's hour in the regular meeting.

Thus giving them a taste of the mental good things in the Grange, they will crave more and ask to join.

Each Grange can, for a few dollars, own a press machine for making duplicate copies of any writing, and should have one for the use of the Lecturer and Secretary. With this duplicates of each program can be furnished to each of the members, with copies to hand to invited guests, and invitations, notices of meetings, etc., can be made as needed. Another great help is to have some one well adapted to the work appointed to take notes of what transpires at each meeting, and have published in the local papers a judicious synopsis thereof, thus keeping the work of the Grange prominently before the farmers.

With these several helps in force it will be practical and easy for a Canvassing Committee to visit from house to house and enroll candidates for the Grange.

It means lots of persistent work to keep a Grange up to the high notch of success at all times, but it is well worth the effort, and we need expect little in any line of human effort without the same persistent grip and diligence.

The good of the Order requires a close and friendly oversight of the Subordinate Granges by the Pomona Grange, that being the chief factor in the mission of the County Grange.

The Pomona Grange draws together in unity of action the faithful leaders of the Subordinate Granges in its jurisdiction

for conference. To formulate plans of co-operative business and to encourage each other in pushing the work.

It is well enough for Pomona Granges to discuss current questions and to have literary programs when there is time, but their first duty is to keep a hand on the pulse of the Subordinate Granges, and at the first sign of weakness to take the case and carry out measures of relief.

A discouraged Grange could hardly abandon its meeting and quit with the knowledge that a succession of Pomona Grange Committees, composed of wideawake Patrons, was detailed to attend each of its meetings until the crisis was past.

Work on this line by the Pomona Grange would reduce the score of dormancy, and where the weaker Granges were compelled to give up in spite of all efforts, it would not be allowed to do so with everything at loose ends, but would close up its business in a business like way and regularly surrender its charter.

The good of the Order surely demands more of the Pomona Grange than a quarterly feast and a social good time; these are excellent in their way, but should follow as rewards of labor, in first planting and then nourishing a Subordinate Grange in each township of the county. Organization work thus carried on and out from established Grange centers is specially effective, because the new plant can be watched over and nurtured until it takes root and grows, whereas the isolated new Grange may have the luck or pluck to live, but is liable to die because there is no helping hand near to befriend it.

We believe it would be for the good of the Order if the ritual provided that Flora, Pomona and Ceres should take part in the opening and closing ceremonies, so they may occupy their places when there is no initiation without feeling that they are merely ornamental.

The collecting of monthly dues should be prompt, and equally prompt the suspending of delinquents; the same rule is equally important in reports to the State Grange.

All laws and ritual requirements of the Order should be met accurately and on time. To establish closer relation between the State Grange and its subordinates, each State officer should send a yearly letter of instruction and encouragement to the same officer in each Subordinate and Pomona Grange, to be read in open meeting. The State Grange officers doing this work in monthly rotation and the State Master and Lecturer at least quarterly, aside from their lecture work in the field.

The Executive Committee should also be in frequent correspondence with the Granges, through such channels as will reach them best, on plans, details and importance of business co-operation, arranging for trade and requiring reports of business done.

State Grange officers should also frequently publish suitable Grange literature in the leading papers of each county and State, also furnish leaflets of a suitable character to each Grange for distribution.

Fraternally submitted,
 OLIVER WILSON,
 D. N. THOMPSON,
 JOS. A. TILLINGHAST,
 MRS. IDA JUDSON,
 MRS. F. M. GREER,
 Committee.

The following report from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, made by Brother S. H. Ellis, Chairman, was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws to which was referred a proposition introduced by Brother Ellis, of Ohio, asking that provisions be made for Granges to use "teams" in initiating members, and in conferring degrees, have had the same under consideration, and we are of the opinion that this is already provided for in Article X of our Constitution. We ask therefore to return the resolution to this body, and to be relieved from its further consideration.

S. H. ELLIS.
 JOHN T. CON.
 W. W. GREER.
 MRS. S. W. THOMPSON,
 MRS. M. L. BELL.

The Worthy Master resumed the chair. Brother H. R. Huxley, Chairman of the Committee on Education, submitted the following report for his Committee, which was not concurred in:

STATE GRANGE OF MINNESOTA.

Resolved, That the National Grange request the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States to consider the advisability of arranging for the editing under his direction of such a series of books as the necessities of our farming interests seem to require, procuring the best scientific instruction the country affords, owning the copyright, publishing the books.

for distribution at prime cost, and making up a series of works to include all of the topics relating to practical agriculture.

S. G. BAIRD,
Master Minnesota State Grange.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the above resolution, recommend that the resolution be adopted.

H. E. HUXLEY,
T. C. ATKESON,
MRS. E. L. A. WIGGIN,
MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
L. RHONE,

Committee.

Brother Geo. B. Horton, Chairman, offered the following report from the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted :

Your Committee on Resolutions asks to submit the following partial report :

WHEREAS, This is an agricultural nation, and upon a successful and profitable agriculture depends the success of all our manufacturing, transporting, mining, lumbering and other interests, and consequently the degree of prosperity and happiness enjoyed by all our people ; and

WHEREAS, To maintain a successful agriculture our farmers must diversify crops and raise such as are in best demand and will leave a net profit over cost of production, all of which calls for improved breeds of stock, new varieties of cereals, vegetables and fruits, a knowledge of insect pests and the various forms of blight and fungi that injure and destroy growing crops and how to successfully destroy them ; also extended and new markets, home and foreign, through various creations of demand, reciprocal and otherwise, in the attainment of which, for reasons given, is within the duties and functions of government to give aid and to perform ; therefore,

Resolved, By the National Grange, an organization fairly representative of the desires and demands of all the farmers of the United States, that we encourage and commend the efforts and work of the Agricultural Department at Washington as being progressively in line with these essentials to a successful agriculture, and that we hail with satisfaction the real conception of these needs of our agricultural interests as displayed in the efforts of Secretary Wilson and Assistant, our Worthy Master, J. H. Brigham.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Agricultural Department at Washington the importance of learning to what extent our Pure Food laws are being violated, and to furnish all

possible assistance to local authorities in upholding and enforcing these laws; also to gather general information as to quantities of fraudulent food products placed upon the home market and exported, and the effect of such sales upon the demand and market for pure food.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the subject of transportation bears so directly upon the success of agriculture, we ask the Department at Washington, through Secretary Wilson, to consider the advisability and possibility of establishing a Bureau of Inquiry for the purpose of gathering such facts, figures and conditions existing in and between the different parts of our country, as will demonstrate whether or not the consumers, real or would be, in one part of the country have a fair and reasonable opportunity of receiving the benefit of cheap and surplus commodities from other parts thereof, and whether or not, in a general way, the cost of transporting farm and other commodities is just, as between producer, consumer and the carrier. This is the end that if injustice exist the foundation will be laid for a remedy.

GEO. B. HORTON,
AARON JONES,
C. J. BELL,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
MRS. M. S. HUXLEY,
Committee.

Under the call of the roll of States for reports from Masters of State Granges, the following were presented:

IOWA.

A. B. JUDSON, Master.

Worthy Master:

Iowa has not much to report for the present year. With some assistance from the National Grange we have succeeded in organizing eight new Granges and reorganized seven dormant ones, making fifteen in all, and have increased our membership more than one hundred per cent. since the thirtieth annual session of the National Grange. This is not much of a showing for a great agricultural State like Iowa, but it is the best that we can honestly do, and if you will forgive us for this we will try and do better next year. We have set our stakes for one hundred new Granges next year and ten thousand members, and will not be satisfied with anything less.

At the last session of the State Grange, held in October, there was a Legislative Committee appointed to look after the

interests of the farmers in the coming General Assembly, which meets in January, and special instructions were given that committee to use all honorable means to secure the enactment of pure food laws, and such revision of our revenue and transportation laws, as will place the farmers of the State on an equality with other classes. In my judgment the transportation question is the most important question that confronts the American farmer at the present time, and all other economic questions affecting the farmer's interests sink into insignificance when compared with the transportation question. Is it right that the Western farmer should be compelled to pay for transporting his products to market, from 20 to 80 per cent., of what they will sell for, while the manufacturer can distribute his wares all over the country at a transportation cost so low as to cut no figure in the price of a single article to the consumer? I trust that this National Grange will never cease its efforts along this line until the charges for railway service shall be as uniform and invariable as the price of postage stamps, and when every scheme for private concessions from railroads shall be esteemed as dishonorable, and even criminal, as the violation of the laws against theft or embezzlement.

DELAWARE.

S. H. MESSICK, Master.

Worthy Master:

I am happy to be able to report that while there has been but little change numerically during the year, the Grange in Delaware has been harmonious, active and loyal. The last meeting of our State Grange was held in our State capitol and was well attended, and aggressive, substantial work was the result. A committee was appointed, with Past State Master A. N. Brown as the Chairman, to present to the State Constitutional Convention, then in session, the questions upon which the Grange had acted, and to endeavor to influence the action of the Constitutional Convention favorable thereupon. The Committee was always welcome to the halls of the Convention, and I doubt not did much to influence its action upon questions vital to the welfare of our people. I deem it worthy of mention that the members of the Grange caused the political party in a part of the State to place an equal number of Democrats and Republicans on both tickets, to be voted for by both political parties, which gave us a Convention whose members were about equally divided between the parties instead of a Convention almost exclusively of one political party, as it otherwise would have been. It

was the fear of many of our best people that a Convention of one party would produce a constitution with obnoxious, partizan provision, and it was considered by all that our non-partisan Order was the only agency in our State to cause the nomination and election of a bi-partisan ticket. Most of the provisions long discussed and advocated by the Grange are now embodied in the new Constitution, and under it our people are justly looking for higher and better attainments. The activity and good works of our Legislative Committee are highly to be commended.

Our members co-operate in buying, especially of commercial fertilizers, through contracts made by our State Executive Committee, with a guarantee of safety as to the quality of the goods and with considerable saving of money, while our treasury also shares the benefits.

Our Fire Insurance Company, though it has sustained much heavier losses this year than usual, is being well sustained.

The Farmers' Institute of our State is a child of the Grange. Several years ago our Grange appointed a lawyer, member of our Order, to draft a bill providing for Farmers' Institutes, and to urge its passage by our Legislature. The bill, which is now a law, made liberal appropriation from the State treasury to defray the expenses. All the active officers of our Institute are members of the Grange, and the two organizations work harmoniously together for the education of our farmers. If "knowledge is power," with our Agricultural College for the young, and the Grange and Institute for all, what an opportunity for a Niagara of power is offered to the Delaware farmer.

The Worthy Master of the National Grange honored our little State with his first visit during September of this year, addressing meetings in all the counties to the evident pleasure and, I trust, great profit of all who were so fortunate as to hear him. Our Grange treasury, which was nearly depleted in defraying the expenses of our hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission a few years ago, to secure better and cheaper transportation facilities, is now in a better condition than it has been for many years, and I believe that with a loyal and united fraternity and with a return to a more liberal policy, with organizers and lecturers, the Grange of Delaware will have a more prosperous future.

MICHIGAN.

GEORGE B. HORTON, Master.

Worthy Master and Representatives of Sister States:

Michigan greets you on this Thirty-first Annual Session of

the National Grange. It is but natural for human kind to love the scenes that surround the place where the incidents of daily lives have been enacted. "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home," meets with responsive echo from every heart. Be it East land, West land, North land or South land, hills or valleys, frigid or warm, fertile or barren, they figure not in the account of home, except as either of these conditions may exist near and about that sacred spot called home. So, like representatives from other parts of the Union, we come from a State in which we take extreme pride as possessing the good qualities of all the others, and but few of the bad and unfavorable. It gives us pleasure to tell you of the Grange and its achievements in this beautiful peinsular of the inland seas, with her lakelets and streams, her forests and mines, her fruits and flowers, her well-cultivated and fertile fields, her schools and churches, her public institutions, all of which speak plainly and loudly of the intelligence and charity of her people. With all of these can a more fitting place be found for Granges? Nay, verily. But, even where conditions are favorable, history proves that success in a good cause can be gained only by perseverance. In Grange work Michigan is neither the first nor the least, but is well up with the times in educating her farm people to see the advantages and necessities of organization. We believe in being practical and strive to illustrate and furnish object lessons in proof thereof. With well defined ideas as to the real principles and true work of the Grange, we are pushing forward with steady step each year, gaining new ground and recording good deeds performed. During the year we have organized eleven new Granges and revived several dormant charters. We now have on the list about two hundred and sixty working Granges. This work has been done within ourselves, under the County Deputy plan. As reported before, we have been compelled to carry on all such work purely from love of the Order, for but little or no compensation could be given, because of all net earnings going annually to support the shortages in the publication of the *Grange Visitor*. One year ago the *Visitor* was discontinued, and because of it we will in the future be able to do much more along other lines. In the place of the *Visitor* we now have Grange departments in two leading agricultural papers of the State. There are some advantages in these departments over the *Visitor*, and mainly the dissimination of Grange thought and work over fields unorganized. It is well demonstrated in our State that through, well-established bureaus for printing and mailing the best and most effective work can be done.

The Master of the State Grange should issue special communications to Subordinate Granges on all important matters that are in his care. The Secretary should do the same. The State Lecturer should at least communicate monthly with local Lecturers with suggestions and samples of programs, and the Committee in charge of trade arrangements should be in constant communication with all local Granges, calling attention to contracts in reasonable time for the use of various kinds of goods. Granges now look for practical results, and to bring these about systematic business methods must be adopted. Michigan proposes to enlarge upon these plans now that we will have funds to assist in the expense thereof. We have commenced our campaign for Grange extension early this year, and have already supplied over fifty Counties Deputies with full equipment, including detailed instructions, leaflets, blank notices of meetings, canvassing blanks, etc., each in liberal quantities. Our only uncertainty now is in the special fitness of the Deputies for successful work. We know some will fail and others will meet with different degrees of success. The detailed instructions furnished the Deputies were applied in one county with great success. We are bringing the Degree and Ritual work up to a higher state of perfection all over our State, and feel that this must be done to satisfy the many of our members who belong to other Orders that make a specialty of fine Degree work. We can safely say that a Michigan Grange possesses the most expensive and elaborate Degree equipment of any Grange in the Union. This equipment includes a large and especially fitted stage and scenery painted by one of the best scenic artists in the country, with a full set of Court robes, thirteen in number. These Court scenes, photographed and sent to all Granges with instructions, will be a great incentive for each to provide them. We have encouraged August picnics by counties and districts, so that many are held annually in different parts of our State, and they do much good in extending the Grange field. In co-operative buying we are gradually gaining ground. A good list of reliable and earnest firms, mostly manufacturers, have been secured. It took nearly one hundred and fifty tons of binder twine to supply our Patrons the last harvest. In this we can give our people opportunity to possess and enjoy the benefits of education and social culture through Grange association without net expense. The State Grange of Michigan is wielding a strong influence upon legislation, having gained in recent years several important victories, and have taken up several propositions for future presentation. This work is systemat-

ically planned and executed, so as to bring the influence of every Grange in the State to bear upon the matter in hand. We believe that co-operation contemplates system, and that but little can be done short of it. The State Grange has ordered the preparation of proper forms for the organization of Patrons' Mutual Insurance Companies by counties and districts, and one is now in successful operation in Lenawee county. We look forward to the coming year with expectations of decided advancement.

MAINE.

EDWARD WIGGIN, Master.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that the condition of the Order in Maine was never more encouraging and at no time has the Grange had greater influence or been more beneficial to the agricultural classes of the State. We have steadily grown in numbers until to-day we stand second in the column of Grange States, being led only by the great Empire State of New York. This increase has been brought about by no special effort, but has been the legitimate result of the influence of the principles of the Order.

The Patrons of Maine have given evidence of their interest in the Order and of their faith in its perpetuity by the large number of Grange halls which have been erected throughout the State at a cost of many thousands of dollars. Not a few of these beautiful Grange houses have been erected and dedicated during the past year, and some of the finest halls in the State are now in process of erection, and will be dedicated before the annual meeting of the State Grange.

In addition to these costly buildings, the Patrons of the State are erecting at a cost, when completed, of over \$3,000 a cottage at Good Will Farm, a charitable institution in the State for the support of homeless boys and girls maintained, as its name indicates, wholly by the voluntary, good will offerings of the people. This cottage is designed for the accommodation of fifteen little homeless girls, and will be a lasting monument to the worth and influence of Grange work in the State.

While our Patrons may not be doing so much in the way of co-operation as our brothers and sisters of the West, yet we are doing much legitimate work in this line. In the early days of the history of the Order Grange stores were connected with many Granges throughout the State. These stores, on account of the narrow margin at which goods are

now sold, and the close competition among dealers, have nearly all been closed up. They served a good purpose in bringing about a reduction of prices, but in most localities in our State have outlived their usefulness and have passed away.

Our State store at Portland is still carrying on a good business, and is patronized by many members of the Order.

We have two Fire Insurance Companies and one Mutual Aid Association, all of which are doing good work.

The Executive Committee each year makes an arrangement with some large fertilizer manufacturer, by which the Patrons of the State are enabled to purchase fertilizers at a greatly reduced price.

During the last year the Grange has made its influence felt more than ever before, upon the legislation of the State. Many members of the last Legislature were Patrons, and the training received in the Grange helped them to maintain an organization among themselves and thus to mass their influence in favor of desired reforms. Thus, more or less directly through the influence of the Grange, were passed bills for the inspection of feeds, for the suppression of contagious diseases among animals, for better roads, and many bills along the line of educational reform.

We did not accomplish all we desired, but we served notice upon the politicians of the State that we are there to stay, and that the influence of the Grange was a potent factor which must be taken account of in all future political calculations.

In Maine, as indeed is the case throughout New England, the great work of the Grange is to improve the farm homes and render them better fitted for the residences of intelligent, cultured people.

This point has been held in view in all our Lecture work, and is ever the foremost thought in the meetings of our Subordinate Granges. During the past year we have asked and received but very little help in Lecture work from without the State. Field meetings have been held in nearly every county, which were attended by the State Master and some others of the officers of the State Grange, and by speakers of more or less note from our own State. At the Maine State Fair, the Grange held meetings during the forenoon and afternoon of one day, at which meetings Brother Bachelder, Master, and Brother Hutchinson, Secretary, of the New Hampshire State Grange, gave us valuable aid by their eloquent and enthusiastic addresses.

The Patrons of Maine are full of courage, hope and enthusiasm, and while determined to add to their numbers and

influence in their own State, are willing and anxious that a reasonable portion of the large sums they are annually paying into the Treasury of the National Grange should be judiciously expended in strengthening the Order in the weaker States, and in extending its work into States where no Granges at present exist.

MISSOURI.

D. N. THOMPSON, Master.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:

Missouri's report for this year does not show as great gains as desired by its members. Local causes have had much to do with it. The latter part of the Winter and Spring was wet and very muddy. The dry weather set in in June, and a scarcity of stock-water prevailed over much of the State, so farmers had to use much of their time in digging for water or hauling it or driving, many of them for miles, to streams so as to get water for their stock, and in consequence of the drouth in our State we could not hold the usual amount of Grange fairs and picnics, but we are glad to report the reorganization of six Granges since our meeting one year ago, with one hundred and eighty-two members. The outlook for the coming year is much improved. I was requested as delegate to this session of the National Grange to bring the matter of reorganizing or reinstating Granges in our State before the Executive Committee, and ask for some aid to get organizers in the field. We are willing to bear all the expenses that we are able to stand to get this work done. We have many loyal Patrons and much good timber in our State, and want it utilized. Lend us a helping hand and our people will bless you.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W. K. THOMPSON, Master.

Worthy Master:

I am pleased to report that, while the Grange in South Carolina has not grown as I had hoped, we have had some growth in members and much more in influence. We had planned and laid out a large amount of work in the interest of the Grange for this year, but the extreme illness of a member of my family for the past nine months completely prevented my leaving home. I did succeed, however, in getting two zealous and energetic brothers to go out for awhile, and as a result of their work two new Granges were

organized. In July, at the meeting of Pomona Grange No. 19, we had the pleasure of celebrating the twentieth anniversary of said Grange. This occasion proved a most enjoyable and profitable one, bringing together all the Patrons for at least twenty miles around and creating a revived interest in Grange work. It was our good fortune to have with us the Professor of Agriculture in our State Agricultural College, who gave us a most interesting and instructive address. Also it was our pleasure on that day to dedicate a new Grange hall.

We sincerely trust the renewed interest revived on that occasion will prove lasting, and will prove a new beginning towards building up the Order in our State. We have in our State a thoroughly equipped Agricultural College with over three hundred students, with a large farm and Experiment Station attached, from which we expect great results. At the College all of our fertilizers are analyzed and the results published in bulletins, making it dangerous for any company to offer for sale in the State any fertilizer not up to the guaranteed analysis. We have also in our State a Normal and Training College for girls, where they are trained in cooking, dress-making, all laundry work, book-keeping, type-writing and in everything calculated to fit our girls for usefulness in their future lives. There are to-day three hundred and thirty girls at this College, with applications on file for one year in advance.

We are not strong enough in numbers to adopt the fire insurance plan for the benefit of our members, but we have a business system by which our members buy their supplies that has proven of immense benefit to our members, enabling them to save thousands of dollars in conducting their farming interests. Our efforts to improve our members, socially and educationally, and make them better men and women have not been without good results, and we trust greater benefits will yet follow in our State. Our food crops have been fairly good, but our principal money crop, cotton, was below the expected yield, and I am sorry to say, selling to-day below the cost of production. We earnestly hope the National Grange will continue the same or a better arrangement to help build up the Granges in the States where they are weak, and not forget South Carolina.

There is a matter in which the Grange in South Carolina desires a great influence of the National Grange, viz.: To better adjust what is known as the tare on cotton, the fact being that foreign cotton exchanges charge 30 pounds as tare, when the real weight of the covering for a cotton bale is only 20 pounds to 25 pounds.

We are aware that this National Grange, through its Executive Committee, has in the past years had a considerable correspondence with these exchanges, which correspondence resulted without any favorable results, but we feel that we ought not to give up the effort, especially as the present system is so injurious and ruinous to the cotton product.

Sister Ida V. High, of Washington, favored the Grange with a recitation, and, on motion of Brother S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, she was requested to furnish the poem recited for publication in the Journal of the session.

The following is the poem :

THE LAND OF RED APPLES AND RAIN.

There's a land lying in the Northwest
That is lashed by the waves of the sea,
Where the evening sun sinking to rest,
With gold tinges mountain and lea.
With a climate exceedingly mild,
And alternate rich valley and plain,
Dense forests, gigantic and wild :
'Tis the "land of red apples and rain."
Unknown in this land is the dearth
That oft visits the "fair Golden State,"
Here the soils yield the products of earth
So abundant, I could not relate.
Every year there's an oversupply,
And never short cropping of grain,
For here it is never too dry,
In the "land of red apples and rain."
Ah! a land is the Yo-sem-i-te
And the mountains of Colorado,
But if picturesque beauty you'd see,
Up the "grand old Columbia" go.
Magnificent landscapes so grand
To tempt a description were vain,
Of the towering crags as they stand
In the "land of red apples and rain."
Our mountains are covered with snow,
Mt. Hood, St. Helens, Rainier;
But the vales are Edens, you know,
Where flowers keep blooming all year
In the greenwood the pretty birds sing
So wild and so sweet a refrain;
It appears like perpetual spring
In the "land of red apples and rain"

To those who, desiring to come
 To a country so favored and blest,
 And secure for themselves a good home,
 In this lovely land of the West.
 Broad acres of arable land
 Lie vacant within our domain,
 Awaiting the husbandman's hand,
 In the "land of red apples and rain."

Oh, beautiful land of the West!
 Dear Washington, I'm wedded to thee;
 I love your dense forests the best,
 I love your grand mountain and lea.
 And if ever from thee I shall roam,
 No matter for pleasure or gain,
 May I live to return to my home
 In the "land of red apples and rain."

Brother A. J. Judson offered several resolutions for reference, as follows:

Subject—Compensation of officers; to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Subject—By-Laws of the National Grange; to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Subject—Duty of the Master and Lecturer; to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Subject—Unaffiliated Members; to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Subject—By-Laws of Sub-Granges; to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Subject—Location of next meeting; to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Subject—Inter-State Commerce law, to the Committee on Transportation.

Subject—Gambling in Options; to the Committee on Resolutions.

Subject—Railroad Pooling; to the Committee on Transportation.

The Worthy Secretary reported the sending of a telegram to the Secretary of Agriculture, as directed by the Grange, the following being a copy:

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 15, 1897.

HON. JAMES WILSON, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The National Grange, assembled in Thirty-first Annual Session, by a unanimous vote, invites you to attend and address this body now in session. Worthy Master Brigham suggests Wednesday or Thursday. Please answer.

JOHN TRIMBLE.

To which the following reply was received.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1897.

JOHN TRIMBLE:

Secretary National Grange: Will visit National Grange Wednesday; but do not expect much of a speech.

WILSON.

The following, offered by Brother W. W. Greer, of California, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Master of the National Grange be requested to make a decision on the question: Can nominations for office be made at the election of officers at State or Subordinate Grange sessions?

The following, offered by Brother T. C. Atkeson, of West Virginia, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this National Grange extends a hearty vote of thanks to Col. R. H. Thomas, for his courtesy in arranging for our visit to the Indian Training School, at Carlisle, and providing for our comfort and pleasure during said visit.

Sister Sarah G. Baird, of Minnesota, offered a resolution, by request, in reference to appointing a delegate to the National Council of Women, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

At 10.00 p. m. the labors of the day were closed.

FIFTH DAY.

SUPREME COURT ROOM,

TUESDAY, November 16, 1897.

At 9:30 o'clock a. m. the National Grange was opened in regular order in the Fourth Degree, with Worthy Lecturer Alpha Messer presiding ; Brother E. D. Howe, as Overseer ; Sister M. S. Rhone, as Chaplain ; Brother A. B. Judson, as Assistant Steward ; Sister Martha M. Wilson, as Ceres, and Sister Ida V. High, as Lady Assistant Steward, pro tem. The roll of members was called and showed a quorum present.

Monday's (fourth day's) Journal was read and approved.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of business for reference without debate, there were offered and referred the following :

By Brother A. B. Judson, of Iowa ; In reference to the election of U. S. Senators. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

By Brother H. O. Devries, of Maryland ; subject, Governmental revenues and expenses. To the Committee on Resolutions.

By Brother Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania ; subject, Ceremony for laying corner-stones. To the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Brother Alex. Wedderburn, of Virginia ; subject, Powers of Master during session of National Grange. Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Worthy Master Brigham, a communication from Dr. A. C. True, Director of the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture ; subject, A plea for high schools in agriculture. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Worthy Master Brigham resumed the chair.

Brother Aaron Jones submitted his report as Master of the State Grange of Indiana, as follows :

INDIANA.

AARON JONES, Master.

It affords me pleasure to report that the Grange has made substantial progress in Indiana in the past year. Nine new Granges have been organized and several reorganized, and most all the other Granges of the State have increased their membership, so that the net gain in Indiana has been about twenty per cent.

A better feeling prevails throughout the State than at any time in the past fifteen years. A greater inquiry and interest in the work of the Grange is manifest by the farmers generally. Farmers now realize that they must organize, and they turn to the Grange organization as the best form of organization.

The work of the Grange along safe co-operative lines has beniftted the membership greatly. Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Companies are carrying over \$40,000,000 of farm insurance, and have saved the people about fifty per cent. of cost of insurance, as compared with the cost in stock companies. The advantages of mutual insurance are so apparent that merchants, manufacturers and mechanics in our State are making an effort to get an enabling act passed by our Legislature so that they can organize mutual insurance companies similar in character to the farmers' companies, and, as a matter of fact, the cost of insurance is added by merchants and manufacturers to the cost of their goods, and paid finally by the farmer and consumer. The farmers have united with them in helping to secure the needed legislation. Co-operation in the improvement of stock, sale of farm products in the ownership and management of costly machinery, such as threshing machines, corn-huskers and shredders, and in steam engines to furnish power, has effected a material saving to our people of fifteen to twenty per cent. over their former methods. Mechanics in many of our manufacturing towns are urging farmers to provide for direct sale of produce to them, and save to them and us the profit or cost of exchange, as this cost could be equally divided between producer and consumer, and at all times furnish to them articles fresh from the farm, dairy and garden.

Heretofore the State Board of Agriculture has not been favorable to our Order, but within the past year the President of the Board has been induced to look into the merits of the Grange movement. As a result, on January 21, 1897, he united with others and organized a Grange of fifty charter members, has accepted and is now serving as Master, and the

Grange now has a membership of ninety-seven. And with his assistance and the good feeling of other members of the Board I am certain that at our next Annual State Fair one day will be designated as Grange day, and ample accommodations furnished members of our Order, so that Grange reunion may be held similar to the Ohio idea.

The Patrons of Indiana have been very active in securing legislation along the line of equitable taxation, pure food and anti-trust legislation. This activity has helped the Order greatly.

The speakers at Farmers' Institutes are advertising the merits of our Order, and the Grange and public press have been used to call attention to the work of the Order along educational, social and co-operative lines that has resulted in much good to the Order in Indiana. The minds of farmers are now prepared to give patient audience to Grange Organizers, and if actively pressed the growth of the Order in Indiana will be greater in 1898 than in the present year.

Brother E. D. Howe, Chairman, presented and read the following general report from the Committee on Co-operation, which was adopted:

With the trend of modern thought, it would seem that the old adage, "competition is the life of trade," would soon be numbered among the relics of a barbarous age. Modern civilization is trying, with more or less success, to substitute for this commercial warfare the more human and therefore the more Christian method of co-operation. And although many attempts have proved to be disastrous failures, there have been enough of successful ventures to warrant the hope and belief that it is only a question of time when by far the larger part of all business will be transacted under some system of co-operation. If we allow that the massing of capital in "trusts," "pools" and "combines" is but a form of co-operation, the prophecy is already fulfilled. If, however, we contend that true co-operation does not contemplate the payment of greater dividends to capital concentrated in the hands of a few individuals, but the distribution of profits among those who created them, then the day of the realization of our dreams is still far distant.

Mankind has for years been chasing this will o' the wisp, universal co-operation, but thus far that condition which we eloquently describe as the "fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man" exists only as a "glittering generality." Plain, practical, every-day humanity is continually calling for something more definite, and this organization of plain, practical, every-day people must heed the call and

blaze the way. Our various Subordinate Granges look to us to be leaders in thought, in work and in effort. They reason, and rightly too, that this body, surveying the field from the vantage ground which covers the entire nation, ought to be able to point out the safe path and to plant warning signals in places of danger. Fortunately for the safety of our reputation, we are not dependent upon theories, wholly, in the suggestion of ways and means as regards this particular line of work. The numerous examples of successful co-operation in fire insurance, in life insurance, in co-operative stores, in fruit exchanges, in butter and cheese factories, in building and loan associations, in milk exchanges, in associations of potato growers, of maple sugar manufacturers, etc., to say nothing of the great syndicates, trusts, and combines whose methods only are of interest to us as a study, all indicate that co-operation has passed the experimental stage and must henceforth be reckoned with as a permanent factor in the business world. What then have been the essential conditions, the *sine qua non*, of all these enterprises, which have contributed to their successful outcome, and through the practice of which others may reasonably expect similar results? Briefly summarized they are as follows:

1. The co-operating body, of whatever name or description, should get incorporated under the laws of the State in which it is located.

2. Integrity, intelligence and ability, rather than wealth, should be the deciding influence in the choice of officers

3. In the management of affairs let each member have but one vote, irrespective of the amount of wealth he may contribute to the common capital.

4. In matters of government, let majorities rule.

5. Look carefully after all money matters, and if fraud be discovered, and the guilt of the offender be established beyond doubt, punish the defrauder by immediate expulsion.

6. *Buy* goods as much as possible in the first market, or in an association of producers; *sell* in the last.

7. NEVER depart from the principle of buying and selling for spot cash.

8. Balance books frequently, as often as once a quarter, if possible.

9. For sake of security, always inventory stocks and fixtures at not more than three-fourths of their market value.

10. Have all accounts audited by men chosen by the members themselves.

11. Important or expensive steps should never be taken by the management without first obtaining the sanction of the members

12. Don't rush into publicity with blare of trumpets and waving of flags, nor on the other hand fear publicity when it comes.

13. Choose those only for your leaders whom you can trust, and then give them your confidence.

14. Select a manager of proven business qualifications and pay him what his services are worth.

Experience has shown that any departure from the foregoing rules has invariably been followed by distrust, disintegration and final destruction.

An individual, conducting a business of which he himself is the sole proprietor, might possibly do a paying business in direct disregard of a part or all of the rules mentioned above, and the superficial thinker reasoning from this fact will often ask, "If this is true of the individual, then why not of an aggregation of individuals?" And he often supplements his query by attempting some short-cut and wholly unbusiness-like scheme, some modification of genuine co-operation, but still labelled with its name, which only tends to bring the whole system into disrepute.

The history of co-operative movements having demonstrated beyond question that the only permanently successful ventures have been those which have adhered strictly to the Rochdale system, we believe that this National Grange will do well to reaffirm its advocacy of the Rochdale plan. And in view of the fact that there has recently been published by the Orange Judd Company a complete manual for co-operation, entitled, "How to Co-operate," which gives, in minute detail, all the information necessary to make co-operation an easily understood science as well as a practical success, we recommend that this National Grange consider the advisability of securing one thousand or more copies of said manual to be sold at reduced price to those of our members who are interested enough to apply for the same, and that special efforts be made to increase the efficacy of this branch of our work.

We recommend that the Master of the National Grange issue a call for the appointment by each State Grange of a bureau of co-operative information, whose duties shall be to collect information as to kind of products for sale in the State, the amount and quality of the same, also to gather from other States such facts as to wants to be supplied as may lead to a direct exchange of the products of different sections. The recommendation of such a bureau shall be considered a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the goods or of the reputation and financial standing of the buyer.

Your committee realizes that this crude measure would necessarily be temporal and express the hope that the time will soon arrive when our business features shall be so well developed that regularly organized business exchanges shall take the place of such a bureau and that we shall be able to demonstrate that the intricacies of business are not too difficult for our mastery.

Let us not make the mistake of plunging head first into some large business scheme of which we have no practical knowledge, but be content to start in a small way and add to and develop as fast as experience and necessity shall warrant.

Knowing as we do that the entire subject of co-operation in all its various phases is so exhaustively treated in the manual above referred to, your committee feels it to be unwise to cumber our pages with what must necessarily be too crude and fragmentary to be of any practical service to would-be co-operation, and we reiterate our hope that this National Grange, in the way we have mentioned, or in some other, if a better can be suggested, call the attention of our members to this intensely practical work.

Signed,

E. D. HOWE,
MRS. ABBIE L. BOWEN,
MRS. E. L. A. WIGGIN,
G. B. HORTON,
HENRY RHOADES,

Committee.

The Committee on Finance submitted a report, which was, on motion of Brother W. W. Greer, of California, recommended to the Committee without instructions.

Worthy Master Brigham called the Worthy High Priest, George Austin Bowen, of Connecticut, to the chair.

Brother Augustus High, Chairman, submitted a report from the Committee on Ritual, as follows, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the instructions in italics on Page 85 of Manual be so altered as to direct the brother to carry *sickles*, instead of gleanings, as now contemplated.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the above resolution, report the same back, with recommendation that it be adopted.

AUGUSTUS HIGH.
LEONARD RHONE.
AARON JONES.
MRS. I. L. HILLEARY.
MRS. E. I. TILLINGHAST.

The following report from the Committee on Ritual was adopted :

Resolved, That the Secretary, under the direction of the Executive Committee, be, and is hereby, instructed to change the Ritual of Subordinate Granges, so that Pomona, Flora and Ceres will have an appropriate part to perform in the opening and closing exercises of the Grange.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the above resolution, report the same back, with recommendation that it be not adopted.

AUGUSTUS HIGH.
LEONARD RHONE.
AARON JONES.
MRS. I. L. HILLEARY.
MRS. E. I. TILLINGHAST.

The Committee on Ritual made the following report, which was adopted :

Resolved, That instructions for passing from one Degree to another, and also instructions as to manner of admitting members who seek admission without the pass words, be printed in future editions of the Manual.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the above resolution, report the same back, with recommendation that it be not adopted.

AUGUSTUS HIGH.
LEONARD RHONE.
AARON JONES.
MRS. I. L. HILLEARY.
MRS. E. I. TILLINGHAST.

The following report from the Committee on Ritual was adopted :

Resolved, That Page 91 of Manual be altered by inserting the italicized instruction "O. calls down," which now appears at the end of the Master's charge, immediately after the word "Fidelity."

Your Committee, to which was referred the above resolution of Brother Howe, reports the same back, with recommendation that it be adopted.

AUGUSTUS HIGH.
LEONARD RHONE.
AARON JONES.
MRS. I. L. HILLEARY.
MRS. E. I. TILLINGHAST.

Brother S. H. Ellis, Chairman, submitted a report for the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws the following, which was adopted : •

Worthy Master :

The Worthy Master of Iowa State Grange introduced the following resolution, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, viz.:

Resolved, That Article IX, Section 2, of the By-Laws of the National Grange be amended by striking out all after the word "Committee." The Committee has had the same under consideration, and directs me to report its approval of the resolution. Signed on behalf of the Committee.

S. H. ELLIS, Chairman.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted the following, and it was adopted by the Grange :

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to which was referred the following resolution, introduced by Brother Judson, of Iowa, viz.:

Resolved, That "the By-Laws of Subordinate Granges shall be submitted to the Masters of the respective State Granges for their approval before being adopted by the Subordinate Granges, and in no case shall they be approved by the Master if in conflict with the Constitution or By-Laws of the State or National Granges."

We think the object sought to be gained by this resolution is now provided for, and we therefore recommend that the resolution be not concurred in Signed on behalf of the Committee.

S. H. ELLIS,
Chairman.

The Chairman, Brother S. H. Ellis, made the following report for the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, which was concurred in:

Worthy Master :

The following resolution, viz.:

"Resolved, That an unaffiliated membershall pay the regular initiation fee to become a member of a Subordinate Grange and be balloted for and admitted the same as new members." The above was introduced and asked to be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, by Brother Judson, of Iowa. The Committee has considered the same, and is of the opinion that this is amply provided for in paragraph 54, on page 64, of our digest, and therefore asks to be relieved from further consideration of the subject. Signed on behalf of the Committee.

S. H. ELLIS, Chairman.

Brother N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, announced the receipt of a telegram from the U. S. Department of Agriculture informing him that Secretary James Wilson would arrive in Harrisburg Wednesday afternoon, and he moved the appointment of a special committee on reception, which was adopted.

Sister I. L. Hilleary, of Oregon, offered a resolution in relation to the renovating of regalia, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Report of Committee on Division of Labor.

The following report from the Committee on Division of Labor was adopted :

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Division of Labor submits the following for adoption :

Worthy Master's Report—On pages 1 and 2, except the paragraph on page 2, "Organizers," to Committee on Good of the Order; said paragraph on page 2 to Committee on Dormant Granges.

First paragraph on page 3, to Committee on Good of the Order.

Second and third paragraph on page 3, to Committee on Education.

That portion under the heading, "The Press," on pages 3 and 4, to Committee on Publication.

On pages 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11 and to the first paragraph on page 12, to Committee on Agriculture.

That portion under the heading, "Rural Free Mail Delivery," on page 12, and the remaining portion of the Master's address, to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Lecturer's Report—Pages 4 and 5; referred to Committee on Education.

Page 6—"Meeting of State Lecturers;" to Committee on Good of the Order.

"Grange Literature" and "The Press, on page 7; to Committee on Publication.

Office account and conclusion of report; to Committee on Finance.

S. L. WILSON.

J. A. NEWCOMB.

G. W. BAIRD.

MRS. FRANKIE M. GREER.

MRS. LENA M. MESSICK.

Brother W. K. Thompson, of South Carolina, offered the following, which was, on motion, placed on the order of unfinished business :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to correspond with foreign cotton exchanges on the subject of cotton tare, and make every effort to have the tare reduced to a more equitable basis, and the result of such correspondence be communicated to the Granges in those States that grow cotton.

Worthy Master Brigham resumed the chair and appointed Brothers N. J. Bachelder, T. C. Atkeson and Geo A. Bowen a committee to meet Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, on his arrival in the city to-morrow and escort him to the National Grange.

At 12.45 p. m. the Grange took a recess.

The Grange reassembled at 2.30 o'clock p. m., with the Worthy Master presiding, and Brother Aaron Jones in his seat as Worthy Overseer.

The Committee on Finance submitted a report, which was adopted, as follows:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Finance begs leave to submit the following report:

We recommend that the voting members and officers of the National Grange receive the sum of three dollars per diem for time necessary to reach the place of session, attendance during the session and returning therefrom, and three cents per mile for the distance traveled by the nearest practical route in coming to and returning from this session: *Provided*, however, if three cents per mile does not cover the actual fare paid out, then the deficit shall be made good by the Executive Committee.

We recommend that the Master receive five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, and the sum of three dollars per day and traveling expenses while away from home in the discharge of official duties; also his necessary office expenses.

The Lecturer shall receive a salary of four hundred dollars (\$400) and three dollars per day, necessary stationery, postage, office and traveling expenses when on duty for the Order, by direction of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of four hundred dollars (\$400) and necessary office and traveling expen-

ses when on duty for the Order, by direction of Executive Committee.

The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) and necessary office and traveling expenses when on duty for the Order, by direction of Executive Committee.

We recommend that two thousand dollars (\$2,000) be set apart as a lecture fund, to be used under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Each member of the Executive Committee shall receive three dollars per day when engaged in work for the National Grange, and necessary office and traveling expenses.

The resolution presented by Brother W. W. Greer, of California, appropriating \$3,000 for the expenses of organizers, meets the approval of the Committee, and we recommend its adoption.

The resolution presented by Brother G. B. Horton, of Michigan, is covered by the preceding resolutions and therefore the Committee report no action necessary.

D. N. THOMPSON, Chairman.

EDWARD WIGGIN.

A. B. JUDSON.

SISTER E. P. WILSON.

MRS. A. K. THOMPSON.

At 2:50 o'clock p. m. the Grange entered upon the special order, the election of officers of the National Grange.

The Worthy Master appointed Brother H. E. Huxley, of Wisconsin, and Sister Emily I. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island, as tellers.

The officers of the National Grange were duly elected by ballot for the constitutional term of two years, as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

1897-1899.

<i>Master</i> —AARON JONES,	.	.	.	South Bend, Ind.
<i>Overseer</i> —O. H. HALE,	.	.	.	North Stockholm, N. Y.
<i>Lecturer</i> —ALPHA MESSER,	.	.	.	Rochester, Vt

Steward—JOHN T. COX, Readington, N. J.
Assistant Steward—J. A. NEWCOMB, Golden, Col.
Chaplain—S. O. BOWEN, Eastford, Conn.
Treasurer—MRS. EVA S. McDOWELL, Columbus, Ohio.
Secretary—JOHN TRIMBLE, Washington, D. C.
Gate Keeper—A. B. JUDSON, Silver City, Iowa.
Ceres—MRS. LENA M. MESSICK, Bridgeville, Del.
Pomona—MRS. SARAH G. BAIRD, Edina Mills, Minn.
Flora—MRS. E. L. A. WIGGIN, Maysville Centre, Me.
L. A. S.—MRS. AMANDA M. HORTON, Fruit Ridge, Mich.

On motion of Brother Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Secretary of Agriculture is expected to-morrow, therefore I move the State Secretary and Deputy Secretary be invited to visit us at the same hour and a Committee appointed to wait upon them and invite them.

Brother Geo. B. Horton, Worthy Annalist of the Priests of Demeter, made the following announcement :

The National Grange concurring, there will be a meeting of Priests of Demeter in Grange Hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the Assembly

GEO. B. HORTON,
 Annalist.

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
 High Priest.

The Worthy Master appointed Brothers Leonard Rhone, S. H. Ellis and Oliver Wilson a Committee to wait upon Secretary Thos. J. Edge and Deputy Secretary John Hamilton, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and invite them to attend an open session of the National Grange on by the occasion of the contemplated visit of Hon. James Wil-

We re Secretary U. S. Department of Agriculture, Wednesday (\$500), and travel, 17th inst.

charge of o'clock p. m. the Grange took a recess.

The Lectu. reassembled at 7.30 o'clock p. m., and re- age, office and al order, the election of officers.

Order, by directis the result of the election:

The Treasurer Steward, Mrs. Amanda M. Horton, Michi- dred dollars (\$400)

Members of Executive Committee for two years:

N. J. Bachelder, New Hampshire; J. J. Woodman, Michigan.

At 8.10 o'clock p. m. the labors of the day were closed.

SUPREME COURT ROOM,
HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 16, 1897.

The Assembly of the Priests of Demeter met at 7.30 o'clock p.m., with Worthy High Priest Bowen in the chair. A large amount of business was done relative to putting the Assembly on a perfect basis, the record of which was properly recorded by the Annalist in the books of the Assembly. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Worthy High Priest.....	Geo. Austin Bowen.
Priest Archon.....	Aaron Jones.
Priest Archevist.....	W. K. Thompson.
Priest Annalist.....	Geo. B. Horton.
Priestess Treasurer.....	Mrs. Eva S. McDowell.
Priest Interpreter.....	J. H. Brigham.
Priest Hierophant.....	O. H. Hale.

All other officers of the Assembly were left for appointment by the Worthy High Priest. At 10.30 o'clock the Assembly was closed in due form.

GEO. B. HORTON,
Annalist.

SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, November 17, 1897.

The National Grange reassembled at 9:30 o'clock a. m. and was opened in the Fourth Degree, with Worthy Overseer Aaron Jones presiding; Brother E. D. Howe acting Worthy Overseer, Brother S. O. Bowen acting Worthy Chaplain, Sister I. L. Hilleary as Worthy Ceres and Sister Ida V. High as Lady Assistant Steward, pro tem.

The roll was called and a quorum of members responded.

Tuesday's Journal was read and approved.

Worthy Master Brigham came in and occupied the chair.

Under the call of the roll of States for the introduction of business for reference without debate, the following were offered and referred :

By Brother A. B. Judson, of Iowa ; Classification of Freights. To the Committee on Transportation.

By same ; Fixing rates of transportation To the Committee on Transportation.

By Brother L. Rhone, of Pennsylvania ; subject, Amendment of Ritual. To the Committee on Ritual.

By same ; reducing dues of minors. To the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

On motion of Brother S. H. Ellis, it was ordered that after the next roll call of States for the introduction of business for reference without debate no new business shall be introduced for such reference.

The Worthy Secretary read the following:

MINEOLA, TEXAS, Nov. 8, 1897.

HON J. H. BRIGHAM, HARRISBURG, PA.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I had hoped all the year to be able to meet with the National Grange this session, but unfortunately circumstances over which I have no control prevent my meeting with you.

I do sincerely trust that you will have a session that will prove a benediction to all the States in the Grange interest.

We held at Dublin, Texas, last August the most harmonious and pleasant session of the State Grange that we have had in Texas for four or five years. Those who were present appeared to be more thoroughly aroused than they had been for years.

Immediately after the closing of the session of the State Grange I reorganized a good Grange that had been dormant for several years, and a month afterward our Worthy Lecturer, Brother C. F. Kiker, reorganized another good Grange. If we only had funds with which to conduct a thorough lecture system in Texas, I feel sure that the Grange would come to the front again in the Lone Star State. Farmers are in a better shape for reorganization in Texas than they have been for any time in the past ten years. I do not mean that they are in better shape financially (for they are not), but that they are more fully persuaded in their own minds of the great necessity of organization than before, and they are

more fully persuaded that the Grange is the only true farmers' organization that will live.

If the National Grange could help us out, I am sure that it would not be many years before we could pay it all back, with good interest by way of fees and dues.

I calculate taking the field early in next year, and our State Lecturer will do the same, but as it is, we will have to go without purse or scrip—go on our own account—and so if the National Grange could help us financially it would be highly appreciated, and besides be a good investment. Hope you can bring this matter before the National Grange and I think that I will be able to meet with you in your next session. Having been in Texas yourself you know something about the difficulties with which we have to contend. Wishing for you a glorious meeting full of good works, I remain,
yours fraternally,

J. L. RAY,
Master

The following was received by mail and read by the Worthy Secretary :

FALKLAND, N. C., Nov. 15, 1897.

COL. J. H. BRIGHAM,

Worthy Master :

I can only send greetings and best wishes to you and the National Grange. "I can but remember that these things were and were most agreeable to me." It is about all that is left of the Grange in North Carolina. Yet I believe the time will soon arrive, indeed evidences are plainly manifesting right now, when the Grange can be revived and firmly established in the old North State.

The Alliance is making a terrible struggle here for existence, and farmers desire some organization that is not political. The greatest drawback now is the hard times, the scarcity of money.

Cotton has touched its lowest price here; sold last week for $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and the American tobacco trust has laid its greedy hands upon the bright tobacco, allows no competition and has destroyed the only source of our money crop left.

With all goods in the stores higher, with taxes and doctors' bills ever increasing, and cotton twelve dollars per bale less than this time last year, you can readily see that prosperity has stopped in the wheat fields.

This has been a remarkably late Fall. We did not have any frost to do any harm to the tenderest leaf up to the 13th of November. Never before did I see all the cotton opened,

and nearly all housed, with the leaves all green and still blooming.

The crop with us will be about 66 per cent. Field peas, turnips and sweet potatoes are very short, with but little hay.

Please remember me to our dear old Secretary, to the Treasurer and to others who may recollect me, and, believe me, my dear brother, I am still devoted, as ever, to the Grange, and sad, very sad, that I can't be with you.

Fraternally,

W. R. WILLIAMS.

The following letter was read to the Grange by the Worthy Master:

DELAWARE, O., Nov. 11, 1897.

HON. J. H. BRIGHAM,

Worthy Master:

Please express to the members of the National Grange our regrets at not being permitted to meet them in this session, as we fully intended to do. Recent events have made it impossible for us to go. Pleasant memories come trooping in as the opening day arrives, and the friendly greetings are exchanged. Our wish is that the session may be very pleasant and very helpful to the Order. We commend Brother and Sister Ellis (our successors) to the body as Patrons true and tried—"all wool and a yard wide." We shall watch your proceedings with interest.

Fraternally

T. R. SMITH.

MRS. LUCY G. SMITH.

The following letter was read by the Worthy Secretary:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY,

RIVER JOHN, NOVA SCOTIA, Nov. 10, 1897.

JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary National Grange:

Please convey fraternal greeting to National Grange now in session, and may your deliberations be for the best interest of our noble Order.

G. L. SELLERS,

Secretary M. P. G.

RIVER JOHN, N. S.

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted the following report, which was adopted:

By HENRY RHODES of Kansas:

WHEREAS, It is conceded by all that there should be some-

thing done to assist those States in Grange work where the Order is weak; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed and hereby authorized to expend such an amount of money (belonging to National Grange) as in their judgment is necessary to keep, in the States most needing it, a corps of organizers to build up the Order in those States.

We report favorably on the above resolution, and recommend its adoption.

OLIVER WILSON.
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST.
MRS. F. M. GREER.
MRS. IDA JUDSON.
D. N. THOMPSON.

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order was approved:

By A. B. JUDSON, of Iowa:

Resolved, That the Thirty-Second Annual Session of the National Grange be held at some point in the State of Iowa, if in the judgment of the Executive Committee it would be for the best interests of the Order.

We recommend that the foregoing resolution be referred to this body, to be acted upon at the time when other invitations of a similar character are considered,

OLIVER WILSON.
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST.
MRS. FRANKIE GREER.
MRS. IDA JUDSON.
D. N. THOMPSON.

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted the following report, and, on motion of Brother E. D. Howe, of Massachusetts, it was laid on the table:

By A. B. JUDSON, of Iowa:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Master and Lecturer of the National Grange to visit the different States (when not engaged in other official duties), when called on by the State Master at a compensation of not more than three dollars per diem and necessary traveling expenses, to be paid by the respective State Granges.

The Committee concurs in the resolution.

OLIVER WILSON.
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST.
MRS. FRANKIE GREER.
MRS. IDA JUDSON.
D. N. THOMPSON.

The following report of the Committee on Good of the Order was concurred in:

The Committee on Good of the Order has carefully considered the paper and resolution presented by Sister Baird, of Minn., by request, in regard to sending a delegate to the "Women's Council," and have had those before the Committee who thoroughly understand the work of the above-named council, and while we have no doubt but what the council is doing good work, we cannot see how we can as an organization unite with it by sending a delegate; we therefore, report adversely.

OLIVER WILSON,
Chairman.

The following report was submitted by the Committee on Good of the Order and adopted:

By MRS. I. L. HILLEARY, of Oregon:

Inasmuch as the regalia of the National Grange is not only worn, but is soiled, and does not reflect to the credit of a national body; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Steward be instructed to have the regalia renovated and cleansed.

We recommend that the above subject be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act as it may deem best

OLIVER WILSON, Chairman.

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted the following report, which was adopted:

By LEONARD RHONE, of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be hereby instructed to prepare a suitable ceremony for the laying of corner-stones for Grange Halls.

The Committee reports favorably and recommends its adoption.

O. WILSON,
Chairman.

Brother W. K. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented the following report for his Committee, and it was adopted:

By W. M. HILLEARY, of Oregon:

Resolved, That the National Grange still adheres to the resolution, relating to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, heretofore adopted by this Grange at former sessions, and the Legislative Committee is hereby authorized to urge upon Congress the enactment of such legislation as will in-

sure the early building and ownership of this important improvement by the United States.

The above resolution of Brother Hilleary, of Oregon, in regard to the Nicaragua Canal we recommend be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

OLIVER WILSON,

Chairman of the Committee on Good of the Order.

The recommendation for reference was concurred in by the Grange.

Committee on Foreign Relations Submitted Report.

Your Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution presented by Brother W. M. Hilleary, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report favorably on same.

Your Committee would further report that, as this Nation is blessed always with a surplus of corn, wheat, pork, beef, cotton and other products, that it greatly behooves us as farmers in our organized capacity to make greater efforts towards enabling the American farmer to sell our surplus products, to a better advantage, remembering that the more consumers we can find to purchase our products the better the price will be. It is pleasing to know that a greater interest is being manifested in this direction since the Grange, through its great influence, obtained from Congress a Cabinet officer to represent the farmers.

Your Committee would recommend that this National Grange continue its fraternal relations with the Dominion Grange, and express our pleasure in having Brother Robinson from Canada with us during this session.

W. K. THOMPSON,

Chairman.

S. L. WILSON,

H. O. DEVRIES,

MRS. E. J. NEWCOMB.

MRS. L. M. HOWE.

Brother H. O. Devries, Chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Transportation, and it was adopted:

By A. B. JUDSON, of Iowa:

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the National Grange is hereby instructed to use all honorable means to prevent the enactment of any laws permitting the pooling of railroads in any form.

Your Committee has considered the above and recommend that our Legislative Committee be, and is hereby, instructed to oppose pooling in any form, whether of railroads, grain pits, stock exchanges, syndicates in their various fields, and in whatever form it may appear.

H. O. DEVRIES.
MRS. CORDELIA ATKESON.
MRS. MARTHA M. WILSON.
AARON JONES.
J. A. NEWCOMB.

The following from the Committee on Transportation was adopted:

By A. B. JUDSON, of Iowa:

Resolved, That the Inter-State Commerce Law shall be so amended that when the commission has determined what is unlawful, it shall be its duty to prescribe what is lawful in respect to rates, fares, charges, facilities and practices.

Q Your Committee has considered the above resolution, and begs leave to report that the present law covers the case carefully, and reports the resolution back, recommending that no action be taken on the same.

MRS. MARTHA M. WILSON.
MRS. CORDELIA ATKESON.
J. A. NEWCOMB
AARON JONES.
H. O. DEVRIES.

Brother W. M. Hilleary, Chairman of the Committee on Claims and Grievances, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Your Committee on Claims and Grievances begs leave to report the gratifying intelligence that nothing has been assigned to it for consideration, and it occurs to our minds that this fact indicates the harmonious, peaceful and fraternal condition of the Order.

"Behold, how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Many disputes arise because members are not well versed in our laws and usages. The nearer we live up to the spirit of Grange principles, the fewer will be the contentions among our members.

W. M. HILLEARY.
S. H. MESSICK.
E. D. HOWE.
MRS. ANN E. DEVRIES.
MRS. ABBIE L. BOWEN.

Brother S. L. Wilson submitted his report as Master of the Mississippi State Grange, as follows:

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange:

The Grange in Mississippi is still not strong, but I am pleased to report a spirit of revival. I have reorganized six (6) Granges since the last meeting of this body, and am sure I would have reorganized several more but for the yellow fever, which put a stop to travel almost entirely. A brother in a county where I would have begun filling a list of appointments wrote me that it would be out of the question to get the people to turn out to hear any man who came from the railroad. The trouble in my State is to get suitable men to go out in the interest of the Order. We have no money in our State Treasury with which to pay expenses, so that the Lecturer must start out knowing that he must furnish the means and work without hope of pecuniary reward. To find men in the South who can and will, under the environments, work is a hard task. My people are in a state of depression on account of the unremunerative prices of their principal products. Cotton was selling at my town when I left home at four cents per pound—just about half what it cost to make and put it ready for market. With such a state of things men have no heart to go into the Grange or anything else. In the Southeastern portion of my State the farmers do not rely entirely upon cotton for their money crop. They have a log or timber business that pays them well; also a turpentine business which brings them good returns. From these sources, together with the returns from the cotton they make, enables them to have some money almost all of the year. In this section I was at work when the yellow fever excitement arose.

Our Patrons union's annual meeting was a good one this year, and it will be the purpose of the association to make the next better. At the meeting this year the Governor and several other State officials, General Lee and several college Professors were present, and all expressed themselves as being surprised at the failure of the farmers to unite themselves with our grand organization. One good brother after listening to such expressions said "That is what is the matter with the Grange in Mississippi; it has no one to antagonize it."

Our Agricultural and Mechanical College has just completed the seventeenth year of its progress, and the last years constitutes the most successful period of its existence as to attendance and progress. After patient efforts for many

years and some expense the college now has a deep well, one thousand feet deep, which, by means of an air compressor, and pumps, gives an inexhaustible supply of artesian water at the rate of about sixty-five gallons a minute, providing good water for drinking and for all other purposes. The attendance for the years 1896 and 1897 has been, respectively, three hundred and twenty-eight for 1896 and three hundred and sixty-eight for 1897. During the last session General Lee was compelled to stop students from coming to the college in a month after the opening, owing to the crowded rooms and lack of teaching force, etc. About seventy-five were shut off from the college. Additional buildings will be asked for when the Legislature meets the ensuing Winter, together with everything else to meet the demand of the college, and it is hoped that in the future no boys will have to be sent away. The State law establishing the college provides for two courses, one in agriculture and one in mechanic arts, both leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Students elect, at the close of the Freshman year, as between the two courses; and generally two-thirds take the course in agriculture and one-third the course in mechanic arts. However, all students taking the agricultural course have to take a limited amount of shop-work instruction.

Students are paid for their work in the agricultural course, but are not paid for shop work, as the latter is considered as educational. The expense of students is small, \$125.00 all told will cover the average expense for board, books, lights, fuel, uniform, medical fees, etc. About one-third of the boys get through on less than \$100.00 a year. The Professor of Chemistry is, under the Fertilizer law, State Chemist, and is charged with its execution. The law has been amended so as to provide penalties to reach fraudulent dealers, and it is giving general satisfaction. The books in the library are gradually increasing. The general library now has 2,679 volumes; public documents, 2,552 volumes; total of bound volumes in library, 5,231, and about 7,640 pamphlets. The press of the State send copies of their papers to the college library, and magazines and metropolitan papers are kept on the tables for students. The board for the last two sessions has been remarkably low, though of the very best, only cost \$6.94 per month. The farm department, as also the horticultural, are self-supporting from their sales of products, the excess being used in developing machinery and equipment. Gen. Lee will urge before the coming Legislature the establishment of a textile school at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, with the modern application of electricity directly to each machine, doing away with belting and shaft-

ing in cotton matting, so that the living generations may be fully instructed in the advanced manufacture of cotton goods. The Grange in Mississippi is looked to with much respect by the heads of the grand institutions. We have in the past by our efforts established, in my judgment, the permanent, most lasting good emanating from Grange work is in the establishing institution that will educate the sons and daughters of the farmer along the lines of their calling.

Our State is doing more for the education of the colored people than any other State in the Union. We have an Agricultural and Mechanical College for them and a normal school for training teachers. Institutes are held in the counties of the State, and the white and colored teachers get the benefit alike. In some of the counties, in what is known as the Delta counties, the colored children and the few white children there get six, seven and eight months free school, whilst the white counties get only four months. This is an apparent discrimination against the white children. It was not intended, but under the present law it so works.

MISSISSIPPI INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE.

At Columbus, Mississippi

ROBERT FRAZER, LL D. President.

Is an Institution the Grange is Proud of.

On the 12th of March, 1884, the Legislature of Mississippi passed a bill establishing the Industrial Institute and College for white girls, the first State College ever founded for women.

The purpose of the College is the moral and intellectual advancement of the white girls of the State by the maintenance of a first-class institution for their education in the arts and sciences, and their training in normal school methods and kindergarten, and their instruction in book-keeping, photography, stenography, telegraphy and type-writing, and in designing, drawing, engraving and painting, and their industrial application; and also in fancy, general and practical needle-work, and in such other industrial branches as experience, from time to time, shall suggest as necessary or proper to fit them for the practical affairs of life.

The government of the College is vested in the Board of Trustees, who are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Governor of the State is, *ex-officio*, president of the Board of Trustees, and the State Superintendent of Education is, *ex-officio*, member of the Board.

The State appropriates about \$25,000 a year for the support of the school. Tuition is *free* for five years, to girls of the State, in all branches except music, whether in the Academic or Industrial Department. Board is furnished at the actual cost of supplies consumed. The average rate is about \$8.50 a month, including lights, fuel, laundry and medical attendance. A considerable part of the lighter work about the Institution is done by the students, and for this they are paid from three to ten dollars a month. This work does not interfere with regular duties, and it brings the advantages of the school within reach of many who otherwise would be cut off from them.

The school offers three courses of study, viz.: A business course for those who wish to prepare for industrial pursuits; a normal course for those desiring to teach in the public schools of the State, and a college course for those who aim at broad and thorough culture as the basis of future usefulness.

The work of administration and instruction employs twenty-five officers and teachers. The students usually number about three hundred and fifty.

The honors of the school are conferred as follows upon students who, having maintained a high standard of deportment, complete and pass examinations upon the studies of the several courses and one industrial art besides:

A certificate of proficiency on those finishing an industrial art, together with two years' work of the business course.

A diploma upon those who complete the entire business course.

A diploma, with the title Mistress of Pedagogics, upon those who complete the Normal course

A diploma, with the title of B. A., on those who finish the college course.

There are two flourishing literary societies, a Y. W. C. A. a Y. W. C. T. U., and a branch of the King's Daughters.

The literary societies publish a monthly magazine, *Our Mutual Friend*.

An organization, known as the Mississippi Women's Legion of Industry, is maintained, whose object is to aid deserving young women in getting an education, and also to assist those who have come under the instruction of the school in securing a desirable field of usefulness.

The grounds cover some twenty-five acres, all in lawn and park, except the gardens, which take up three or four acres.

There are four large buildings—

1. The chapel. Here are seven class-rooms, two laboratories, the offices of the administration and the main auditorium, in which there are over a thousand seats.

2. The main dormitory, a massive structure 175 feet front by a 170 deep, three stories high, and a mansard. It contains the library, society halls, parlors, infirmary and sixty-eight bedrooms.

3. Columbia Hall. This is a new building, four stories high, 102 feet front and running back 120 feet, the rear extension containing the kitchen, store rooms, bath rooms, etc. This building contains the dining-room and forty-six bedrooms.

4. The White House. One hundred feet front by 80 feet deep and two stories high, with thirty rooms, large and small. This accommodates the Departments of Music and Industrial Arts.

These buildings have modern conveniences, are heated by steam, low pressure, and lighted by electricity and by gas, with improved Welsbach burners. They are supplied with hot and cold water. The water is remarkably pure, coming from an artesian well. Eight stairways and two fire escapes furnish easy and ample means of exit in case of fire. Most of the bedrooms are furnished for two students each.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

The school was opened for students in October, 1885. On the first day there were present 250 applicants—more than could be received into the dormitories. Every session since the promise of this auspicious opening has been more than fulfilled. During the eleven years of the school's life 2,000 young women have come under its instruction. Of these some 400 are still in school. According to the information at hand the work of those who have gone out is indicated as follows:

Insurance and other agents, 5
 Keeping boarding house, 5
 Merchants and sales women, 28
 Dressmakers and milliners, 30.
 Bookkeepers and cashiers, 29.
 Telegraphers, 5.
 Stenographers, 44.
 Printers, 7.
 In postoffice and clerical work, 17
 In United States civil service, 3
 Total in industrial and clerical pursuits, 173.
 Physicians and in hospital work, 4.
 Foreign Missionary, 1.
 Artists, 3.
 Journalists, 7.
 Teachers of music, 21.
 Teachers of industrial arts, 30.
 Teachers in academics, 470.
 Total in professional work, 536.
 Married—Home makers, 567.
 Total, 1,276.

This is an honor roll of which any State may well be proud, both as to number and quality. Three hundred have taken certificates of proficiency in industrial arts, and seventy-five the degree of B. A. Unsought testimony is constantly coming in, setting forth the high estimate placed upon their work. Wherever they go they hold the front rank. A large proportion of the B. A. graduates are filling, with distinction,

chairs in Southern colleges. The highest interests of a commonwealth are inseparably connected with the character of its homes and schools. This statement needs no elaboration, but it is worthy of serious thought. Intelligent motherhood is the surest provision for virtuous citizenship. There are legions of great men without great sons, but few great sons without great mothers. "The best service ever rendered the country is that of a wise mother; the next best, that of a wise teacher."

Committee on Co-operation.

Brother Geo. B. Horton presented the following resolutions from the Committee on Co-operation, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and is hereby, instructed to make arrangements with the *Orange Judd Farmer*, whereby members of the Grange may secure the publication known as "How to Co-operate" at reduced and lowest possible rates, and communicate the said rates to the Masters of all State Granges.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be, and is hereby, instructed to so complete the establishment of the information bureau as ordered by the adoption of the report of the Committee on Co-operation, so as to provide for a collection of the information procured by States, and distribute the same in some cheap form for the benefit of all the States.

Brother L. Rhone, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution on the subject of "Temple fund," which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Worthy Master Brigham offered his Legislative Committee account and his account as Master of the National Grange, which were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Brothers J. J. Woodman, N. J. Bachelder and L. Rhone presented their accounts as members of the Executive Committee, and they were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The Grange proceeded to consider the resolution offered yesterday on the subject of "cotton tare," by Brother W. K. Thompson, of South Carolina, and placed on the order of

unfinished business, and the resolution was adopted as ordered.

On motion of Brother E. D. Howe, of Massachusetts, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Thirty-First annual session of the National Grange be concluded at the close of the labors of the day on Thursday.

On motion of Brother G. B. Horton, of Michigan, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Installation of the newly-elected officers of the National Grange shall take place Thursday afternoon, 18th instant.

On motion of Brother N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, Brother E. D. Howe, of Massachusetts, was requested to install the officers of the National Grange.

At 11.45 o'clock a. m. the Grange took a recess.

The Grange reassembled at 2.30 o'clock p. m., in the Fourth Degree, with the Worthy Master presiding.

Brother S. O. Bowen, of Connecticut, offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Several reports of Masters of State Granges having been delayed in their presentation until late in the session, and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that they be presented early in the session, when there is more time and opportunity to give them proper attention and to use any helpful suggestions, which they may contain, by the several committees, especially that for the "Good of the Order"; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of Masters of State Granges to report to the National Grange the condition of the Order in their respective States on the first or second day of the session.

Brother E. D. Howe, Chairman, submitted for the Committee on Co-operation, report, as follows, which was adopted:

Report of Committee on Co-operation.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Your Committee on Co-operation to which was referred a communication from Brother A. S. Core, of White Plains, New York, relating to "co-operation in disposing of farm products," would report that, while sympathizing with the

efforts of our New York brethren to better their condition, we realize that there are exigencies in the commission business, such as overstocked markets, goods arriving in poor condition, etc., which not infrequently cause the consignor to net for his products less than they would have brought in his local market on the same day; that such conditions tend to shake the confidence of the people in the whole commission business, and that a large outlay of money in establishing a commission house would be practically thrown away because of the desertion of their own house by Patrons themselves. We realize also that our members are engaged in a great variety of productive agriculture, which would necessitate several widely separated marts.

We therefore feel that the attitude of the National Grange should be advisory only, and not one of actual participation in the business.

E. D. HOWE, Chairman.
MRS. ABBIE L. BOWEN.
G. B. HORTON.
HENRY RHODES.
MRS. E. L. A WIGGIN.

Brother W. W. Greer, Chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Accounts, which was approved.

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom were referred the personal accounts of Worthy Master J. H. Brigham, Brothers Woodman, Bachelder and Rhone, members of the Executive Committee, and the account of the Legislative Committee, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have examined the accounts of Worthy Master J. H. Brigham and find them correct; total amount of expenditures for the year ending November 1st, 1897, \$80.80; draft favor of J. H. Brigham, \$100.00, leaving a balance due the National Grange amounting to \$19.20.

We have also examined the accounts and vouchers of the members of the Executive Committee and find them correct.

Account of J. J. Woodman shows total expenditures, \$176.78; by draft, \$50.00, leaving a balance due him of \$126.78.

Account of N. J. Bachelder shows an expenditure of \$71.23; by draft, \$50.00, leaving a balance due him of \$21.23. Account of L. Rhone shows an expenditure of \$91.05; by draft, \$25.00 leaving a balance due him of \$66.05.

On examination of the accounts of the Legislative Committee, which we find correct as per vouchers on file, shows an expenditure to November 1, 1897, of \$192.63, and that they have received by draft \$100.00; this, together with balance due National Grange from last year, of \$47.38, leaves a balance due the Legislative Committee from the National Grange of \$45.25.

We would recommend that orders be drawn on the Treasurer for the following amounts to balance accounts:

J. H. Brigham, Chairman Legislative Committee, \$45.25;
N. J. Bachelder, member of Executive Committee, \$71.23;
J. J. Woodman, member of Executive Committee, \$126.78;
Leonard Rhone, member of Executive Committee, \$66.05.

We would also recommend that the Worthy Master adjust his personal account as per above statement. All of which is respectfully submitted.

•W. W. GREER.
S. O. BOWEN.
G. W. BAIRD.
SISTER M. HALE.
SISTER R. J. ELLIS.

On motion of Brother W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, it was:

Resolved, That the quota of copies of report of Executive Committee and Master's address, ordered printed, be delivered to such Masters of State Granges as may call for them, and the quota of such State Granges that do not take them here, be forwarded to the address of the several State Masters.

Brother S. H. Messick, Chairman, submitted the following report from the Committee on Order of Business, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee on Order of Business recommends that the place of holding the next session of the National Grange be selected immediately after assembling of the Grange tomorrow afternoon.

S. H. MESSICK.
W. M. HILLEARY.
MRS. IDA JUDSON.
MRS. E. J. NEWCOMB.

The Committee on Transportation submitted a report, through its Chairman, Brother H. O. Devries, which was adopted, as follows:

By A. B. JUDSON, of Iowa:

Resolved, That the Inter-State Commerce Law should be so amended as to give the Commission power to establish

one uniform classification of freight articles, and the railroads be required to enforce to such classification.

Your Committee has considered the above resolution and concurs in the purpose sought therein, and recommends its adoption.

H. O. DEVRIES.
MRS. MARTHA M. WILSON.
J. A. NEWCOMB.
MRS. CORDELIA ATKESON.
AARON JONES.

The Committee on Transportation submitted the following, which was adopted:

By A. B. JUDSON, of Iowa:

Resolved, That we believe the time has come when the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or some other impartial or other disinterested board created by law, should be vested with full power to fix all freight and passenger rates within certain maximum and minimum rates fixed by law, as shall be just and reasonable to the people, and to the owners of railroads.

H. O. DEVRIES.
MRS. CORDELIA ATKESON.
MRS. MARTHA M. WILSON.
J. A. NEWCOMB.
AARON JONES.

The Committee on Agriculture submitted the following report, and it was approved:

That portion of the Worthy Master's address referred to your Committee relating to the agricultural condition of our country, "Diversifications of crops, the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Irrigation of Arid Lands," Pure Food and "Over-Production," meets the hearty approval and endorsement of your Committee, and we earnestly recommend the careful consideration of the many valuable suggestions upon these important subjects by the Worthy Master.

O. H. HALE.
EDWARD WIGGIN.
HENRY RHOADES.
W. W. GREER.
MRS. E. P. WILSON.
MRS. A. M. HORTON.
MRS. M. W. JONES.

The following, from the Committee on Agriculture, was adopted:

The address of Dr. Leonard Pearson, hereto attached, upon contagious diseases of domestic animals, referred to your Committee, received careful consideration. As the same contains much valuable information to the farmer, it was unanimously recommended that the same be published in the proceedings, so that all may receive the benefit of this very able address.

O. H. HALE.
W. W. GREER.
EDWARD WIGGIN.
H. RHOADES.
MRS. E. P. WILSON.
MRS. A. M. HORTON.
MRS. M. W. JONES.

The Contagious Diseases of Animals and their Suppression.

BY DR. LEONARD PEARSON, STATE VETERINARIAN OF PENNA.

When America was discovered there were no domestic animals on the continent, but horses, cattle, sheep and swine are necessary to civilized countries and were soon introduced by the European invaders. The climate and conditions were found to be congenial to them, they were as essential then as now, so before long large numbers of horses, cattle and swine were found on the farms everywhere and in the more remote regions some reverted to the wild state.

At the time of the original importations numerous contagious diseases of animals prevailed in the Old World, but for some reason they were not introduced into the United States. Perhaps this can be explained in part by the fact that voyages were so long in those days that diseases had an opportunity to fully develop and destroy their victims before reaching our shores. We were protected by a natural quarantine period of forty or fifty days, this being the time occupied in crossing the Atlantic ocean. For this reason our live stock was remarkably free from all of the devastating scourges and decimating pests that were so common in Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries. At length, however, in the middle part of the present century, the live stock-breeders imported superior animals in large numbers

for the purpose of improving their flocks and herds. The means of communication were also improved, so that the trip was materially shortened. It thus happened that opportunities for the introduction of foreign diseases were increased and several very destructive diseases of animals have been traced to specific importations of foreign stock. If not from direct observations in every case, we know from analogy that all of our contagious diseases were introduced in this way, because it is well established that these affections do not arise spontaneously and cannot be produced by any combination of local conditions. They are caused by microbes, bacteria or parasites that have contained definite disease-producing properties and without these specific germs the contagious diseases of animals, as of man, cannot occur. It is just as certain that *contagious pleuro-pneumonia* of cattle was imported from abroad, and that it could not exist in this country unless so imported as it is that the original cattle themselves were imported and could not multiply here excepting as the offspring of imported ancestors.

These foreign invasions of disease found virgin soil for their growth. There were no restrictions, excepting those based upon individual effort, to prevent their spread, and it thus happens that they were quite generally disseminated throughout the portions of our country that are supplied with good means of communication and in which commercial intercourse is active.

As an example of this condition I may cite *hog cholera*. There is scarcely a portion of the United States to which this disease has not penetrated. The losses that it occasions are enormous. It is estimated that Iowa lost \$15,000,000.00 from hog cholera alone last year, and the losses from the same cause in Indiana amounted to \$6,000,000.00. *Contagious pleuro-pneumonia* of cattle is known to have been introduced in Brooklyn by a ship-cow from Holland that was landed in 1842. It was also introduced upon two separate occasions in Massachusetts, and from these centers it spread until a large portion of the Eastern States were involved. The danger from this disease was so apparent that

energetic action was taken by the separate States, and the Bureau of Animal Industry was established in Washington as a division of the National Department of Agriculture to deal with the same question. By united efforts the disease was exterminated so effectually that for five years not a single case has been found in the United States, and it is reasonably safe to say that we shall keep clear from contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the future, because foreign cattle are quarantined for ninety days before they are permitted to mix with our herds. Unfortunately it has not been possible to exterminate all of the infectious diseases of animals in this summary fashion. They are too widely distributed, too many animals are involved and the expense of such an undertaking would be too great. This has led many of the States to organize departments of the State government for the especial purpose of combatting the numerous contagious diseases that destroy farm stock. Another reason for the establishment of such departments, is that the modern intensive methods of agriculture have been largely devoted to the production of the greatest amount of milk, beef or pork in the shortest possible time with the cheapest feed, without regard for the health of the animal, which seems to have been lost sight of in the struggle for large and early profits. A large number of important questions relating to the hygiene of farm animals, and general sanitary conditions also come within the domain of such a department. The most urgent, however, are of the class that I have already mentioned, namely, those in reference to the contagious diseases.

At this time a large number of more or less serious contagious diseases exist in the United States, and many of them can be found among the animals of the Atlantic States. Some of these affections are confined to small localities, others are widespread, some of them occur periodically or at long intervals and others are with us constantly. The most widespread of these diseases, the most talked about and the one that is causing the greatest amount of loss is tuberculosis of cattle.

While tuberculosis is a very old disease, it has spread among cattle very much faster during recent times than ever before. This is due to a number of conditions that are only partly understood, and is one of the undesirable effects of present methods of breeding and farming. Tuberculosis has been studied more than any other disease of man or animals, and there is no doubt now in the mind of anyone who has looked into the subject that it is caused by a specific germ known as the tubercle bacillus. It is communicable from animal to animal, and from animals to man. It prevails among cattle in almost all parts of the United States, but is especially prevalent north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi. The oldest districts are most seriously involved. This is because the disease has existed longer in such places and has had more time in which to spread. This is essentially a slow disease, and it usually progresses so slowly and insidiously that its onset is not noticed, and frequently its existence is not recognized until it is well established in a herd or a community. The fact that a cow may be tuberculous to a high degree and scatter the germs of disease for a long period while she appears to be sound and in perfect health, is one of the anomalies of this affection, and one of the chief factors that both facilitates its extension and retards its suppression. Butchers are often astonished upon killing a fat beef to find its organs filled with tuberculous masses and its flesh entirely unfit for food. The milk from tuberculous cows is unquestionably dangerous in many cases. There are some stages or degrees of tuberculosis in which the wholesomeness of the milk is not altered. There are other stages and degrees in which it is deadly, but the dividing line between these conditions cannot as yet be safely defined. A large number of instances have been recorded and some have come under my personal observation in which there appears to be no doubt that tuberculosis is contracted by people through the use of milk from tuberculous cows.

For some time it has been apparent that some State action should be taken. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board of

Pennsylvania was organized two years ago for the purpose of adopting measures looking to the suppression of the infectious disease of animals in a way that would not be possible for the individual. The organization of this Board was effected without necessitating the establishment of any new offices, as it is composed of the Governor, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Dairy and Food Commissioner and the State Veterinarian. The Board is authorized and required by law to employ the most efficient and practical means for the prevention, suppression, control or eradication of dangerous, contagious and infectious diseases. The methods to be employed in the enforcement of this injunction are to be selected by the Board. When this work was originated the undertakings in other States and other countries were studied carefully for the purpose of gaining information that could be applied here. It was found that the means employed were of the most diverse character, and in many cases were neither satisfactory nor efficient. It was recognized in the beginning that farmers have a greater interest both from the pecuniary and the health standpoint in this subject than any class because, as Dr. Salmon has explained, they are not only the possessors of the property involved, but they are also as a class the greatest consumers of dairy and animal products; moreover any condition that interferes with the sale of animal products is of greater importance to the farmer than anyone else. It is appropriate, therefore, that the control of the diseases of animals should be within the Department of Agriculture. In view of the farmer's great interest in these matters it is safe to place the responsibility in his hands. Therefore the plan followed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Pennsylvania in dealing with tuberculosis of cattle differs from that followed in all other States. It is based upon the assumption that it is more to the interest of the farmer to rid his herds of tuberculosis than it is to anyone else, and when a disastrous, contagious disease affects his cattle, a disease that was introduced through no fault of his, a disease that is transmissible to other animals and endangers human health, it is but right that the State should bear

a share of the loss. Upon these principles are based the methods employed by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in dealing with tuberculosis of cattle.

When a farmer has reason to believe that tuberculosis exists in his herd he has only to sign an application in which this statement is made and in which he agrees to use every due precaution to prevent the reintroduction of the disease. It is upon these conditions that the State inspects, appraises, removes and pays for all tuberculous animals that are found. During the two years of the operations of this Board no inspections of tuberculous herds have been made excepting upon the receipt of an application of this kind. After a herd is examined by the State Veterinarian or his assistant, the tuberculous cattle are removed, they are appraised at not to exceed \$25.00 for unregistered cattle or \$50.00 for registered, and are destroyed. The premises occupied by them are thoroughly disinfected, faulty sanitary conditions are corrected and the owner is advised as to how to keep his herd free from tuberculosis in the future. Inspections based upon this method cannot be oppressive or burdensome in the least degree. They are not made unless the cattle owner applies for them, and if a dangerous disease exists in the herd the owner thereof will want an inspection because if allowed to continue, his cattle will die gradually one by one. New animals brought into the herd will become infected, the consumers of the milk will be endangered and thus loss and evil will follow. Applications from farmers have come in at such a rate that it has been necessary to restrict the work by requiring good evidence as to the existence of tuberculosis before an examination is made. In this way we attempt to confine our work to the herds in which it is needed most, with the result that the proportion of tuberculous cattle found is rather large. About 12,043 cattle have been tested with tuberculin up to this time, and of these about 16 per centum have been found tuberculous, and have been paid for at an average, registered and unregistered, of \$24.00 per head. It is found that in the more mountainous and remote sections of the State and the localities where the trade in cattle is

outward rather than inward, there is but little tuberculosis. There are a few counties in this State in which not a single case has yet been reported, but in those localities in which there is an active trade in cattle it is but natural that tuberculous cows have from time to time been introduced and of course these have spread the disease. In some parts of the State tuberculosis has been almost exterminated or suppressed to such an extent as to be of little importance. If it were possible for us to examine all of the herds for which an inspection is desired and requested the work would increase many fold, and the cost of inspection would be greatly increased. This, of course, would lead to the inspection of many herds in which tuberculosis does not exist, and thus the per centage of disease found would be materially diminished. There is at present a large and growing demand for the product of tested herds that are guaranteed to be free from transmissible disease, and it is with a view of meeting this demand that many inspections are made, not at public expense for the reasons mentioned, but at the expense of the owner of the cattle. On account of the radical method adopted by some States in dealing with tuberculosis of Cattle there was apprehension on the part of some more conservative people as to the policy of permitting inspections to be made by State authority. I think that at the present time all fears have been dissipated, and the great number of voluntary applications for examinations received by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board are the best evidence as to the manner in which the work is accepted by the owners of cattle. There are at this time more than three hundred applications on file for which inspections have not yet been made and numerous requests for examinations are received daily. Another provision that will have the effect of protecting Pennsylvania cattle from the ravages of tuberculosis is contained in the law introduced by Hon. Louis Piolet and passed by the last Legislature. This statute provides that all dairy cows and cattle for breeding purposes coming into Pennsylvania from other States, shall be examined for the purpose of keeping out those that are afflicted with tuber-

culosis, and only such cattle as pass the provided examination can be admitted into the State. This means that as we clean up our herds they can be kept free from disease.

The system adopted in Pennsylvania differs from that of other States not only as regards efficiency and scope, but also in the way in which the work is received by owners of live stock. Its results thus far prove that tuberculosis can be eradicated in herds and localities, and indicate that an extension of the work will eventually rid the State of this dangerous and disastrous scourge. Our work also proves that the intelligence and public spirit of the agriculturalist can be depended upon to remove this insidious disease that has crept without warning into so many herds, that it is only necessary to assist and co-operate with him in suppressing it and that stringent, drastic, compulsory, burdensome measures need not to be adopted to protect an interest in which the farmer is chiefly concerned.

Brother O. H. Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, submitted and read the general report of his Committee following, which was unanimously adopted :

Agriculture is the leading industry of the world ; without it all other industries must cease to exist. It deals with the products of the soil. The earth is a machine that no human agency can destroy ; but, like all other machines, it requires a high order of intelligence to properly care for and develop its capabilities and benefits to mankind. When we contemplate the vast possibilities of earth's productions we are amazed at the magnitude of its interests. When we realize that it produces 75 per cent. of all the wealth of the world ; that it furnishes over 60 per cent. of all our transportation business ; that for thirty years it has furnished three-quarters of all our exports, we begin to realize the importance of the agricultural interests of our country. From 1866 to 1890 the area devoted to our leading crops increased 128 per cent., while our population increased during this period only 69 per cent. Should this disproportionate ratio of increase of production and population continue, the outlook for the agriculturist is not the most cheering, so far as profitable production is concerned, as the inexorable law of supply and demand must in the future, as in the past, control the profit or loss to the producer of agricultural products.

We believe that no act of our law-making bodies can change or control prices permanently. To what source then must we look for the improvement of our condition. The answer seems plain. We must produce less or the cost of production must be greatly lessened. That the cost of production may be lessened we must call to our aid every available means at our command. More thought and better business principles must be applied to the management of our farms and the disposal of our products. We believe that the forces requisite to change the unremunerative condition of the present to the long-sought and earnestly desired condition of prosperity are wholly with the farmers themselves. "The lapse of time has not changed the decree of Almighty." Neither do we believe that so far as He decrees does the farm ask any change, but we do ask for a fair share of the fruits of our own labor; yea, more, we should demand it, and we have the power to enforce our demand if we will so to do. We are not weak and helpless; we are so only from neglect. Thorough organization and intelligent co-operation will accomplish all that we can reasonably ask.

If trade or commerce demand too much, if agriculture is unequally or unjustly taxed, we can enforce equality. If our representatives fail to comply with our just demands, we should retire them to private life.

The evils and hardships of which we complain may be changed if we only will that a change be made, and then work intelligently as we have willed. If the Government is opening the doors to emigrants of all classes and conditions from all countries, providing them with homes without let or hindrance, and almost without money and without price to compete with those who have bought their lands at a high price, help to build up our schools and colleges, our railroads and asylums, our telegraphs and canals, which is being done and has been done, it is high time that we, by united effort, demand in unmistakable tones that a halt be made in this ruinous course. We believe that modern speculation or gambling in futures tend to depress prices of agricultural products.

This age of ours is a commercial age, and the great question to us as tillers of the soil is, how shall we obtain a fair and just reward for our toil, an honest market for the products of our farms that our fathers have carved out of the wilderness? We want nothing more and we will be content with nothing less. To answer this question was the purpose of our organization, and we are gathered here as representatives of the producers of the entire country, hoping that we will be able to gather some light and suggest some means that

will help to solve the question of how we may better our present condition. If we look at the reports of sales in any of the commercial centres we will see that from ten to twenty times as many bushels of grain are sold each day as there is upon any of these markets. We need not ask if this is legitimate business; these sales do not begin with grain, neither will they end in grain, because it is not in existence. It is simply gambling, betting on the future price of wheat or other grain and there will come a settling day, and if the sellers of this fictitious amount of grain can buy enough of actual wheat to control the market, prices will be advanced, but if then the buyers fix the price and down go prices, these fictitious sales and future contracts affect to a large extent the prices of actual grain, as here again comes in the law of supply and demand; and prices arrange themselves in harmony with this law. The pernicious effect which this modern gambling in futures has upon our grain products applies with equal force to cotton and oil.

We believe the line dividing legitimate trade and business hinges on the ownership of property at the time of sale, and any sales made by parties when they do not own the property at the time of sale is simply gambling in futures.

While we are not prepared to say that all farmers are contented and happy, we can say that the outlook for agriculture is growing brighter. New industries and greater diversity of productions are being developed, which we believe will, in the future, equalize the supply and demand of those articles that are now being produced in overabundance. We have in the Department of Agriculture true friends of the farm. They have already done much to extend and open new markets and to develop new lines of production. The beet industry, which has received careful and efficient aid will, under its fostering care, add millions to our income. The last annual report of the largest sugar refinery in Germany shows that the growers received an average of \$52.50 per acre for beets delivered at the works. Even cotton at ten cents per pound would not pay as much per acre. This growing of beets is not a local industry.

Sugar factories are already at work in New York, Nebraska and California. All sections may not be adapted to the production of the sugar beet, but enough is known to prove that this country can produce all the sugar that it consumes. Let us take from our imports only the \$70,000,000 which we pay in one year for imported sugar, what then would be the yearly settlement of our merchandise balance? We should have no export, but imports of gold to be added to the increasing stores drawn from the American mines.

O. H. HALE.
 EDWARD WIGGIN.
 W. W. GREER.
 HENRY RHOADES.
 MRS. E. P. WILSON.
 MRS. A. M. HORTON.
 MRS. M. W. JONES.

Brother H. E. Huxley, Chairman, submitted the following report for the Committee on Education, which was adopted :

The following from the Worthy Master's address was referred to the Committee on Education :

THE GRANGE AS AN EDUCATOR.

The Grange is an educational force in every community. The meetings of Subordinate Granges furnish opportunities which develop the latent powers of the husbandman and bring out some of the best thought of the times.

LECTURE WORK.

The literature sent out by the National Lecturer shows evidence of thought and careful preparation, and is doing much to commend the principles of the Order to intelligent people. State and Subordinate Lecturers are also contributing to the educational advancement of the farmers of the United States. The Master, Lecturer and Overseer have delivered public addresses in several States during the year, and their efforts have been ably seconded by officers of State Granges. I think the demand for Lecture work has been quite fully met and the work advanced thereby.

Your Committee on Education has had the same under consideration, and endorses and concurs in what is therein presented. We believe that the work of sending out literature by the National Grange Lecturer should be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. HUXLEY.
 T. C. ATKESON.
 L. RHONE.
 MRS. E. L. A. WIGGIN.
 MRS. S. G. BAIRD.

The Chairman of the Committee on Education submitted the following, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Education has had under consideration the following:

A Plea for High School Courses in Agriculture.

BY DR. A. C. TRUE.

**Director of the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S.
Department of Agriculture.**

More than one hundred years ago a committee of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture reported a plan for agricultural education which included the teaching of agriculture by the "country schoolmasters." "This may easily be effected," said the committee, "by introducing, as school books, those on this subject, and thereby making it familiar to their pupils. These will be gaining a knowledge of the business they are destined to follow, while they are taught the elementary parts of their education." But alas, it was a much harder task than the committee imagined, and so while we have agricultural colleges in every State and Territory, besides Farmers' Institutes and other agencies for the education of the adult farmer, very little progress has been made toward the introduction of courses in agriculture in the public schools. There are, however, good reasons for this. It has been an immense task to bring our public school system up to the position which it occupies today, and there has been enough to do in arranging the general features of the system. Then it takes a long time to change the ideas of the masses regarding what should constitute a school education. This is especially true of elementary education, which affects the great bulk of our population. It is the rural common schools which are most conservative and show the least change from old patterns as regards both curricula and methods of teaching. Moreover, there have been found to be difficulties in reducing a complex subject like agriculture to a form which makes it feasible to teach it to young children. And thus the plans which have been proposed for teaching agriculture in the common schools during the past century have proved failures, principally because they have ignored the conditions existing in our common schools, as well as the nature of the subjects with which the theory and practice of agriculture deal.

The great object of teaching agriculture in school courses must ever be to acquaint students with the principles on which sound practice should be based and show the direction in which agricultural progress is going. The art of agriculture is best learned on the farm. That is the place where the boy learns how to plow, plant and reap, and how to feed and care for stock. It is true that at an agricultural college or other school where the farmer's boy may reside for a considerable period he may learn new and better ways of doing these things than on his father's farm, but what chance is there that he can ever learn such things as a child in a common rural school where most of his time must necessarily be given to acquiring the rudiments of a general education? If he is to be taught agriculture at all in the common school, the course must consist very largely of the principles underlying agricultural practice. That is, he must be taught why he plants and plows and reaps in one way rather than another and what laws of nature he violates in the bad management of his crops, stock or dairy, and the penalties which will surely result. But agricultural principles are complex affairs, having their foundation in several sciences and only imperfectly understood even by the most advanced investigators. They are matters which the mature mind may profitably consider, but which are out of place in elementary schools. For this reason most of the experiments in teaching agriculture in the lower schools have proved failures. It is true that something has been done in Europe, but it is only here and there where unusually gifted teachers have been found that even a measure of success has been attained. In our rural elementary schools there is much less prospect that any useful work of this kind can be done.

NATURE TEACHING SHOULD BE INTRODUCED IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

There is every reason to believe that the plan of "nature teaching," as proposed by Cornell University, may prove a grand success and be of very great benefit to farmers' children. The element of education which is at present most

lacking in our common schools is the training of the powers of observation. The children need above all things to be taught to observe carefully and correctly, and to state their observations in clear and terse language. The ordinary child, whether on the farm or in the town, actually sees comparatively little in the world about him. The wonders of the trees and plants in park or meadow, of birds and insects flying about the house, float like shadowy visions before his eyes. "Seeing, he sees not." He needs a teacher who can open his eyes and fix his mind on the realities among which his daily life is passed.

This accurate observation of natural objects and facts is the only foundation on which scientific attainments can rest. The scientist is chiefly a man who sees better than his fellow men. But it is also a great help in practical life. Many farmers acquire much of this power by their own unaided efforts. And these are the very men who most regret that they did not have in early life the help of a trained teacher. The farmer's child lives where he has the best opportunities for such training. It would benefit him in the practice of his art and it would add an interest to his life which would do much to wean him from a desire to leave the farm for the turmoil and uncertain struggles of the town. With proper provision for the training of teachers in normal and other schools, it would be entirely feasible to have this nature teaching in all our common schools within a few years. And it is such teaching that the child-mind craves. With it the school becomes a delightful place and the teacher an angel of light. And the leaflets which the College of Agriculture of Cornell University is issuing show how vitally this nature teaching may be made to affect agriculture, though it is not in itself the teaching of agriculture. In one leaflet the teacher is instructed to have the children plant squash seeds, dig some of them up at intervals to learn how the seeds germinate, and watch what happens to the little plants as they push their way up through the soil and unfold their stems and leaves in the air. Four apple twigs form the subject of some other lessons, and it is wonderful

how much a child can learn about the way trees grow from such simple materials. At another time the children are encouraged to plant little gardens and carefully watch some of the things which grow in them. Or they study some insect which preys upon fruit, or make collections of the insects about their homes, or watch them to see whether they are doing things good or bad for the farmer. Is it not likely that a child who is thus taught will soon begin to see a new value and dignity in farm life and to be less envious of the boy or girl who is shut up within the narrow confines of city streets most of the year? And if the farmer's boy learns how to accurately observe the processes of nature with which farm practice deals and the foes with which agriculture has to contend, are not the chances vastly increased that he will be successful in managing nature so as to get the greatest favors from this coy mistress of his life and fortune?

HIGH SCHOOL COURSES IN AGRICULTURE.

With nature teaching in our common schools and training in the science of agriculture in our colleges, there would yet remain one vacant place in our scheme for a system of agricultural education suited to the varied needs of all our people. Between the college and the common school is the high school, or normal school, or academy. Large numbers of farmers' boys and girls go to these schools, commonly located near their homes, who are unable to attend the longer and more expensive college courses. Surely some provision for agricultural instruction ought to be made in such schools. Thus far only a few attempts have been made in this country to provide agricultural instruction of the high school grade. It is true that some of the agricultural colleges receive students directly from the common schools, but the constant tendency is to raise the grade of instruction in these institutions to a college basis, and under any conditions they very imperfectly perform the duties of secondary schools of agriculture. The University of Minnesota has in recent years maintained a school of agriculture in which instruction in agriculture of a lower grade than that given in the

college of agriculture has been successfully imparted. This school has proved quite popular. Some 300 students were in attendance last year, and it has been found desirable to offer facilities for girls as well as boys. The establishment of such special schools of agriculture of high school grade is greatly to be commended. One of the best effects of such schools at the present time is to show the people what distinctions should be drawn between colleges and high schools for agricultural education. By the separation of these grades of instruction, the colleges will be enabled to do their proper work more efficiently, and better opportunities will be secured for those students whose previous training only fits them for high school work in agriculture. But it is not believed that these special agricultural high schools will fully meet the needs of our farmers for agricultural instruction of this grade. Any school so distant from the farmer's home as to necessitate long journeys and residence at the school for two or more years, must necessarily be too expensive for most of the farmers' children, especially after they have reached an age when their services may be more or less utilized on the farm.

What is needed is courses in agriculture in numerous schools to which farmers' children resort near their homes to "finish" their education after they are through with the common schools. It is believed that some such plan as the following would be practicable and beneficial for a large number of schools and students.

Many of the rural high schools, normal schools and academies (*i. e.*, any schools of higher grade than the common or district schools) now employ at least one teacher qualified to give elementary instruction in one or more natural sciences. As compared with the more thorough courses given in the colleges, the instruction in many branches, such as rhetoric, history, botany and chemistry, which is given in the high schools, consists of an outline or skeleton course presenting in a systematic way the main features of the science. In this way the pupil learns some of the most important principles, and what is of more consequence gets an idea of the course and tendency of modern progress in these lines of

knowledge. This may form the basis for more thorough training afterwards, but if it goes no further than the high school, the mental horizon of the student has at least been broadened for all his life, and the chances are that he will prove a more progressive and successful man than if he had confined his education to the common school.

Now what is being already done in other subjects in the high schools may easily be done in agriculture. When a teacher of natural science is being selected for such a school located in or near a rural community, let one requisite be that he shall have had training in the science and practice of agriculture, preferably at an agricultural college. Such a teacher will be able to offer, it may be as an optional study, an outline course in the theory and practice of agriculture. The farmer's boy or girl may then take this course in agriculture in connection with other courses at the high school without going far or long from home. If he has had Nature teaching in the common school, he will be all the better prepared for the secondary course in agriculture, and the more practice he has had on the farm the better able he is likely to be to appreciate and profit by a systematic course in agriculture in the high school. It is, of course, not pretended that this outline course can take the place of the longer and more thorough courses at colleges and special schools of agriculture, but it will be far better than no course at all. It will open the mind of the pupil to the wonderful progress which is being made in agricultural science and practice. It will enable him to take more thorough advantage of the information furnished through books, bulletins of Experiment Stations, Farmers' Institutes, home reading clubs, etc. It will come to him at a time of life when he is making choice of his life occupation, and it is believed it will be a powerful incentive to keep those boys on the farm who are fitted to get the most in every way out of a farmer's life.

In 1895, out of a total population of some 70,000,000 in the United States, 16,000,000 young persons were enrolled in the schools and colleges, of whom three-fourths, or 12,000,000, were in places of less than 8,000 inhabitants. In schools

having secondary grades, *i. e.* high schools, normal schools and academies, it is estimated from somewhat imperfect statistics that there were 600,000 pupils in 7,000 schools. Probably 450,000 of these high school students were in 5,000 schools located in places having less than 8,000 inhabitants. If agriculture could be generally taught in these schools of secondary grade, it is obvious that the effect would be widespread. How much more widely such instruction might be diffused than it is at present may be inferred from the fact that in 1896 there were in all only 66 colleges having courses in agriculture, which were taken by 3,418 students.

It is evident we are making much progress in devising and carrying out wise plans for the education of the farmer. With nature teaching in the common schools, high and normal school courses in agriculture, colleges of agriculture, Experiment Stations, Farmers' Institutes, home reading circles and the agricultural press, the farmer would have quite a complete system of education in his art. This would bring agriculture well into line with the great commercial and manufacturing enterprises of our day, which owe so much to technical education, and would speedily take away from agriculture the reproach of being a "belated industry."

Your Committee on Education has considered the foregoing presented by Dr. A. C. True, of the Department of Agriculture, and heartily concurs in what is therein set forth, and recommends that the same be accepted by this National Grange and published in the Journal of Proceedings of this session of the National Grange.

H. E. HUXLEY.

T. C. ATKESON.

L. RHONE.

MRS. E. L. A. WIGGIN.

Report of Committee on Education.

Brother H. E. Huxley, Chairman, read the following general report of the Committee on Education, and it was adopted:

Education is a broad term, including as it does everything grand and elevating in its scope. It is almost limitless in

extent and attainment. Without education what would the result be to any nation or people?

Therefore the establishment and liberal support of everything tending to enlarge the means of educational advantages should be the constant study of every individual. It should be an object of special interest to every citizen to give a broad and liberal support to all means that tend to the advancement of education—for on this depends the diffusion of knowledge, which is the sure foundation to establish and perpetuate the great national blessings which we now enjoy. It also tends to the true exaltation of a free people to be able to establish and maintain a true republican form of government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

Education of farmers was the idea most prevalent with the organization of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. It was supposed that men and women, by frequently meeting together and discussing questions pertaining to the farm and household, would be greatly benefitted. Hence education was made the corner-stone of this grand farmers' organization. Perhaps no single agency has accomplished so much for those engaged in agriculture as the Grange, and the fact that each year witnesses a marked advance in its character, is one of the assuring signs of the times.

There is no occupation in which sharp competition and improved methods have made it so necessary to keep abreast or even ahead of the times as farming: Thus it becomes absolutely essential and important for the farmer to improve every opportunity and means to broaden his views, that he may attain the highest order of intelligence to be applied successfully in advancing the science of Agriculture.

What kind of an education should the farmer have? Whatever the opinions that may be entertained in regard to the farmer's education, all will agree that one of the most essential branches of that education shall be a thorough training in business affairs. It is equally necessary that he should be a man of business as well as a producer. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that so many farmers' sons are thoroughly educating themselves in business affairs. This is a guarantee that the farmer of the future will take a higher standing, be more independent and self-reliant.

It is one of the grand principles of our Order to see that the youth receive at least a good common school education. In our "Declaration of Principles" we affirm that "we shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power." Free schools are the nurseries of the public mind, the light by which republican virtues and honors are most clearly and

extensively reflected—the best safeguards and beacons against all the evils of superstition and ignorance, vice and crime. Look over the annals of crime and there examine and find the cause. Visit our prisons and learn the percentage of ignorance that exists among the inmates. There you will find a large percentage can neither read nor write, but have been schooled in dens of infamy and vice. What a showing in this “land of the free and home of the brave.” Yet what would have been the result without our free schools? Without education no form of government can long stand and flourish. Ignorance and monarchy may live together and flourish for a time, but republicanism and ignorance cannot long exist. With schools properly supported and people educated, no tyrant’s sway can long exist to tyrannize over an enlightened people. How earnestly then should we as a people and nation strive to guard against any appearance of encroachment on the blessed rights of a free people, for upon the maintainance of these rights depend the foundation and perpetuity of American liberty.

Common schools have been properly styled the people’s colleges. It is here the great majority of children complete their education so far as schools are concerned. From them they go forth to become actors in the great drama of life and assist in its battles.

We sometimes hear farmers remark, “I am going to make farmers of my boys and they do not need much education.” It may or may not be wise for a man to “make” farmers of his sons, but even if it be, the conclusion that they do not therefore need education is unwarrantable. The man who takes his son from school at a tender age and makes a farm boy of him stops his mental growth at once. He cannot learn much that enlarges his mind while plodding in the humdrum work of the farm. He may attempt to study some for a time, but he will soon give it up in despair. If he continues on the farm until he is twenty-one his habits will become fixed and he will have lost his ambition. His intellectual growth will become stunted, and he will never be the man that he might have been could his mind have received its full share of culture and training.

On the other hand, he who gives his son the advantages of the best instruction possible during this early period of his life throws open every avenue to life’s usefulness. He is not fitting him to fill one place only, but is laying for him a foundation that will make it possible for him to fill any place that opportunity may offer. The man who requires his son to become a farmer takes upon himself a grave responsibility, for he may make a failure of farming, while he

might have been successful in some other calling.

The demand of the age is not for more professional men but for more educated, intelligent farmers and mechanics. Not only are they the ones most needed, but they are the ones that possess the best qualifications for success in the business of life before them. The farmer who understands the sciences of chemistry, geology, mechanics, hydraulics, etc., has decided advantages over one who is entirely ignorant of them. If besides this knowledge he is fairly well informed on subjects of history and political economy, and is a reasonably fluent writer and a speaker he has the qualifications that may make it possible for him to serve his fellow-men in a higher place than on the farm.

If in addition to this he has mastered at school the sciences that underlie the different trades and can plan and draw, as well as shape, he is fitted to become master in many places.

There is one great principle that all should endeavor to establish and fix in the minds of the young, that an educated man is not out of place in any respectable position and calling in life, however humble the work may be. It is not a disgrace, but an honor, to a young man to return from college and go to work on the farm. His education will give him very little advantage over others if he enters the professions. But on the farm he is at once recognized as a superior by all with whom he labors. It is not the education that unfits him for the life of a farmer or any other calling. The student at graduation too often feels that only the learned professions are worthy of his talents and culture, and that the common occupations which are more noble, because more useful, are beneath his notice. No idea can be entertained that is more fallacious than this. The demand of the age is not for more doctors and lawyers, but for more educated intelligent farmers and mechanics.

As we contemplate the future and consider the vast multitude of children who throng the busy streets of our cities and villages and throughout our fair country and reflect, when a few brief years have passed, they will be important and busy actors on the stage of life, each contributing in a greater or less degree to aid, improve and perpetuate the civil and religious liberties we now enjoy, it becomes a question of momentous interest to every good citizen, and especially to every true Patron, to be ready and willing to aid in improving and advancing the cause of education, which has so much to do in the formation of the character of the people who compose this great nation. To educate and elevate the farmers of this nation is the paramount object of

the Grange, and we have declared to the world that we shall advance the cause of education by all just means within our power. No subject is more closely connected with the welfare of agriculture than that of education.

Since the organization of the Grange the farmer has advanced more than in the fifty years that preceded it. Then let us hold fast to that which is good, and stand firmly together in advancing the cause of education—earnest and conscientious in the discharge of every duty to ourselves and mankind, ever supporting and maintaining our firm foundation which has been laid strong and deep upon the rock of eternal truth.

“ Work on and win !
Life without work is unenjoyed ;
The happiest are the best employed !
Work moves and moulds the mightiest birth,
And grasps the destinies of earth ;
Work on ! ”

H. E. HUXLEY.
T. C. ATKESON.
L. RHONE.
MRS. E. L. A. WIGGIN.
MRS. SARAH G. BAIRD.

At 4.40 o'clock p. m. the Worthy Master declared the Grange in open session, for the purpose of receiving the Honorable Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Secretary James Wilson, escorted by the reception committee, came into the hall and was warmly welcomed by the members of the National Grange and the visiting Patrons.

Mr. Wilson delivered a very interesting and instructive address, which was received with applause and great appreciation, of which the following is a very brief synopsis:

Synopsis of Secretary Wilson's Address.

The National Grange represents the farming classes of our people, the half of the nation, the conservative half, the quiet, thinking half, the people who act as referees when there is commotion and settle things rightly. I congratulate you on the important position you occupy, and the dignified

manner in which you discharge the responsibilities resting upon you, that are not circumscribed by State lines but grasp the entire country within their span. You do not enact statutes, but your counsel is sought by the law-maker, and when he is heedless in exercising power, you are sure to be judicious in further extension of it.

You recognized the need for education and object lessons in the sciences that relate to agriculture and ask for colleges, Experiment Stations and a Department of Agriculture, that are all engaged in making plain the secrets of nature as they relate to climate and soil, plant and animal, in their relation to mankind and his happiness. These instrumentalities succeed and are helpful as you are interested in them, or neglect them, in the several States of our great country. The scientific student of the farm is making household words and fireside talk of what has heretofore been an unknown tongue.

The Department of Agriculture is trying to help the individual and the State where its arm is longer than theirs and its facilities greater. It is opening up new markets, introducing new plants, gathering facts for producers at home and abroad, to the end that they may be better informed regarding their work and the operations of those, the world over, with whom they compete. The time is auspicious for pushing this work. Our good-hearted President instructs me to make the Department useful to every locality in our broad land, sympathizing, as he does, with the toilers in the field and forest, factory and mine, and with all home-makers, where woman reigns as mother, daughter and wife, the only correct unit of society and the sure safe-guard of the Republic.

After the conclusion of the Secretary's address, he received the officers and members of the Grange, individually, the presentations being made by Worthy Master Brigham, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Deputy Secretary John Hamilton, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, having been invited, was present

and was introduced by the Worthy Master, and addressed the Grange on the scientific and practical agricultural work being done in the old "Keystone State."

At 5.45 o'clock p. m. the Grange took a recess.

The Grange reassembled at 7:30 o'clock p. m. in the Fourth Degree, with Sisters Hale, Rhone and Hilleary, as Ceres, Pomona and Flora, pro tem.

Brother Edward Wiggins, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, as follows, which was adopted :

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 17, 1897.

The Committee on Mileage and Per Diem report the following as the per diem and mileage due the several members and officers of the National Grange for the 31st session :

	Miles Trav- eled.	Days Trav- eled.
W. W. Greer, Cal.....	6,156	14
Mrs. Frankie M. Greer, Cal.....	6,156	14
J. A. Newcomb, Col.....	3,510	8
Mrs. Emma J. Newcomb, Col.....	3,510	8
S. O. Bowen, Conn.....	752	4
Mrs. A. J. Bowen, Conn.....	752	4
S. H. Messick, Del.....	430	2
Mrs. Lena M. Messick, Del.....	430	2
Oliver Wilson, Ill.....	1,674	4
Mrs. Martha M. Wilson, Ill.....	1,674	4
Aaron Jones, Ind.....	1,320	4
Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, Ind.....	1,320	4
A. B. Judson, Ia.....	2,374	4
Mrs. Ida Judson, Ia.....	2,374	4
Henry Rhoades, Kan.....	2,354	4
Mrs. Ruth Rhoades, Kan.....	2,354	4
Edward Wiggins, Me.....	1,948	6
Mrs. E. L. A. Wiggins, Me.....	1,948	6
Henry O. Devries, Md.....	234	2
Mrs. Ann E. Devries, Md.....	234	2
Elmer D. Howe, Mass.....	808	4
Mrs. Leonora M. Howe, Mass.....	808	4
George B. Horton, Mich.....	1,100	4
Mrs. Amanda M. Horton, Mich.....	1,100	4
George W. Baird, Minn.....	2,286	6
Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, Minn.....	2,286	6
S. L. Wilson, Miss.....	2,338	6
Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Miss.....	2,338	6
D. N. Thompson, Mo.....	2,444	6

Mrs. A. K. Thompson, Mo.....	2,444	6
N. J. Bachelder, N. H.	1,050	4
John T. Cox, N. J.	350	2
Mrs. Rachael E. Cox, N. J.	350	2
O. H. Hale, N. Y.	950	4
Mrs. Maggie Hale, N. Y.	950	4
S. H. Ellis, O.	1,034	4
Mrs. R. J. Ellis, O.	1,034	4
W. M. Hilleary, Ore.	6,172	14
Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary, Ore.	6,172	14
L. Rhone, Pa.	240	2
Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pa.	240	2
James A. Tillinghast, R. I.	826	4
Mrs. Emily I. Tillinghast, R. I.	826	4
W. K. Thompson, Mo.	1,154	4
Mrs. S. W. Thompson, Mo.	1,154	4
C. J. Bell, Vt.	1,190	4
Mrs. M. Louise Bell, Vt.	1,190	4
Augustus High, Wash.	6,072	14
Mrs. Ida V. High, Wash.	6,072	14
T. C. Atkeson, W. Va.	730	4
Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson, W. Va.	730	4
H. E. Huxley, Wis.	1,806	4
Mrs. Mary S. Huxley, Wis.	1,806	4
George A. Bowen, Conn.	740	2
W. E. Harbaugh, G. K., Mo.	2,334	6
Total.....	104,528	288
Miles traveled, 1896.	133,406	
Days traveled, 1896.		293

EDWARD WIGGIN.

OLIVER WILSON.

O. H. HALE.

MRS. LENA M. MESSICK.

MRS. L. M. HOWE.

Brother L. Rhone, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution in reference to the National Department of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on resolutions.

On motion of Brother E. D. Howe, of Massachusetts, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this National Grange be, and are hereby, tendered Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, for his intensely interesting and practical address before this body

By unanimous consent, the Grange entered upon "a general conference," which had been made the special order for 11.00 o'clock Thursday.

The Worthy Master introduced Brother W. F. Hill, the Worthy Lecturer of the Pennsylvania State Grange, who delivered an address covering his work in the Pennsylvania Grange field.

Brother Joseph A. Tillinghast made interesting remarks in relation to Grange work in Rhode Island, and urged all members of the National Grange to report their experiences in Grange work for the benefit and good of all.

Interesting and instructive remarks were then made by Brother Alpha Messer, Worthy Lecturer; Brother W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon; Brother E. D. Howe, of Massachusetts; Brother S. L. Wilson, of Mississippi, and Brother S. O. Bowen, of Connecticut.

Brother George B. Horton, Chairman, offered the following report from the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted:

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolution offered by Brother Henry Rhoades, of Kansas, as follows:

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the National Grange be instructed to again present the matter of establishing free rural mail delivery to our national law makers, and urge them to use their utmost endeavors to have such a law enacted.

Also that portion of the Worthy Master's address relating to free delivery of mail, have considered carefully the subject and offer the following report thereon:

It is with much satisfaction that we are now witnessing practical results from the persistent annual petitioning of this body and Granges in all parts of the country for the establishment of such a system in the delivery of mails as will give people in country homes the same advantages as are enjoyed by those who live in and near large towns and cities. The experiments now being tried in different parts of the country are from best obtainable sources, proving sufficiently satisfactory to warrant a continuance and enlargement of the system, so that in a few years free rural mail delivery will be established in most parts of the country and become a permanent government system.

Resolved, That we renew our petitions in National, State and Subordinate Granges for the general adoption of free mail delivery, and that our Legislative Committee be instructed to communicate to Congress our wishes by official petition.

GEO. B. HORTON.
AARON JONES,
C. J. BELL,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES.

The following report from the Committee on Resolutions was adopted:

Your Committee on Resolutions has carefully considered the resolution offered by A. B. Judson, as follows, and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That the National Grange, in Thirty-first Annual Session assembled, does hereby reaffirm its former action in demanding that United States Senators be elected by a direct vote of the people.

GEO. B. HORTON.
AARON JONES.
C. J. BELL.
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY
MRS. RUTH RHOADES.

Sister W. F. Hill, of Pennsylvania, gave a recitation very acceptably.

On motion of Brother C. J. Bell, of Vermont, a vote of thanks was tendered Brother and Sister W. F. Hill for their address and recitation.

Brother T. C. Atkeson and Sister Cordelia Atkeson, of West Virginia, asked for and were granted leave of absence from the meeting of the National Grange.

At 10.10 o'clock p. m. the labors of the day were closed.

SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, November 18, 1897.

The National Grange reassembled in the Supreme Court Room at 9.30 o'clock a. m., with Brother Edward Wiggin, of Maine, presiding; Brother H. E. Huxley, of Wisconsin, acting Worthy Overseer; Sister M. S. Rhone, of Pennsylvania, as Worthy Ceres; Sister Emily I. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island, as Worthy Flora, and Sister Ida V. High, of

Washington, as Lady Assistant Steward, pro. tem., and was opened in the Fourth Degree.

The roll of delegates was called by the Worthy Secretary, which showed a quorum of members present.

Wednesday's—sixth day's—Journal was read and approved.

The Worthy Secretary read the following communication:

HAWKINSVILLE, ALA., November 15, 1897.

Worthy Master:

My hopes and expectations one year ago for the Grange in Alabama have been disappointing; but little progress has been made. One Grange reorganized and a number of accessions to old Granges. I regret that the time has not arrived, it seems, when a forward movement all along the line can be successfully made; certainly not by any means at our command. The strong Grange States can grow and prosper in Grange work. They have the means to put lecturers in the field, not so with us. Our annual sessions are well attended and much interest is awakened, and Grange revivals follow in the communities where our State meetings are held.

The trouble is, we hold such meetings but once a year. If fifty such meetings could be held during the year, it is fair to assume that fifty to one hundred Granges could be added to our roster, besides hundreds to the Granges already organized. As it is, we must wait with patience for the good time coming.

Fraternally and truly,

HIRAM HAWKINS, State Master.

Brother Oliver Wilson, Chairman, submitted a report from the Committee on Good of the Order, following, which was adopted:

Worthy Master Rhone:

As a resolution has been passed by the Pennsylvania State Grange asking that the National Grange return to Pennsylvania the money the Women's Committee of Pennsylvania raised for a Grange Temple, will you please see to it?

MRS. HELEN S. JOHNSON,
Of Woman's Com. Penna. State Grange

Resolved, That the resolution presented by Brother Rhone, of Pennsylvania, in regard to the "Temple fund" has been considered by your committee, and we believe it to be for the good of the Order that the Executive Committee be directed to present a report to this body in regard to the "Temple fund," so that intelligent action may be taken

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order was approved:

Your committee has carefully considered the report of the Worthy Lecturer referred to us, and recommends that the National Grange Lecturer be empowered, under direction of the Executive Committee, to call conferences of the State Lecturers as mentioned in his report, provided that each State pay traveling expenses of his Lecturer.

We also recommend the continuance of the Grange Bulletin as an efficient means of help in the educational work of the Order.

Respectfully submitted,
OLIVER WILSON,
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST.

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted:

Your Committee has carefully considered the important subjects referred to it in the annual address of our Worthy Master; namely, Inspection of State Granges by National officers and of Subordinate Granges by State officers; that State and Subordinate Granges be prompt in making their reports; that rosters of Subordinate Granges should be furnished to the Master and Secretary of National Grange as early as possible; also the relations of capital and labor; social and fraternal features of the Order; political duties of farmers and their responsibility for the administration of government; election of United States Senators by the people. We believe these subjects of great importance and recommend them to your careful consideration.

Respectfully submitted,
OLIVER WILSON.
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST.

The Committee on Publication submitted the following, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your Committee, to whom was referred such portions of the Master's address and report of the Lecturer, as related to the public press, have had the same under consideration and would report that they concur in the general sentiments expressed, and would urge upon the members of the Order to follow the suggestions offered.

Respectfully submitted,
ALPHA MESSER.
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST.

Sister Sarah G. Baird Chairman, submitted a report for the Committee on Dormant Granges, following, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :

This subject has been thoroughly discussed and will appear in the reports of other Committees, therefore we shall report briefly.

Your Committee to whom was referred that part of the Worthy Master's address, relating to Organizing Deputies being put into the field, have had the same under consideration and heartily endorses the recommendations contained therein. We believe by the co-operation of the National and State Granges keeping in "the field such men as have proved successful workers" the prosperity of the Order can be materially enhanced. The time has arrived for earnest, vigorous work throughout those States where the Order is weak or dormant, and for extending it into new fields there appears no better plan than through the work of Organizing Deputies, selecting those of good business ability and experience as canvassers whose hearts are in the work. Some States may possess such persons who might be kept in the field with a small aid from the National Grange, doing effective work. Otherwise there should be one furnished by the National Grange, as a sure investment that will bring in rich returns. While we realize the importance of Lecture work in sustaining interest in existing Granges and forming public opinion, they cannot accomplish with the same expenditure what a competent, well qualified Organizing Deputy can in extending the Order or reviving Dormant Granges.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. S. G. BAIRD.

MRS. CORDELIA ATKESON

MRS. IDA V. HIGH.

C. J. BELL.

H. E. HUXLEY.

Brother S. O. Bowen, of Connecticut, offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the National Grange concur in the recommendation of the Assembly of the Seventh Degree, Priests of Demeter, that the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) be appropriated for the use of the Degree in properly caring for and preserving its records, and in procuring new and suitable paraphernalia for properly conferring the Degree, and that the Executive Committee is hereby directed to act with the proper officers of the Assembly in looking after these essentials

and pay for the same from the funds of the National Grange to the amount specified, should the cost reach that sum.

Brother S. H. Ellis, Chairman, presented a report from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, following, which was adopted:

To your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was referred a question, propounded by Brother Wedderburn, of Virginia, as to the province of the Worthy Master of the National Grange, to make a ruling while the Grange is in session. We have considered the same and make the following report:

The National Grange is the law-making body of our Order, but the Worthy Master is the interpreter of law, and his interpretation or "ruling" on either law or usage is authoritative, and must be respected and obeyed by all, whether the National Grange be in session or during the interim of its sessions. Respectfully submitted,

S. H. ELLIS,
JOHN T. COX,
W. W. GREER,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws made a further report, as follows, and the ayes and nays being demanded, it was *not* adopted.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has considered the subject matter contained in a paper referred to us coming from the Pennsylvania State Grange in reference to reduction of dues to Subordinate and State Granges from minors. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following amendment:

In Sec. 1 of Art. VIII of the Constitution insert between the words "member" and "and," in the second line from the top, the following, viz: "Excepting, in the jurisdiction of State Granges that may provide for members who are under 21 years of age to pay a less amount of dues, which shall not be below 4 cents per month."

S. H. ELLIS,
JOHN T. COX,
W. W. GREER,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL.

Those voting aye were Brothers J. A. Newcomb, O. H. Hale, L. Rhone, and Sisters M. S. Rhone, M. Louise Bell.—Total five (5).

Those voting nay were Brothers S. O. Bowen, Oliver Wilson, A. B. Judson, Henry Rhoades, Edward Wiggan,

Henry O. Devries, Elmer D. Howe, George B. Horton, George W. Baird, N. J. Bachelder, W. M. Hilleary, James A. Tillinghast, C. J. Bell, Augustus High, H. E. Huxley and Sisters Frankie M. Greer, A. L. Bowen, Lena M. Mesick, Martha M. Wilson, Ruth Rhoades, Ann E. Devries, Leonora M. Howe, Amanda M. Horton, Sarah G. Baird, A. K. Thompson, Rachael E. Cox, R. J. Ellis, Irene L. Hilleary, Emily I. Tillinghast, Ida V. High and Mary S. Huxley.—Total, thirty-one (31).

Brother Aaron Jones, Worthy Master-elect, addressed the Grange briefly and eloquently, and outlined his purposed line of action, as Master of the National Grange, in preserving and building up the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

At 12.35 o'clock p. m. the Grange took a recess.

The Grange reassembled at 2.30 o'clock p. m. with Worthy Master presiding, and Brother Aaron Jones at his station, as Worthy Overseer.

Brother Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania, offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in Thirty-first Annual Session assembled, hereby desires to express its high appreciation of the valuable services and impartial administration of its retiring Master, J. H. Brigham

Resolved, That his associates and friends in this body hereby express to him their heartfelt wish for his continued prosperity, health and happiness.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this body be directed to have engrossed these resolutions and send a copy of the same to Worthy Master J. H. Brigham.

The Committee on Credentials offered the following, through its Chairman, Brother S. O. Bowen, and it was adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears that Virginia is not upon the Finance Committee report for per diem and mileage; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and is hereby, instructed to settle with Brother A. J. Wedderburn as they may deem consistent with justice and equity.

S. O. BOWEN,
JOHN T. COX,
HENRY RHOADES,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
MRS. AMANDA HORTON,
Committee on Credentials.

Worthy Master Brigham imparted the new annual word to the officers and voting members of the National Grangel

At 2.50 o'clock p. m. the Grange entered upon the special order, the fixing upon a place for holding the Thirty-second Annual Session of the National Grange, in 1898.

Invitations were received from Omaha, Nebraska; Cincinnati, Ohio; some point in Iowa; Springfield, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio, and Concord, New Hampshire.

A ballot being taken it was decided to hold the Thirty-second Session for the National Grange at Concord, New Hampshire.

Brother Geo. B. Horton, Chairman, submitted the following from the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted: By Brother L. RHONE, of Pennsylvania:

WHEREAS, The Department of Agriculture of the nation was established for the promotion of agriculture; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, in its Thirty-first Annual Session, That we demand it as a right that the clerical positions of the Department should be filled from the agricultural class, and that the foregoing resolution be respectfully transmitted by the Master and Secretary of the National Grange to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the above resolution of Leonard Rhone, has carefully considered the same, and concludes that if the resolutions were adopted by this body and concurrent rules and resolutions follow in the matter of filling subordinate positions in the Agricultural Department, that it would practically exclude farmers and farmer's sons from places in other departments of government, and would open the way for a general adoption of exclusive rules which is not in accord with the spirit of our form of government. We, therefore, recommend that the resolution be not adopted.

AARON JONES.
C. J. BELL.
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY.
MRS. RUTH RHOADES.

The following from the Committee on Resolutions was adopted:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the resolutions of Alexander J. Wedderburn, has carefully considered the same and recommends their adoption. The resolutions read as follows:

WHEREAS, No more important subject presents itself for consideration than the adulteration of drug and food products, and the extent of food adulteration is so general and so widespread in its evil effects that it is costing the people millions of dollars every year; is demoralizing honest business, upsetting legitimate trade and invading the homes of America in every section and its effects upon the health of the nation is such as to steadily undermine its life and strength; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in Thirty-first Annual Session assembled, hereby reaffirms its previous position on this subject, and demands of Congress the passage of laws to prevent the interstate traffic in adulterated and misbranded food and drug products.

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the National Grange, when appointed, be, and is hereby, directed to send petitions to every Subordinate Grange in the United States, urging upon Congress the adoption of a Pure Food and Drug law, to be signed and returned by them to Congress.

Resolved, That our National Legislative Committee be directed to present these resolutions to each Senator and member of Congress, and use every legitimate means to secure the passage of remedial laws, and they are hereby authorized to co-operate with other associations to secure a like end, in such manner as may appear best to them.

We have also considered the resolutions from R. B. Cutts and others of Garrettsville, Ohio, and as they refer to the same subject matter as those offered by Brother Wedderburn, we consider no further action necessary.

GEORGE B. HORTON.

C. J. BELL.

AARON JONES.

MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY.

MRS. RUTH RHOADES.

The Grange adopted the following report, submitted by the Committee on Resolutions:

Your Committee on Resolutions has also considered that portion of the Worthy Master's address relative to postal savings banks, and offers the following as the sense of this body on the subject:

Resolved, That the National Grange, representing the views of a large majority of the farmers all over our country is in favor of the establishment, by the Government, of a general system of postal savings banks, as we believe it will result, 1st, in putting into circulation vast amounts of money now concealed and kept out of circulation, which will have the effect of reducing the common rate of interest to the people; 2d, in encouraging thrift because of a safe place of deposit.

AARON JONES.

C. J. BELL.

MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY.

MRS. RUTH RHOADES.

The following, presented by the Committee on Resolutions, was adopted:

Your Committee to whom was referred the following preambles and resolutions, offered by Brother H. O. Devries, has carefully considered the same and recommends their adoption.

G. B. HORTON,

C. J. BELL.

AARON JONES.

MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY.

MRS. RUTH RHOADES.

BY H. O. DEVRIES, of Maryland:

WHEREAS, The questions of revenue and expenditures have become a source of national agitation and have been growing in intensity for a series of years, involving at times the political equilibrium of our great nation; and

WHEREAS, A member of our Grange Organization has spent time, labor and means, by travel and investigation in other countries, for the purpose of gathering information in the interest of American productions as they come in competition with the world's markets, and as a consequence American labor; and

WHEREAS We believe that the question of tariff and free trade should be removed from partisan politics as far as possible; and

WHEREAS, The development of agriculture in the cheap land and labor countries of the world, by affecting the world's price, has, therefore, adversely affected the condition of agriculture in the United States; and

WHEREAS, As we are powerless to prevent this development and its adverse effects upon us so far as the foreign countries are concerned, we must, therefore, seek a remedy which shall overcome this adverse condition in our own

country by some system which shall operate effectively in protecting the wealth-producing classes in our own country against foreign competition; and

WHEREAS, Desiring to bring this important matter before the people, in order that it may receive the serious consideration which its importance demands; be it therefore

Resolved, By the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in Thirty-first annual session assembled, that we respectfully, urgently and earnestly request the Congress of the United States to provide by law for the appointment of a non-partisan commission by the President for the consideration of the question, and suggest that economists, farmers, manufacturers, merchants, those engaged in industrial pursuits and others, be invited to appear before this commission and to present such facts as may aid it to come to sound conclusions on this subject.

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the National Grange is hereby instructed to present a copy of these resolutions during the early part of the coming session of Congress to the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and to urge upon Congress the appointment of said commission for the purposes set forth herein.

The Worthy Assistant Steward, Brother J. A. Newcomb, submitted and read his report, as under:

Worthy Master :

As Assistant Steward of this National Grange, I have endeavored to assist the Worthy Steward in caring for the paraphernalia of this Grange, and also to look after the comfort of officers and members while in session. This duty is performed cheerfully. It is a pleasure to aid in giving comfort to those we hold in high esteem. Our attachment to the officers and members of this great farmers' organization for the past four years, and especially the past two years, has been of the most amicable nature. Assistant Stewards can render valuable aid in making their meetings pleasant and sociable. The Assistant Steward filling this important office in a careless or indifferent manner immediately affects other officers, and soon there will be but little regularity or system in the work of Grange meetings. The four officers which carry staves should never be without them while on duty. Tact, regularity and system should be carefully observed by this officer.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following which, on motion of Brother O. H. Hale, of New York, was laid on the table :

By A. B. JUDSON, of Iowa :

Resolved, That the officers of the National Grange who are delegates shall not receive any compensation as officers while attending the National Grange.

The Committee on Good of the Order recommend that the foregoing resolution be referred to the Finance Committee.

OLIVER WILSON.
JOS. A. TILLINGHAST.
MRS. FRANKIE M. GREER.
MRS. IDA JUDSON.
D. N. THOMPSON.

The Committee on Finance reports this resolution back to the National Grange for its consideration.

D. N. THOMPSON,
For the Committee.

At 4:00 o'clock p. m. the newly-elected officers of the National Grange were duly installed by Brother E. D. Howe, of Massachusetts, assisted by his wife, Sister Leonora M. Howe, as follows :

Aaron Jones Ind.....	Worthy Master.
O. H. Hale, N. Y.....	Worthy Overseer.
Alpha Messer, Vt.....	Worthy Lecturer.
John T. Cox, N. J.....	Worthy Steward.
J. A. Newcomb, Col.....	Worthy Asst. Steward
S. O. Bowen, Conn.....	Worthy Chaplain,
Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, Ohio.....	Worthy Treasurer.
John Trimble, D. C....	Worthy Secretary.
A. B. Judson, Iowa.....	Worthy Gate Keeper.
Mrs. Lena M. Messick, Del.....	Worthy Ceres.
Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, Minn.....	Worthy Pomona.
Mrs. E. L. A. Wiggin, Me.....	Worthy Flora.
Mrs. Amanda M. Horton, Mich... ..	Worthy L. A. Steward.

Brother W. M. Hilleary and Sister Irene L. Hilleary, of Oregon, asked for and were granted leave to retire from further attendance upon the Grange.

On motion of Brother Edward Wiggin, of Maine, the following was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Grange be presented to Brother and Sister Howe for the able and efficient manner in which they have performed the Installation ceremonies.

Resolved, That we appreciate the forethought of Brother and Sister Howe in providing flowers, fruit and other accessories for the Installation ceremonies, and that we thank them for the same.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to meet all the expenses of the installation by paying for all accessories which are not insisted on as gifts.

The Committee on Resolutions offered the following through Brother Geo. B. Horton, Chairman, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Thirty-first Session of the National Grange is near to its close, and we, as delegates, are soon to grasp the fraternal hand in bidding farewell to those with whom we have labored during the past ten days for the betterment of the social, educational, moral, financial and influential condition of the farmers and farm families of our country, it, is but proper that we should consider the source from whom many of the enjoyable features of our visit to this the capitol city of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have come; therefore,

Resolved, That we will ever remember the courteous and fraternal care exercised in our behalf and for our entertainment, by the Pennsylvania State Grange, and especially our worthy Patrons, Brother and Sister Rhone, Brother Geo. Hutchinson, the Committee of Arrangements, Brother and Sister W. F. Hill and others. We thank His Excellency, Hon. D. H. Hastings, the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, for his kind words of welcome and wisdom.

We are also indebted to the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds for the use of the Supreme Court Room, in which to hold our meetings; also to Captain Delaney, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, for decorations and other courtesies. We also thank Landlord Hunter, of the Lochiel Hotel, for the kind hospitality shown us by himself and all attendants.

Resolved, That as we are to separate and mingle once more with the world, we pledge our fidelity to the Order, The Patrons of Husbandry, and we hereby promise and agree that we will each and all strive to extend its influence and usefulness in our own and other States.

Resolved, That we will treasure naught but good-will toward all our associates, and as we go to our several homes we will remember all with kindness and a true spirit of forgiveness and fraternity.

GEO. B. HORTON.

AARON JONES.

C. J. BELL.

MRS. M. S. HUXLEY.

MRS. RUTH RHOADES.

Brother A. B. Judson, Chairman, submitted a report for the Committee on Digest, which was amended and adopted, as follows :

Your Committee on Digest begs leave to submit the following report :

We have had under consideration preambles and resolutions offered by Brother Hilleary, of Oregon, and recommend their adoption, as follows :

BY W. M. HILLEARY, of Oregon :

WHEREAS, In our Declaration of Purposes, as originally written by our good brother, J. W. A. Wright, and adopted by the National Grange, we had under the head "The Grange Not Partisan"—paragraph five, last sentence, the words, "For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number."

WHEREAS, This immortal document remained unaltered in word, paragraph or sentence for twenty years, when it was amended to read as follows: "For we seek the greatest good to all;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That the amendment was not necessary and that it weakened the paragraph.

Resolved, That the foregoing named paragraph of our Declaration of Purposes be amended by striking out the words "For we seek the greatest good to all" and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number," and thus restore our Declaration of Purposes to its original form.

We would further recommend that the following changes be made in the Digest, in accordance with law and usage :

Strike out of Article IX, Section 2 of By-Laws, all after the word "Committee."

On page 38, paragraph 37, decision 78, strike out the word "Gatekeeper" and insert the word "Steward."

On page 39, paragraph 49, strike out all after the word "Committee."

On page 54 strike out paragraph 2 of Section 11 and insert Article IX, Section 2, of the Constitution.

On page 55, paragraph 9, strike out the words "Nine men and four women" and insert the following: "Thirteen persons, of which there shall not be less than four of either sex."

We recommend that the Executive Committee be, and is hereby, instructed to insert in future publications of the Digest a description of the badges adopted by the Springfield session to be used by the National, State, Pomona and Subordinate Granges.

We would also recommend that all amendments and decisions adopted at this session be incorporated in the Digest when a new edition is issued.

A. B. JUDSON.

MRS. M. S. RHONE.

MRS. RACHAEL E. COX.

S. H. ELLIS.

Brother N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, The untiring and constant attention of Brother and Sister Rhone in contributing in so eminent degree to the interest and enjoyment of this Thirty-first Annual Session of the National Grange is worthy of special and emphatic action by this Grange ; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to Brother and Sister Rhone this evidence of our high appreciation of their valuable services before and during this session, and assure them, in the most positive manner, that their efforts will remain in prominent remembrance among the most pleasant memories of this important session.

Resolved, That we extend the thanks of the National Grange to Hon Thos. J. Edge, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, for the interesting and valuable agricultural reports presented to the members of the National Grange.

The Legislative Committee submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Report of Legislative Committee.

Your Legislative Committee has attended to the duties assigned by the National Grange, and submit the following report:

The Committee held a meeting in Washington early in the year and considered legislative matters upon which action of the National Grange had been taken. So little time intervened between last session of the National Grange and the close of the regular session of Congress, and the opportunity of securing general legislation at the special session was such that the Committee did not deem it wise to incur great expense in the matter. Two members of the Committee being permanently located in Washington, they were able to exercise constant oversight in legislative matters without expense to the National Grange.

During the preparation of the tariff bill and at the special session of Congress the utterances of the National Grange upon the matter were placed before the Committee and official efforts made with Committees and sub-Committees, which had influence in securing the favorable recognition accorded agriculture in the present law. During the meeting of the Committee, the action of the National Grange upon national legislative matters was compiled, and, together with an address relative to said matters, placed in the hands of every member of both branches of Congress. The merits of each subject were discussed personally, and through the press and all accomplished, that seemed possible under the circumstances.

J. H. BRIGHAM.

N. J. BACHELDER

JOHN TRIMBLE.

On motion of Brother E. D. Howe, of Massachusetts, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That this National Grange place itself upon record as favoring the settlement of international differences, so far as possible, by arbitration.

At 5:45 p. m. the Grange took a recess.

The Grange reassembled at 7.30 o'clock p. m., Worthy Master Aaron Jones presiding, and the newly elected officers in their proper stations.

Brother Edward Wiggin, of Maine, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Worthy Master Aaron Jones, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Past Master J. H. Brigham act as the Legislative Committee for the ensuing year.

Sister Olivia J. Woodman favored the Grange with a recitation, which was received with applause.

Sister Jennie Bell, of Vermont, favored the Grange by sweetly rendering "The Holy City," accompanied on the piano by Sister M. Louise Bell.

Remarks were made by Brother John Trimble, Washington, D. C.; Brother Edward Wiggin, of Maine; Brother W. W. Greer, California; Sister Sarah G. Baird, Minnesota; Brother S. O. Bowen, Connecticut; Sister Olivia J. Woodman, Michigan; Brother N. J. Bachelder, New Hampshire; Brother J. J. Woodman, Michigan; Brother Plumb, Massachusetts; Brother George W. Baird, Minne-

sota; Brother C. J. Bell, Vermont; Brother O. H. Hale, New York; Brother Alpha Messer, Vermont, and Worthy Master Jones.

Brother N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Grange are extended to the Harrisburg *Telegraph* and to Worthy Lecturer Messer, Chairman of Committee on Publication, for complete and satisfactory reports of the business of this session.

Resolved, That we extend a vote of thanks to the Harrisburg Board of Trade for the generous use of their hall for the sessions of Thursday, November 18th.

The Journal of the day was read and approved, and, all business having been disposed of, at 9:45 o'clock p. m. the Thirty-first Annual Session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was closed in ample form, *sine die*.

JOHN TRIMBLE,
Secretary.

W. W. MILLER,
Assistant Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Our report of the proceedings of this session would be incomplete without mention being made of the reception tendered this body by the Patrons of Pennsylvania, and the perfect arrangements made for the accommodation of the officers and members of the National Grange.

Brother L. Rhone, spoke as follows:

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

Your assembling in the capital city of our State for the purpose of holding your annual session is an event to which the Patrons of Pennsylvania have looked forward with great expectation, and that you should now be in our midst, as our guests, moves us with the most profound joy, and the State Grange extends to you a most cordial welcome.

We welcome you from the rugged hills of New England, where the spirit of religious liberty and political freedom first found congenial soil on the American continent. We welcome you from the golden shores of the Pacific, whither our cousins have carried in their westward march the same spirit of freedom and independence, which is only stayed by the bounds of the continent and the waters of the setting sun. We welcome you from the sunny South, the land of the "Palmetto," where the spirit of fraternity is unbounded. We welcome all from the mountains to the sea, and ask you to make yourselves freely at home in our midst. Our homes and institutions are at your command during your sojourn with us.

The first dispensation ever issued by the National Grange for the organization of a Subordinate Grange was granted in this city April 4, 1868, to Dr. James Calder, Dr. W. H. Egle, George H. Small, W. T. Hildrup, D. W. Gross and others, whose names I failed to get, all being well known and respected citizens of Harrisburg. The seed then sown has sprung up and brought forth abundant fruit, the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry having since then extended into every State and Territory of the Union.

You will find in the State Grange of Pennsylvania the same spirit of fraternity and good fellowship that character-

izes our Order everywhere and binds the farmers together in fraternal brotherhood as extended as the government itself.

We invite you to visit our Subordinate Granges, so that we may learn from your counsels. We invite you to inquire into our co-operative trade system, which was organized in 1876, and has since been so largely adopted by other States as being the most practical and inexpensive system of co-operation known to modern society. We invite you to inquire into our legislative methods as a State Grange, which, since 1889, has saved the home-owners of our State over \$72,000,000, and we say it without any intended egotism that nearly all the legislation in the interest of agriculture for the last twenty years had its origin in the Grange, where the farmers in their weekly meetings and discussions not only learned better methods of farming and marketing, but have also become familiar with methods of government and laws affecting their interests.

Be free to examine our system of farming and marketing. I know that it has been said of the Pennsylvania farmer that he first provided for the proper protection of his animals, by erecting huge barns for storage and stabling, but the fact that you find beside these large structures equally commodious houses and grounds, constructed of materials enduring as the everlasting hills, proves the comprehensive consideration he had in the general plan for the liberal provision of his family and his home, which has been handed down from generation to generation unimpaired.

In Pennsylvania, like in other States of the Union, there are two agricultural forces at work; the one depends upon the Government for support and the other supports the Government. In the first of these two forces are the agricultural schools, Experiment Stations, Institutes and departments of Government, created for the promotion of agricultural investigation, which are largely creatures of the Grange. The other force is that of practical farming as a business, representing the membership of our Order, out of which must be made a profitable earning for the operator, involving the same general principles incident to all other business pursuits, and is the principle which creates the revenues to support the Government. In the relation of these two agricultural forces we, as practical business men and patriotic citizens, must direct and control the methods by which they are to be applied and not be controlled, otherwise the creature would become greater than the creator, usurping the sovereignty of the people guaranteed under our Republican form of Government.

During your stay feel assured of your hearty welcome, and if you feel enhungered we will feed you, and if athirst we will cool your parched lips at the liquid fountains of our springs flowing from every hillside, and should you become sick we will minister unto you.

Again I say welcome, a thousand times welcome.

"May kind Heaven the glad day hasten,
When in one fraternal band,
We may number in our Order
All who till this smiling land.
As a mighty host with banners,
Peaceful victories will we gain,
Moved by Right's resistless purpose,
Held by Love's electric chain."

Brother Aaron Jones, responded :

Worthy Master, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the National Grange I thank you for your cordial words of welcome. The National Grange knew when they accepted your invitation to hold its Thirty-first Annual Session in the Keystone State that they would be made welcome by the warm-hearted Patrons and citizens of this great State. We are not disappointed; you have more than made us welcome.

The National Grange for thirty years has stood as the representative of the greatest industrial interest of the country. An industry that gives employment to over thirty millions of her people. An industry that furnishes from 70 to 85 per cent. of all the products that make up the exports of this great nation. An industry that furnishes 60 per cent. of all the internal commerce that gives employment to 178,000 miles of railway and that ladens the ships on our great lakes and rivers and coastwise trade. An industry that produces more wealth than all the gold, silver and iron mines of the world. An industry that makes possible successful commercial and manufacturing industries of the country.

The Grange membership is composed of hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of our country, of those who affiliate with each of the political parties and worship in each of the various churches of our country. Some of our members wore the gray as well as the blue when the dark cloud of civil war hung over our country. Its membership extends from ocean to ocean and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. We come from the rock-bound coast of Maine, from the sunny Southland, from the Golden Gates and from States lying between these extremes to coun-

sel together, to promote our great industry, that of agriculture, and elevate the profession of husbandry, and restore it to its rightful position among the world's activities, to devise means to educate, refine and ennoble the agricultural classes.

We recognize that we live in an age of marvelous development, of wonderful progress, the inventive genius of the nineteenth century has revolutionized business methods. The iron rail, improved highways, the steam engine, as applied to railroads and navigation, and the electric telegraph have practically annihilated time and distances, and have brought all civilized nations in close social and business touch with each other.

The new conditions have made possible the vast colossal business enterprises and have developed a system of doing business through corporations that before were impossible. These wealthy corporations are sometimes aggressive, and to attain their purposes endanger individual rights. The Grange, while entertaining no hostility against any of these interests in the exercise of their legitimate functions, yet the new conditions require that the State and national laws should carefully define their privileges so as at all times to preserve the personal and property rights of the humblest citizen of our country.

The Grange recognizes that the greatest prosperity of a people comes from diversified industry. To make agriculture prosperous there must be consumers, men engaged in transportation, commerce, manufacturing and in the professions, the interdependent relation of all these interests in a country like ours, should be fully understood by all. To cripple or destroy ONE injures the whole. We need activity in all these lines, and the wisdom of the statesmen of this age is to so adjust the laws of this country as to harmonize these varied interests, that none receive an undue advantage.

The Grange seeks to learn the economic laws that will insure prosperity to all. It demands that all national legislation, when it seeks to open the mines in Pennsylvania and start the factories in New England, shall at the same time start the plow in the fields of the South and West, and give to the Southern and Western farmer remunerative prices for the products of the farm. The Grange does not teach that agriculture can be made to prosper by legislation alone, but it does demand that no unfriendly legislation be passed, and that our foreign consuls shall seek a market for agriculture equally with manufactured goods. And that the national government shall deliver mail to the farmer's door as it does to the resident of cities.

The Grange stands for a principle non-partisan, non-sectarian, not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It surrenders to no threatened dangers, fearless, charitable. It honors and sympathises with the humble. It will always be found battling for the right. It concedes nothing, but what it demands. It asks no special privileges, and emphatically demands all the rights under the law given to any other class. It is inspired with a noble sentiment, which expands our affections, widens our sympathies and elevates the minds of its members.

Brothers, again thanking you for your kind words of welcome, let me again assure you we come here from our several States full of State pride, rejoicing in that which gives honor to our several States.

We love our country, we honor that flag, and when we stand upon the floor of the National Grange, we stand there as a great fraternity. Sectional prejudice, State lines fade away as we enter the great Ocean of fraternity, and we have a greater pride in the success and prosperity of our country of agriculture and our Great National Order.

At the public reception tendered the National Grange, Sister Helen S. Johnson, Worthy Ceres of the Pennsylvania State Grange, said:

Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers:

It is our pleasure to welcome you in behalf of the ten thousand (10,000) Sisters of Pennsylvania—(Penn's woods)—whose daughters' hearts still burn with the love of Liberty, Justice and Equity that distinguished the founder of our State; and we desire it, not only for all men, but for all women too—knowing whatever means one step for women means three for the race.

We welcome you in the interests of the homes, the centre and circumference, the beginning and ending of all hopes, all business, all commerce. In the business rush of life it sometimes seems as though the created was of greater importance than the Creator—the products of men's hands and brains greater than mankind itself. This is not strange when you pause to consider that the mother of humanity—the homemaker—the one into whose hands God gave the especial care of the race is so poorly represented in the language, literature and commerce of the world; but a clearer insight shows us that all should be not only subservient to, but used for the development of humanity; not for part, but for all; not only in the interest of the country homes, but in the interest of all homes, for we are all bound together. "One is our Father and all we are brethren."

God speed the day when the city shall have all the blessings of the country, and the country all the advantages of the city without any of its evils. Recent inventions have made this possible, and only ignorance and selfishness stand in the way of its consummation.

The Grange is an enlarged home and whatever affects the home must be of interest to the Grange. May you be able to send higher hopes to all homekeepers, from the weary farmer struggling to make "both ends meet" on the farm, and pay his own and his neighbor's taxes, the busy housewife who realizes that if she fills well the responsible position of wife and mother she must have her manual labor to do, and more opportunity for culture of the heart, intellect and soul, to the toiling millions in the shop, factory and mine struggling to keep a home they can call their own, and not sink to trumphood.

We welcome you in the interest of the women of our land, whose souls are thirsting for more light, more love, more power to actualize their highest ideals. They are awakening to a sense of their power and responsibilities, and realize that freedom and responsibility should always go hand in hand. We have passed the age of physical supremacy, are passing the age of intellectual supremacy and entering the spiritual age, where woman is the natural leader; but as we advance along these lines we soon learn that "He lives most who serves most," and that the good of each is the good of all and leadership becomes lost in service and devotion. I hold that much of the great power, strength and usefulness of the Grange in Pennsylvania is due to the untiring devotion of the sisters, which has been so wisely fostered by our honored State Master, Leonard Rhone.

We welcome you in the interest of the children, from the happy barefoot child on the farm, filled with a great longing to grow up and be and do, to the dwarfed, overworked, underfed child in the coalbreakers and factories to whom childhood is a mockery. May the love of the mother unite with the wisdom of the father in your councils to help childhood to its just due—the opportunity to develop into noble manhood and womanhood.

We welcome you in the cause of education, for which the Grange stands; the education that develops the strongest, purest bodies, the broadest, noblest minds, the sweetest, truest, most unselfish souls, grand rounded characters, with power to uplift, ennoble and bless themselves and others.

We welcome you in the interest of co-operation, of that to which the Grange is pledged, that unity in diversity which,

while seeking to unite humanity, also seeks to develop individuality, realizing that the power of the whole depends on the development of the individual units. And instead of "competition being the life of trade," it is death to trade, as well as to all the best and noblest impulses, and must give way to the higher altruistic thought of the day, where the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God are recognized, and the present plansless system of production and distribution will give place to more just, sensible and economic methods.

We welcome you in the interest of temperance, for the Grange motto is "Let us be temperate in eating, drinking, language, work and recreation, and whatever we do, strive to do well."

It is with an especial joy we welcome and greet our sister—the Worthy Master of Minnesota State Grange—which means the Grange is practicing its principles of equity. All honor to the Patrons of Husbandry of Minnesota. The Bible says, "The sons of the bond-woman shall not inherit with the sons of the free woman." May free men be the natural blessing to Minnesota.

Men whom highest hope inspires,
Men whom purest honor fires,
Men who make their country wreath them.
As her noblest sons
Worthy of their sires.
Men who never shame their mothers,
Men who never fail their brothers;
True, however, false are others."

We bid you here welcome to help us ring out the old, ring in the new, whose breath is already upon our brow, whose love is in our hearts, and whose energy is stirring our souls to action. We are no longer standing upon the border land peering into darkness, for religion and science have joined hands and penetrated the shadows, cleared them away and let the blessed sunshine of truth illumine the way, and it has been proven, it is demonstrable, that the life of Jesus of Nazareth is practicable in our every-day life, in our business life and our political life, and it is our duty to immediately readjust all our laws and relations that conflict with His deeds. The real law of life is when possessing strength not to use it against others, but for others.

The conquest is to win victory over self, not over another. Stop giving offense, that there be no need of defense.

So may the deliberations of this national body be stirred by His spirit, may only good emanate from its councils.

May principle instead of policy rule. May we all think, act, live for our noble principles, realizing that "One good thought shall put a thousand error thoughts to flight," and that we are invincible if we only follow the law of righteousness—right—use of all our faculties.

We welcome you with "Faith," faith in God, faith in each other, faith in ourselves, with "Hope" that never faileth, with Charity that abideth.

All honor to the National Grange and its founders, including Sister Carrie Hall.

"Fraternity," loves other name,
Dear heaven connecting links of being,
Then shall we grasp thy golden dream
As souls full statured grow far-seeing.
Then shall unfold our better part
And in our life-cup yield more honey.
Light up with joy the poor man's heart,
And loves own world with smiles more sunny.

'Tis coming, yes, 'tis coming

"We bid you here welcome.

Thrice welcome to all."

Responding to the above Sister Sarah G. Baird, Worthy Master of the Minnesota State Grange, said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your cordial greeting is a most inspiring prelude to the performance of a delightful duty.

We come before you to-day with a message as lofty and loving, as full of affection and respect, as the sisters of the National Grange can give, or those of the Pennsylvania State Grange can receive. If in our weak utterances we fail to adequately or sufficiently express all the love and fellowship all the sisterly affection they bear to you, the fault will be mine, not theirs.

Rest assured, your kind words of welcome have been highly appreciated by all.

From personal acquaintance we have learned that one of the leading characteristics of the people of this grand old Keystone State is—their *generous whole-souled* hospitality. Knowing this we could but expect that the representatives of the National Grange would be graciously received, and cared for, during their deliberations, in behalf of an "industry, the welfare of which is paramount to all others."

In fact our good Brother Rhone told us as much one year ago, and we have great respect for his word and work. We understand the completeness of all these arrangements

largely due to his foresight and executive ability. Yet it is evident he and his brothers have not been alone in this matter. The "handiwork of woman" is written at every turn. If it were not so, it would not be a fair representation of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, which has always taught the doctrine of equality. In all the work and management of the Grange, woman is on an equal with man. To her it has been a precious boon.

If it had accomplished no greater results than what it has done for the women of the farm its work would not have been in vain. It has brought them away from the care and worry of daily routine into the presence of a circle of kindred minds, interchanging thoughts and mutual helps. Arousing latent talent, leading up, step by step, to grander life: opened the doors to many professions and vocations that were closed to her.

It has proved that a business education is as essential for daughters as for sons, in order to reach the plane the great Master of the universe intended her—"the help-mate of man in all the walks of life."

Other benefits might be mentioned. However, not to weary your patience longer, briefly will say—the Grange around whose altar farmers and their families, from every section of our nation, have pledged themselves to labor with a common loyalty, for a common cause, brings together to-day, this assemblage.

The upbuilding of American homes and citizens is a great and grand mission, meriting the approval and encouragement of all right thinking men and women everywhere.

On behalf of the sisters of the National Grange and our Order, we gladly accept your fraternal welcome, and offer you our cordial message of affection and esteem in return.

We bid you God speed in our noble undertakings and aspirations.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. Sarah L. Hayes,

WIFE OF

H. B. HAYES,

PAST MASTER STATE GRANGE

OF

OREGON.

O friend, beyond this voice of mine,
Beyond these eyes, this baffled hand
Immortal in a youth divine,
I see thy radiant figure stand.

IN MEMORIAM.

I. W. NICHOLSON,

PAST MASTER

STATE GRANGE

OF

NEW JERSEY.

The blissful thought that he hath left behind him,
A stainless name, a record without blot,
And well fulfilled the tasks that were assigned him
And faltered not.

Officers of State Granges.

ALABAMA.

State Grange meets Wednesday after Second Monday in July.

Master.....H. Hawkins, Hawkinsville, Barbour Co.
 Lecturer.....Prof. E. M. Shackelford, Troy, Pike Co.
 Treasurer.....W. J. Roundtree, Valegrande, Dallas Co.
 Secretary.....F. Shackelford, Jr., Colquitt, Mont'y Co.

CALIFORNIA.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in October.

Master.....W. W. Greer, Sacramento.
 Lecturer.....John L. Beecher, Jr., Stockton, San Joaquin Co.
 Treasurer.....A. D. Logan, San Francisco.
 Secretary.....Miss Mattie Maholm, Sheldon, Sacramento Co.

COLORADO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master.....J. A. Newcomb, Golden, Jefferson Co.
 Lecturer.....Wm. B. Roberts, Boulder, Boulder Co.
 Treasurer.....Elwood Easley, Golden, Jefferson Co.
 Secretary.....Will. T. Wilson, Ni Wot, Boulder Co.

CONNECTICUT.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master.....S. O. Bowen, Eastford, Windham Co.
 Lecturer.....Mrs. Estella H. Barnes, Southington, Hartford Co.
 Treasurer.....Norman S. Platt, Cheshire, New Haven Co.
 Secretary.....H. E. Loomis, Glastonbury, Hartford Co.

DAKOTA.

Annexed to Minnesota.

DELAWARE.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....S. H. Messick, Bridgeville, Sussex Co.
 Lecturer.....A. T. Neale, Newark, Newcastle Co.
 Treasurer.....Thomas H. Riggin, Laurel, Sussex Co.
 Secretary.....W. W. Seeders, Farmington, Kent Co.

GEORGIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....T. H. Kimbrough, Cataula, Harris Co.
 Lecturer.....J. D. Gunnels, Banksville, Banks Co.
 Treasurer.....S. H. Roberts, Dawson, Terrell Co.
 Secretary.....E. Taylor, Pope's Ferry, Monroe Co.

ILLINOIS.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Oliver Wilson, Magnolia, Putnam Co.
 Lecturer.....George F. Bell, Lostant, LaSalle Co.
 Treasurer.....D. Q. Trotter, Piasa, Macoupin Co.
 Secretary.....Thomas Keady, Dunlap, Peoria Co.

INDIANA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Aaron Jones, South Bend, St. Joseph Co.
 Lecturer.....J. F. S. Robinson, Cloverland, Clay Co.
 Treasurer.....J. W. Holmes, Cortland, Jackson Co.
 Secretary.....Taylor B. Frazier, Frankfort, Clinton Co.

IOWA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in October.

Master.....A. B. Judson, Silver City, Mills Co.
 Lecturer.....George VanHouden, Lenox, Taylor Co.
 Treasurer.....W. H. Hollister, Manchester, Delaware Co.
 Secretary.....John Turner, Lenox, Taylor Co.

KANSAS.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....	Henry Rhoades, Gardner, Johnson Co.
Lecturer.....	Mrs. Bina A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Treasurer.....	William Henry, Olathe, Johnson Co.
Secretary.....	George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.

KENTUCKY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....	J. D. Clardy, Newstead, Christian Co.
Lecturer.....	W. G. Myers, Wingo, Graves Co.
Treasurer.....	J. M. Clark, Hopkinsville, Christian Co.
Secretary.....	I. A. Browning, Church Hill, Christian Co.

MAINE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....	Edward Wiggin, Maysville Centre, Aroostook Co.
Lecturer.....	W. W. Stetson, Auburn, Androscoggin Co.
Treasurer.....	M. B. Hunt, Belmont, Waldo Co.
Secretary.....	E. H. Libby, Dirigo, Androscoggin Co.

MARYLAND.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....	Joseph B. Ager, Hyattsville, Prince George Co.
Lecturer.....	J. Enos Ray, Senior, Chillum, Prince George Co.
Treasurer.....	Geo. H. Merrymor, Bosley, Baltimore Co.
Secretary.....	Wm. B. Sands, Lake Roland, Baltimore Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....	W. C. Jewett, Worcester, Worcester Co.
Lecturer.....	George W. Ladd, Sturbridge, Worcester Co.
Treasurer.....	F. A. Harrington, Worcester Co.
Secretary.....	Wm. N. Howard, South Easton, Bristol Co.

MICHIGAN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Geo. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge, Lenawee Co.
 Lecturer.....Jason Woodman, Paw Paw, Van Buren.
 Treasurer.....E. A. Strong, Vicksburg, Kalamazoo Co.
 Secretary.....Miss Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw
 Co.

MINNESOTA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday after 4th day of December.

Master.....Mrs. S. G. Baird, Edina Mills, Hennepin
 Co.
 Lecturer.....J. S. MacDonald, Rush City, Chisago Co.
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Caroline Scofield, Bloomington, Hennepin Co.
 Secretary.....Mrs. A. J. Adams, box 447, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....S. L. Wilson, Okolona, Chickasaw Co.
 Lecturer.....Judge H. F. Simrall, Glass, Warren Co.
 Treasurer.....Mrs. Joe Bailey, Conehatta, Newton Co.
 Secretary.....T. J. Aby, Fayette, Jefferson Co.

MISSOURI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in October.

Master.....D. N. Thompson, Butler, Bates Co.
 Lecturer.....E. H. Long, Benjamin, Lewis Co.
 Treasurer.....T. P. Allen, Kidder, Caldwell Co.
 Secretary.....W. E. Harbaugh, Liberty, Clay Co.

NEBRASKA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....J. M. Williams, Culbertson, Hitchcock Co.
 Lecturer.....A. M. Bovee, Vacoma, Washington Co.
 Treasurer.....B. S. Gitchel, Butler, Buffalo Co.
 Secretary.....J. R. Cantlin, Webster, Dodge Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....N. J. Bachelder, Concord, Merrimac Co.
 Lecturer.....Hezekiah Scammon, Exeter, Rock'm Co.
 Treasurer.....J. M. Taylor, Sanbornton, Belknap Co.
 Secretary.....E. C. Hutchinson, Milford, Hillsboro' Co.

NEW JERSEY.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in December.

Master.....John T. Cox, Readington, Hunterdon Co.
 Lecturer.....George L. Gillingham, Moorestown, Burlington Co.
 Treasurer.....C. Collins, Moorestown, Burlington Co.
 Secretary.....M. D. Dickinson, Woodstown, Salem Co.

NEW YORK.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in February.

Master.....O. H. Hale, N. Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co.
 Lecturer.....E. P. Cole, Ovid, Seneca Co.
 Treasurer.....P. A. Welling, Hannibal, Oswego Co.
 Secretary.....H. H. Goff, Spencerport, Monroe Co.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....W. R. Williams, Falkland, Pitt Co.
 Lecturer.....M. B. Pitt, Old Sparta, Edgecomb Co.
 Treasurer.....W. H. Powell, Battleboro, Edgecomb Co.
 Secretary.....H. T. J. Ludwig, Mount Pleasant, Cabarus Co.

OHIO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....S. H. Ellis, Springboro, Warren Co.
 Lecturer.....C. M. Freeman, Rex, Miami Co.
 Treasurer.....W. W. Miller, Columbus, Franklin Co.
 Secretary.....Frank A. Akins, Sandusky, Erie Co.

OREGON—including IDAHO TERRITORY

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in May.

Master.....W. M. Hilleary, Turner, Marion Co.
 Lecturer.....Dr. Joseph Casto, Carus, Clackamas Co.
 Treasurer.....J. B. Stump, Salem, Marion Co.
 Secretary.....J. H. Scott, Tangent, Linn Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....L. Rhone, Centre Hall, Centre Co.
 Lecturer.....W. F. Hill, Westboro, Crawford Co.
 Treasurer.....S. E. Niven, Landenburg, Chester Co.
 Secretary.....J. T. Ailman, Thompsontown, Juniata Co.

RHODE ISLAND

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Joseph A. Tillinghast, Kingston, Wash'g Co.
 Lecturer.....J. D. Towar, Kingston, Washington Co.
 Treasurer.....B. Martin, E. Providence, Providence Co.
 Secretary.....N. T. Reynolds, E. Greenwich, Kent Co.
 SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in February.

Master.....W. K. Thompson, Liberty Hill, Kershaw Co.
 Lecturer.....C. J. Rollins, Bishopville, Sumter Co.
 Treasurer.....J. J. Shaw, Wisacky, Sumter Co.
 Secretary.....W. A. James, Jr., Bishopville, Sumter Co.

TENNESSEE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in August.

Master.....W. L. Richardson, Brownsville, Haywood Co.
 Lecturer.....J. M. McCorkle, White Haven, Shelby Co.
 Treasurer.....D. A. Stewart, Brownsville, Haywood Co.
 Secretary.....E. L. Allen, Brownsville, Haywood Co.

TEXAS—including INDIAN TERRITORY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in August.

Master.....J. L. Ray, Mineola, Wood Co.

LecturerC. F. Kiker, Dublin, Erath Co.
 TreasurerJ. L. Howell, Dublin, Erath Co.
 SecretaryJ. J. Ray, Dublin, Erath Co.

VERMONT.

State Grange meets Second Wednesday in December.

Master.....C. J. Bell, E. Hardwick, Caledonia Co.
 LecturerR. B. Galusha, Jericho, Chittenden Co.
 Treasurer.....F. B. Pier, Rawsonville, Windham Co.
 SecretaryA. A. Priest, Randolph, Orange Co.

VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master.....A. J. Wedderburn, Washington, D. C.
 LecturerThos F. Rives, Gunns Hill, Dinwiddie Co.
 TreasurerE. C. Powell, San Marino, Dinwiddie Co.
 Secretary.....T. S. Stadden, Wadesville, Clark Co.

WASHINGTON.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in June.

Master.....Augustus High, Vancouver, Clark Co.
 LecturerWilliam Olson, Trout Lake, Clickitat Co.
 TreasurerWilliam Smiley, Vancouver, Clark Co.
 SecretaryMrs. M. Wright, Washougal, Clark Co.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets Second Wednesday in January.

Master.....Prof. T. C. Atkeson, Morgantown, Monongalia Co.
 LecturerE. D. Smoot, Meadow Bluff, Greenbrier Co.
 Treasurer.....J. M. Rine, Wells, Marshall Co.
 SecretaryM. V. Brown, Buffalo, Putnam Co.

WISCONSIN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

MasterH. E. Huxley, Neenah, Winnebago Co.
 LecturerS. C. Carr, Milton Junction, Rock Co.
 Treasurer.....Thos. Dickson, Waneka, Dunn Co.
 Secretary.....A. C. Powers, Beloit, Rock Co.

CANADA.

DOMINION GRANGE.

Master.....Geo. E. Fisher, Freeman, Ontario.
 SecretaryRobert Wilkie, Blenheim, Ontario.
 Treasurer.....Peter Hepinstall, Fordwich, Ontario.

Executive Committee.

Henry Glendenning, Manilla, Ontario.
 Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch, Ontario.

MARITIME PROVINCIAL GRANGE.

Master.....C. W. McKean, Upper Penaux, Kings Co.,
 N. S.
 Secretary.....G. L. Sellers, River John, Pictou Co., N. S.

Executive Committee.

G. I. Bently, Shieffield, Kings Co., N. S.

ADDRESS OF THE

Fiscal Agency—The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
 22 William street, New York city, N. Y.

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NATIONAL GRANGE, The Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary,

514 F Street, Washington, D. C. December 2, 1897.

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Thirty-Second Session

OF THE

National Grange

OF THE

Patrons of Husbandry

1898

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OF THE
NATIONAL GRANGE

OF THE
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

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1898.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary*,
Washington, D. C.

WELLS W. MILLER, *Ass't Sec'y*,
Columbus, Ohio.

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1898.

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OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE.

1897-1899.

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<i>Overseer.</i>	O. H. Hale,	No. Stockholm, N. Y.
<i>Lecturer,</i>	Alpha Messer,	Rochester, Vt.
<i>Steward,</i>	John T. Cox,	Redington, N. J.
<i>Ass't Steward,</i>	J. A. Newcomb,	Golden, Col.
<i>Chaplain,</i>	S. O. Bowen,	Eastport, Conn.
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<i>Gatekeeper,</i>	A. B. Judson,	Silver City, Ia.
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<i>Pomona,</i>	Mrs. Sarah G. Baird,	Edina Mills, Minn.
<i>Flora,</i>	Mrs. E. L. A. Wiggin,	Maysville Centre, Me.
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Address of the Fiscal Agency,

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New York, N. Y.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY.

PHENIX HALL, CONCORD, N. H.,

WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1898.

In accordance with the constitution, and the action taken by the National Grange at its thirty-first session, the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry assembled in its thirty-second annual session, and was opened in the sixth degree, at 11 o'clock, a. m., there being present :

OFFICERS.

Aaron Jones, Ind.,	Master.
O. H. Hale, N. Y.,	Overseer.
Alpha Messer, Vt.,	Lecturer.
John T. Cox, N. J.,	Steward.
J. A. Newcomb, Col.,	Ass't Steward.
S. O. Bowen, Conn.,	Chaplain.
Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, O.,	Treasurer.
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	Gatekeeper.
Mrs. Mary S. Huxley,	Ceres, <i>pro tem.</i>
Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, Minn.,	Pomona.
Mrs. E. L. A. Wiggin, Me.,	Flora.
Mrs. Amanda M. Horton, Mich.,	L. A. Steward.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. J. Bachelder, N. H. J. J. Woodman, Mich.
Leonard Rhone, Penn.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

E. D. Howe, Mass.	Mrs. C. E. Bowen, Conn
Mrs. Leonora M. Howe, Mass.	Charles McDaniel, N. H.
W. H. Stinson, N. H.	Mrs. A. M. McDaniel, N. H.
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George A. Bowen, Conn.	T. G. Hazard, R. I.
	A. M. Belcher, R. I.

MEMBERS.

J. A. Newcomb, Col.	N. J. Bachelder, N. H.
Mrs. Emma J. Newcomb, Col.	Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, N. H.
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Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, Ind.	Mrs. R. J. Ellis, O.
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Mrs. Ruth Rhoades, Kan.	Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary, Ore.
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C. O. Raine, Mo.	H. E. Huxley, Wis.
Mrs. Pauline S. Raine, Mo.	Mrs. Mary S. Huxley, Wis.

The Worthy Master declared the Grange closed in the sixth degree, and opened in the fourth degree.

The roll of states was called, and a quorum found present. The Worthy Master announced the appointment of the committee on credentials, as follows :

Bro. John T. Cox, chairman ; Bros. S. H. Ellis and S. H. Messick, and Sisters W. C. Jewett and G. C. Norris.

Bro. Jabel Robinson, past master and fraternal delegate from the Dominion Grange of Canada being present, was called forward to a seat on the rostrum, by the Worthy Master; and, being introduced to the Grange, he made a very happy, fraternal speech full of encouragement, pleasantry, and good cheer.

Bro. John T. Cox, chairman, presented the following partial report for the committee on credentials, and it was unanimously adopted :

Worthy Master and Patrons :

Your committee on credentials beg leave to submit the following preliminary report :

We are satisfied from an examination of the records of the treasurer's office that the following states are entitled to representation by the members named, who are present, viz. :

Colorado	J. A. Newcomb. Mrs. Emma J. Newcomb.
Connecticut	S. O. Bowen. Mrs. A. L. Bowen.
Illinois	Oliver Wilson. Mrs. Martha M. Wilson.
Indiana	Aaron Jones. Mrs. Maggie W. Jones.
Kansas	Henry Rhoades. Mrs. Ruth Rhoades.
Maine	O. Gardner. Mrs. Corinna A. Gardner.
Massachusetts	W. C. Jewett. Mrs. Lizzie M. Jewett.
Michigan	George B. Horton. Mrs. Amanda M. Horton.
Minnesota	Mrs. Sarah G. Baird. George W. Baird.
Missouri	Cyrus O. Raine. Mrs. Pauline S. Raine.

fraternity; second, the elevation morally, intellectually, socially and financially of the agricultural classes. Any and all of these purposes, if properly considered, will promote the prosperity of the entire people of the United States.

The normal relation of the industrial activities of the United States, an equitable exchange of commodities on a fair basis as to prices, reasonable and just transportation, with an equitable adjustment of taxation in such manner that all industrial interests, and all capital wherever situated, or however invested, shall bear its just proportion of the public burdens, and a just adjustment of the relation of capital to labor, which should include all wage-earners, whether employed in private business, professional services, or public officials, local, state, and national, are essential to the best interests of the people of the United States.

The importance and responsibility of your action is very great. It is unnecessary for me to suggest that you enter upon the discharge of the duties of this session of the National Grange with your minds divested of all prejudices. All questions coming before this body should be considered from the standpoint of the public good and the best interests of the American farmer in a manner becoming the noblest type of manhood and womanhood in the grandest, freest, and best republic the world has ever known. We have been blest with good crops, good health, and generally a prosperous season on the farm, in the factory, in commerce, in the advance of science and along educational lines, and the entire people have been reasonably prosperous, for which we should return thanks to the Giver of all good.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

The condition of the Order in the several states will be shown by the State Masters' reports. The growth and financial condition will be shown by the reports of the

Worthy Treasurer and Secretary of the National Grange I am pleased to state, these reports will reveal a most satisfactory and prosperous condition of the Order. The Order is growing in harmony and unity of purpose to focus thought along lines that will advance the general good, harmonize and unify our people, and lead the farming population to think for themselves, and act on what to them seems to be right and to their best interests.

The grange members understand, and their influence is extending to all farmers, that they are the judges on all matters affecting their interests, whether it be local, state, national, or international. They no longer are willing that the politician or any one else should think out for them and tell them what they shall do. They propose to analyze all questions for themselves, and use their influence in legislation, state and national, to crystalize into laws such legislation as they may find necessary to place agricultural interests on an equality with other industries of the country. They also know, and are interested—vitally interested, too—in international treaties and trade relations between this and other countries, and they propose to see to it that no so-called reciprocal treaties are ratified unless the agricultural interests are equally considered with manufacturing and commerce. They do not propose to have agriculture made subordinate to manufacturing or commerce. There never has been a time in the history of this country that farmers have taken so much interest in these great questions as the present year. Farmers have also learned to stand by and work for and maintain their rights in the great battles of trade and interchange of commodities, whether it be local, interstate, or international. This independent, self-reliant spirit will give new vigor and importance to the agricultural classes and secure for them fairness in the interchange of commodities and fair and just legislation, state, national, and international

treaties. The farmer recognizes that the foundation and perpetuity of this great republic rest on the rights of the individual man, whether that man is rich or poor, laborer, mechanic, lawyer, professor, merchant, or farmer. If the rights of the individual be surrendered, or if the individual man be robbed of his right by combinations of men, or combination of money, or by law, then the individual ceases to be a free man, but exists as a slave, and the crowning glory of the republic has departed.

We have accepted invitations and visited in our official capacity the following states: Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Our purpose was, first, to encourage the membership and inspire them with hope and courage to renew their efforts, to extend the Order, and make it efficient in work and influence; second, to learn the wants and necessities of all our members; third, to fully understand the environments of the Order in different portions of our country, so as to be better able to advise with the members, and aid them to overcome obstacles that discourage them; fourth, to learn the secret of success of some of the strong grange states and large and successful granges, to be able to impart the information to members of weaker grange states and granges, that they, too, may become strong, influential and self-reliant.

We find in some portions of our country where the farms are large and the farmers' homes are far apart, they appreciate the grange most for its fraternal, educational, and social features. In other portions of the country they need and greatly appreciate the fraternal, educational, and social and coöperation or financial features as well.

We find the principal obstacle to overcome is not the opposition from those engaged in other avocations (in fact, we find but little, if any, of that kind of opposition). It is *not* that farmers *do not see* the *necessity of organization*;

the principal obstacle in the way of the extension of the Order, comes from the farmer's want of confidence in the *ability and fidelity of farmers to stand by and maintain an organization*. They readily concede that the individual farmer, acting for himself alone, is weak, and cannot successfully cope with trusts and organized capital, and organized business. They have submitted so long to these conditions, that they fail to realize their power when united and coöperating through systematic organization. They do not grasp at once what organization will do for them. They fail to realize the multiplied power that coöperating gives to them. The moment you bring a people together to coöperate for a common purpose, a laudible ambition and mutual interests, then you develop all the latent powers of the individual, and they become an almost resistless force, with multiplied powers to accomplish good, great, and noble purposes. When husband, wife, daughter and son, sister and brother, and neighbor, unite to promote their common interests, the power is invincible, and whatever they determine to do that is right, that they will accomplish.

EXTENSION OF THE ORDER.

I recommend that provision be made for the further extension of the Order, and that a closer and more helpful relation should exist between subordinate, state, and National granges. Such a close relationship should exist so that the least injury to a subordinate organization may at once be felt by the state and National granges and everything done by them possible to aid the subordinate grange to overcome the hindrances and obstacles that stand in the way of its success. To insure a prosperous grange, they must observe all the laws of the Order, perform all ritual work in the best manner to bring out the spirit of the beautiful lessons inculcated. Members should be prompt in attendance at grange meetings and

the meetings opened on time ; at all meetings have plenty of good music and songs, good programs of interest to all. Members should be prompt in payment of dues and granges, subordinate and state, equally prompt. Promptness in all these matters leads to stronger and better granges.

GRANGE QUARTERLY BULLETIN.

I desire to call attention, and to commend the valuable services that the worthy Lecturer of the National Grange has rendered the Order, through the medium of this valuable publication. The range of questions, the elevating tone and the high standard of thought inspired, has aided materially in focusing the thoughts and minds of, not only the members of our Order, but the entire people to the educational advantage of the Order along useful lines and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Your legislative committee, we trust, has been of some service to the Order, and the American farmer. There is no doubt it has impressed members of congress that the farmers are closely observing the action of congress, and how each member talks and votes on the great questions that so vitally affect the interests of the agricultural classes.

Our Order was highly complimented and honored by being invited to appear before the Joint High Commission, composed of distinguished statesmen of the United States and Great Britain, that held its sessions in the city of Quebec, Canada, during the recess of congress, to which commission all the great questions affecting the trade relations between the United States and Canada were committed, and present the views of our Order and the American farmers on some of the important questions that so vitally affect the agricultural classes of the

United States now pending before that distinguished commission.

The work of your committee will more fully appear in the formal report it will make to this body before the close of this session, to which report I invite your careful consideration, and the earnest attention of the farmers throughout the United States.

AGRICULTURE.

The United States stands at the head of all the nations of the world in the volume and value of its agricultural productions. Her farmers are the most enterprising, progressive, intelligent, and refined. Each year they are producing from their farms a vast aggregation of wealth that flows through the arteries of trade. We are informed that the total value of the agricultural productions for 1897 amounted to the enormous sum of \$3,500,000,000, and we are satisfied when the figures are compiled for 1898 they will be equally as large. The relative importance of agriculture compared with the other industrial interests of the country is shown by the amount of exports, as follows :

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Agricultural.</i>	
1850,	\$134,900,233	\$108,605,712	or 80.51 per cent.
1860,	316,242,423	256,560,972	or 81.14 "
1870,	415,208,341	361,188,483	or 79.34 "
1880,	823,946,355	685,961,091	or 83.25 "
1890,	845,293,828	629,820,808	or 74.51 "
1897,	1,032,007,603	683,471,139	or 66.23 "

The vast wealth annually produced by the farmers furnishes the foundation on which rest the great commercial, manufacturing, and transportation interests of the country. It is always of interest and value to any one to examine the inventory of his property from time

to time, to fully know the situation of his business affairs. Each ten years, the United States takes, at great expense, an inventory of all the property of the people of the United States, and it is of equal value to the people to examine *this inventory* as taken and recorded in the census returns, as it reveals, without partiality or concealment, the relative prosperity and growth in wealth of the varied interests of our country. This inventory should arrest the attention of members of congress, and furnish them something of a guide in the shaping of legislation.

<i>Total value of all property in the United States.</i>	<i>Total value of farmers' property.</i>
1850, \$7,135,780,228	\$3,967,343,580 or 55.59 per cent.
1860, 16,159,616,068	7,980,493,063 or 49.38 "
1870, 23,997,221,474	8,885,658,218 or 37. "
1880, 43,642,000,000	12,104,001,538 or 27.73 "
1890, 65,037,091,197	15,982,267,689 or 24.54 "

It will be noted, that, in 1850, the entire wealth of the nation was \$7,135,780,228, and of this the farmers owned \$3,967,343,580, or 55 per cent. of the total. In 1890 the total wealth was \$65,037,091,197, and of this the farmers owned but \$15,982,267,689, or 24 per cent. It is conceded that farmers are the wealth producers. What are the causes, and why have not farmers retained and increased their wealth in like proportion to other classes? If those causes are found to be the want of business ability, extravagance, wasteful and unthrifty habits of the farmers themselves, or if it be found to be the result of combinations of men and capital in trusts and combines, excessive charges in transportation, storage, commissions, unequal prices in exchange of products, unequal taxation, local and national, or discriminating laws, any or all of these, or whatever other causes, then the duty of the farmer is clear. It is to go energetically to work, and remove the causes and demand

justice. Let the farmer stand or fall on an equal show in the race of life.

The Order in the past has done much in moulding public thought, in influencing and inspiring state and national legislation, along lines of just and equitable legislation; in the securing of the establishment of the Agricultural Department, with its chief a member of the president's cabinet, the establishment of agricultural colleges, experiment stations, in urging the enactment of what is known as the Sherman Anti-Trust law, in urging and creating a public opinion in favor of the Interstate Commerce law, founded upon the principle established by the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the celebrated Grange case, wherein the court affirmed the right of congress to regulate transportation companies engaged in interstate commerce.

The interests of agriculture and "the plain people" need further legislation, and the strict enforcement of laws now in force.

I recommend the Order to continue its efforts to have enacted the following laws: postal savings banks, national pure food law; to amend the anti-trust law, to make it more effective, and stamp out all combinations of men and money to arbitrarily control prices of any of the necessities of life; to require consuls to foreign countries to make full investigation of agricultural conditions, and aid in extending the markets for agriculture, as for manufactured articles; to amend the inter-commerce law, extending and enlarging the powers of the commission; to prevent gambling in margins and futures, and to prevent the owners, lessees, and managers of public warehouses from buying grain on their own account, and storing the same in warehouses controlled by them; also to prevent the mixing of lower with higher grades of grain, thus debasing the quality and injuring the sale of all the better grades; to provide for amending the constitution, so as to require United States

senators to be elected by popular vote; a law revising the salaries of all public officers, and fixing them in proportion to the pay received for similar labor in private business, and in keeping with the cost of living; to secure the speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States; to have placed in the appropriation bills, for United States mail service, an appropriation of \$1,000,000 per year to further extend the free delivery of mail in the rural districts.

Farmers desire to be clearly understood; they seek no class legislation in their interests, they only seek and demand their rights. They do not expect to be legislated into prosperity. It never will be done. No law ever enacted will make a shiftless, indolent farmer, or any other such man, a prosperous, successful, and useful member of society.

CO-OPERATION.

Much, very much, has been accomplished to benefit our order and mankind by coöperation as practised in the Grange. All republican governments are the result of coöperation under their constitution and acts of the legislatures. Christian religion is advanced by coöperation in the form of churches. All fraternal benevolent organizations, public and parochial schools, and colleges are the result of coöperative effort. Coöperation as used and applied in our Order is for the improvement and advancement of our interests along the lines that will develop a higher, a broader, happier and better life, and not confined, as some outside of our Order have seemed to think, to mere purchase or sales of commodities. This is but an insignificant factor in the great work of coöperation. The business features of buying and selling are but the incidents growing out of the organization. It is conceded by all that there should be an exchange of products in the various localities of our country and between the citizens of the different states of the Union.

They need the products of other states to supply the wants of civilization, and some method of exchange should be devised without subjecting the products to all the expense of the present system. As an illustration of our present system, go into the Union stock yards in the city of Chicago, and you will find farmers from Ohio buying feeding stock from Michigan and Indiana; and you will find farmers from Michigan and Indiana buying from other farmers from Indiana and Michigan; farmers from Iowa buying stock from Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska, stock that had been shipped through the state of Iowa to this central market,—the growers of this stock paying transportation to Chicago, switching, yardage, and feeding, and a commission man to sell, and the farmer buying and repeating the same charges, paying a commission man to buy, switching and transportation back to his farm in Iowa, and in the other cases it often happens that the stock is shipped back to the same station from which it came with all these charges added. Is it any compliment to the business sagacity of farmers to continue this expensive system? Why not have some simple method to let each other know what he has to sell and what he wants to buy and deal direct and save all these charges of transportation, yardage, switching, commissions, and return charges?

Stand along the right of way in any of the great trunk lines of rail from the Rocky mountains to the sea, and observe the cars that pass labeled, Armour's stock cars, Armour's refrigerator cars, Swift's refrigerator cars. Time was, when along these lines the butchers in the cities and smaller towns bought the meat they sold in their shops of the surrounding farmers. Now that is changed. The farmer's stock must be shipped to some great central market like Chicago, Kansas City, or other central points where are located packing establishments and again re-shipped back in the carcass to perhaps the same station from which the farmer shipped, and then

bought by the butcher and sold to his customers with all these expenses added. What is true of stock and meat is equally true of all staple agricultural products. Under our present system the country has to pay tribute in no inconsiderable amounts to these large cities and central markets. Verily, this system enables the cities to lay tribute on the entire country, and they are able to lay such a tax upon the country, that in a measure explains why they grow richer and more aggressive, while agriculture languishes in comparison.

One year ago at the session of the National Grange held in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the committee on coöperation recommended that each state grange appoint a committee on coöperative information, and that the executive committee of the National Grange complete the bureau of coöperative information. This is a matter of transcendent importance and far-reaching in its effect, and should be carefully guarded at every point. I recommend that careful and considerate action be taken by the National Grange to the end that farmers may realize all the profit there is in the sale of their products. Farmers need more dollars, they need them in their business, they need them to educate their children, they need them to increase the comforts, conveniences, and attractions of their homes, they need them to create a feeling of independence, and they need them for the further reason that they are justly entitled to them.

THE PRESS.

The grange recognizes that the grange press is rendering valuable, very valuable service to the Order; never has it been as efficient and valuable as at this time, and that the agricultural press with grange departments is also doing a good work in disseminating grange information, and we also recognize in all the agricultural papers a friendly attitude toward the Order and whose managers

at all times express a readiness to publish such information about the Order and its work as will tend to advance the interests of the agricultural classes. We have also noted with great satisfaction that the press generally now occupies a friendly attitude toward the Order, and is also ready to admit to its columns any matter that will be of interest and benefit to its patrons. We recognize in the press under present conditions, an important, and a very important, factor in moulding and influencing public sentiment along lines that will advance the general good.

I therefore recommend that our membership liberally patronize the press; every family should take one or more good grange papers devoted mainly to the advancement of the Order, and through whose columns official grange information is communicated. The agricultural press should also be liberally patronized as well as the papers generally. Not only patronize the press by your subscription, but contribute liberally to its columns such valuable information as will benefit the Order, increase the knowledge of our business and keep us fully advised as citizens. Its advertising columns afford excellent facilities to give information of what we may have to sell or buy. The press is our friend, and we should be equally friendly and helpful to it, to aid it to make the best of papers, and thereby widen its influence and increase its benefits to our Order and our country.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Since our last annual meeting our country has been engaged in a war with Spain. The people of the United States, always a liberty-loving people, have sympathized with the Cuban patriots ever since the barbarous war waged by Spain against the people of Cuba to compel them to submit to the tyrannical oppression of Spain, but resisted until the cruelty and barbarous conduct of

Spain was so great that our government could no longer resist the demands of civilization and humanity in assisting the Cuban patriots in obtaining their freedom. Our army and navy have been continuously successful on every field of battle and in every naval engagement with Spain. The veteran Spanish soldiers and the Spanish navy went down in darkness, in fire, and in blood, before our brave boys who stood for liberty and freedom, and whose superior knowledge and skill in the arts of war and whose unerring aim allowed no Spanish warship to float, but sank it to the bottom of the sea. So terrific, so speedy, was swift destruction rained down upon forts, upon the veteran Spanish army and navy, that in less than one hundred days Spain was suing for peace. At this time the peace commissioners are in session at Paris arranging terms of peace.

Out of this war grave questions of future policy of this government, grave questions affecting the expense of government, grave questions affecting the business interests of the people of the United States, will arise, and especially are the American farmers interested in the proper adjustment of these great questions. I would, and do, most respectfully urge members of our Order and farmers generally to keep thoroughly informed, measure the effect upon the interests of American citizens and upon the agricultural interests of the United States, and be prepared at the proper time to make our influence felt in the interest of the American people that now repose under the protecting folds of the emblem of liberty and glory—the American flag.

RECENT DECISION OF SUPREME COURT.

I desire to congratulate the grange on another grand victory. The supreme court of the United States, the highest judicial body in the world, in an opinion handed down in October last, *upholds and sustains and declares constitutional* the Sherman Anti-Trust law. This law

provides that every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court.

This is a grand victory, sustaining and maintaining the wisdom of the position taken by the Grange, and is a glorious victory for the people over the combinations and trusts. The decision was rendered in the great trial against the Joint Traffic Association, one of the largest and strongest combinations in the world. The Sherman Anti-Trust law is the law of the country to-day, and is constitutional. What we want now is to have the law amended, making it the duty of the attorney-general to bring suit and enforce the law against the one hundred and fifty-one trusts with a combined capital of \$1,998,000,000 of consolidated capital that are now operating in the United States, and again set free the toiling millions of American people, that they may pursue their daily avocations and reap the benefit of their labor and capital without its being taken from them by the operations of these conspirators who have joined in these great trust combinations.

We desire it distinctly understood that the Order of The Patrons of Husbandry does not oppose, and wages no warfare on, any legitimate industry, but, on the contrary, is friendly to all legitimate enterprises, manufacturing, commerce, transportation, and wishes them success; but is emphatically opposed to all combinations or conspiracies to arbitrarily control prices, and set aside the great law that should regulate prices, that of supply and demand.

GONE TO THEIR REWARD.

Since our meeting, one year ago, two former members of this body have gone to rest, and been laid in the silent city of the dead.

Brother D. W. Jones, past master of the State Grange of Iowa, after an illness of many months, passes to his reward. His life was characterized as one of earnest purpose, honest, faithful, a true brother devoted to the noble principles of our Order. The state of Iowa loses in him one of her foremost citizens, and the grange one of its strongest members.

Brother Charles H. Knott, past master of West Virginia State Grange, after a short illness bade farewell to a loving wife and devoted family. Brother Knott was a man open-hearted, generous, and kind; a true type of a noble nature. He was loved by all who knew him, a man of great earnestness of purpose, a true and never-wavering friend to what he believed to be right. Brother Knott will be missed throughout West Virginia, and by the membership of our Order throughout the United States. His last words were: "All is well."

Patrons, may the work of this session be such as to reflect honor on our great fraternity, and may it assist materially in advancing its interests, elevating and improving the agricultural classes, and inspiring all farmers to renewed efforts to advance to higher and still higher attainments; may the time speedily come when the homes of the happy, contented farmer shall be among the happiest, brightest homes in the world, surrounded by all the attractions of lawn and landscape, and the natural beauties of country scenery touched and beautified by art and science, and may it be cheered and enlivened by sunshine, song, and music, and may each window glow with bright, intelligent, and smiling faces within; and above it and over it, let the grand emblem of freedom and glory, the American flag, forever kiss the breeze, and say to the world: "Here is a model home for freemen."

At 3:35 o'clock p. m., the gates were closed and the Grange resumed work in the fourth degree.

On motion of Bro. George B. Horton of Michigan, the following was adopted :

That the Worthy Master's address be referred to the committee on division of labor, and that 5,000 copies be printed for the use of the members and general distribution.

That the committee on publication be instructed to have printed in suitable quantities and form, for general distribution, all such addresses and committee reports as will in their judgment serve the interests of the Order throughout the country.

The Worthy Lecturer, Bro. Alpha Messer, read his annual report, following :

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Worthy Master :

In presenting my fifth annual report to this august body of representative men and women from the farm homes in all parts of the nation, it gives me much pleasure to say that we are most happily convened in a typical New England city, in the centre of an intelligent, progressive farming population, whose love for, and support of, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, is second to none which is shown by the farming population of any other section of our own fair domain. This grand fraternal organization came to the farmers of this country at a time in our history when organizations were beginning to be the watch-words of success among other classes in society. The farming class were not accustomed to organization, and they did not at first fully comprehend what organization could do for the varied interests of agriculture. Looking upon the results of other organizations that were being rapidly formed, many members of the Order were misled into the belief that immediate financial gain was the leading aim of this organization. While this was one

of the important features in the scope of its work, it was by no means the chief object and end in view. The distinctive feature of grange work which towers above all others, and makes this organization of superior worth when compared with other organizations of a fraternal nature, is the education and elevation of the farming population of our land.

How best to carry out the objects of the Order in this direction has been a serious question with those who have had its educational work in charge. According to the organic law of the Order, the Lecturer is largely responsible for the work done in this direction, and happily for the grange and all connected with it, the Founders in their wisdom and foresight, made woman the co-equal of man in its membership, and enabled her to share with him the responsibility of its great work, and to be more than an equal partner in the glory of its achievements.

The proportion of lady Lecturers for subordinate granges, varies in the different states; but it is safe to say that at least one half of the subordinate granges in the country have lady Lecturers, who are the leaders and teachers in the social culture and intellectual development of the membership of the Order, and their number is increasing year by year. This is no argument against male members for Lecturers in the Grange. It simply shows that the educational work in the subordinate grange, as in the common schools of the country, is being entrusted to women much more at the present time than in the years gone by, and it augurs well for the grange that woman, with her refining influences, has so large a share in its educational work.

The history of the grange has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Order cannot thrive when its social and educational features are made subordinate to any other features that are brought to the front. It should not, however, be understood that its educational

features are confined to the narrow limits of purely intellectual growth and development, for education in the grange goes above and beyond these limits, and in its scope includes all of the agencies which tend to develop true manhood and womanhood, make prosperous, contented farmers, and broad-minded, public-spirited citizens of its members. To carry forward this great work of the grange and make it most effective, requires enthusiasm, careful preparation and good judgment on the part of the Lecturers, who are the teachers and leaders of thought in this great farmers' school of progress and development.

The Lecturers of subordinate granges naturally look to the Lecturers of the higher bodies of the Order for assistance in their work. During the year the state grange Lecturers have rendered such assistance to grange Lecturers as seemed best, or as their circumstances would permit, and many state Lecturers have been most efficient workers, with voice and pen, in meeting the requirements of the responsible positions which they occupy.

Under existing conditions, the Lecturer of the National Grange is expected to be in touch with the Lecturers of all subordinate granges in the land, and to render them such assistance as he may be able, in preparing timely and interesting topics for discussion by the grange, and in arranging programs which will be appropriate for such special occasions as the grange may think advisable to observe. In this connection I wish to emphasize what I have said in former reports in regard to systematic lecture work. While progress in this direction has not been as great as I have desired or even anticipated, yet I am gratified to know that many granges in different states, and I think that some granges in all of the states, are placing their lecture work on a systematic basis, with more or less of uniformity in the discussion of topics that are prepared by the Lecturer of the National Grange, and sent to the Lecturers of all subordinate granges in the land. The National Grange *Quarterly Bulletin* has been

the medium through which this work has been accomplished, and judging from the correspondence of this office, a majority of the Lecturers of subordinate and Pomona granges now regard this publication as almost indispensable in their work. The last issue of the *Bulletin* completed the third year of its existence; and while some of its special features have in a measure been disappointing to its editor, yet in the main it has more than fulfilled his expectations, and I would suggest that its publication be continued by the National Grange.

Another feature of the work of the Lecturer of the National Grange is the preparation and distribution of such grange literature as will in his judgment assist in building up and strengthening the Order. The printed page is everywhere acknowledged as the best and cheapest means extant for the dissemination of special or general information in regard to any object which is to be brought to public attention. During the present year I have prepared and sent out over half a million book pages of grange matter for general distribution in the form of circulars and leaflets, touching upon different phases of grange work, and presenting some reasons why farmers should become members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

That there is a growing demand among farmers in all parts of the country for information in regard to the grange and its work, is shown by the fact that every page of this large amount of printed matter which has been sent out has been sent in response to the calls of Masters, Lecturers, and Secretaries of state granges, general and special deputies, and other grange workers, and the National Grange can be assured that this matter has been judiciously used for the work intended.

In addition to the large amount of work involved in the publication of the *Quarterly Bulletin*, and the preparation and distribution of other printed matter, I have had many calls for lecture work in different states, to

which I have responded to the best of my ability. In the discharge of this part of my duties, it has been a source of much gratification and encouragement to note the continued prosperity and larger growth of the Order, which I feel assured, is being built up on broader lines, and upon a firmer and more lasting basis than ever before. Its salutary influences in the home, in society, and in the law-making bodies of the land are being felt by all classes in society, who see in it a resistless power for good in its present work, and in its future possibilities, especially in the education of the children in the rural homes of the nation.

One of the most serious questions which has been, and now is, before the people, is "how to keep the boys and girls on the farm." This question has been ably discussed by this body, and the National Grange is on record in favor of such instruction for the children in the common schools, as will enable them to obtain some knowledge of the underlying principles of the science of agriculture, and to give them a better appreciation of the beauties of nature and the many blessings of farm life.

It has been thought that the introduction of text-books of agriculture in the common schools would meet the requirements of the case, but only limited success has been achieved in this direction, because of the multiplicity of text-books already in the common schools, and a lack of knowledge on the part of teachers in regard to the rudiments and principles of this science. But out of the discussion and the efforts that have been made in this connection, has been evolved a plan which seems to meet the exigencies of the times, and nature studies without the use of text-books, are being introduced into the common schools in many parts of the land with marked success, and in several states teachers are being fitted for this part of their work by private study and by special instruction at normal institutes. I would suggest that the National Grange use its influence to carry

forward this good work to the end that nature studies may be introduced into the common schools in every state in this Union.

One year ago, in my annual report to this body, I suggested meetings of state Lecturers at convenient points in different parts of the country, and the National Grange concurred in the suggestion. In accordance with this instruction three lecturers' conferences have been held during the year, one in Concord, N. H., one in Philadelphia, Pa., and one in Columbus, Ohio. There was a full attendance at the two first meetings, but only a partial attendance at the last. Owing to the larger areas of the western states, making travel more expensive, and taking into consideration the weaker condition of the granges in these states, with the small amount of available funds in the state grange treasuries, it was thought best to hold no more meetings during the year. The object of these meetings was to obtain a definite knowledge of the condition and needs of the lecture work in each state, and to enable the Lecturers to confer together in regard to the best methods of conducting this work in order to obtain the best and most satisfactory results. The conferences held were a success in these several directions. The Lecturers present were enthusiastic and earnest in the work and expressed themselves as much benefited by the meetings. In my judgment such conferences are of much value to the Order; for reasons above stated, it may not be practicable to hold them in all sections of the country, and some other general plan for accomplishing the object sought may be more feasible, but I believe that some means should be employed in this direction, to assist in increasing the efficiency of the lecture work in our subordinate and Pomona granges.

In my judgment it is useless to organize and reorganize granges unless the membership are given something to do, and told how to do it. If the masters of state granges need the stimulus and enthusiasm which come

from the annual meetings of the National Grange, to enable them to push forward the work of organization in their respective states, how and where shall the state Lecturers get the enthusiasm and inspiration that are needed to keep their subordinate granges in an active and flourishing condition? I ask your careful consideration of this matter.

During the year the grange press has remained faithful to the interests of the Order, but I fear that the membership at large do not fully realize the importance of this powerful lever in upholding the grange and disseminating its principles. These papers merit and should receive the generous support of the membership in the different sections where they are published. Grange departments in leading farm journals are of great value to the order and the membership can well afford to give such papers a liberal patronage.

My office account stands as follows :

Postage	\$60.26
Freight and express	7.34
Incidentals	2.77
Stationery	4.50
Printing	260.83
Printing and mailing <i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> , including postage	144.75
Total	\$480.45

CR.

Received in drafts	\$469.25
<i>Quarterly Bulletin</i> subscriptions	11.20
Total	\$480.45

In conclusion, permit me to say, that while our country has been engaged in war with a foreign nation, and questions of momentous importance affecting the inter-

ests of humanity and the civilization of the world have been, and now are, before the people of this nation for solution, the work of the grange under the wise leadership of the Worthy Master, with his assistants in the various departments of its work, has gone steadily forward, and a year of unusual growth and prosperity for the Order marks another milestone in the period of its existence; and we have reason to believe that with returning prosperity to the farmer, and with a country united as never before, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry will continue to increase its strength and influence and become such a power for good that farmers everywhere will flock to its standard to share in its benefits and become partakers of the manifold blessings which come from better homes and the higher enjoyments of a broad-minded, intelligent citizenship.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

John T. Cox, *Chairman.*

S. H. Ellis,
S. H. Messick,

Mrs. Lizzie M. Jewett,
Mrs. G. C. Norris.

COMMITTEE ON ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Henry Rhoades, *Chairman.*

T. C. Atkeson,
Mrs. Maggie W. Jones,

Mrs. L. M. Messick,
Mrs. Ida V. High.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

J. B. Ager, *Chairman.*

S. H. Messick,
Geo. W. Baird,

Mrs. Lizzie M. Jewett,
Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson.

PUBLICATION.

O. Gardner, *Chairman*.

N. J. Bachelder,

Alpha Messer,

C. O. Raine,

Mrs. L. M. Messick.

Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson.

FINANCE.

S. O. Bowen, *Chairman*.

J. A. Newcomb,

Mrs. M. L. Bell,

H. E. Huxley,

Mrs. M. A. Bachelder.

DIGEST.

S. H. Ellis, *Chairman*.

N. J. Bachelder,

Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary.

Mrs. Pauline S. Raine,

Mrs. F. M. Greer.

Mrs. M. S. Rhone,

RITUAL.

J. A. Tillinghast, *Chairman*.

Leonard Rhone,

Mrs. Rachel E. Cox,

Mrs. E. I. Tillinghast,

Mrs. E. J. Newcomb.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

W. K. Thompson, *Chairman*.

C. J. Bell,

Mrs. M. A. Bachelder,

Mrs. J. E. Ager,

Mrs. Martha M. Wilson.

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES.

W. M. Hilleary, *Chairman*.

Mrs. Jane E. Ager,

Mrs. M. S. Rhone,

Mrs. Pauline S. Raine,

Mrs. M. S. Huxley.

DORMANT GRANGES.

S. H. Messick, *Chairman*.

Geo. B. Horton,

Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary.

Leonard Rhone,

Mrs. Rachel E. Cox.

ACCOUNTS.

C. J. Bell, *Chairman.*Geo. W. Baird,
W. M. Hilleary,Mrs. R. J. Ellis,
Mrs. Rachel E. Cox.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Augustus High, *Chairman.*W. W. Greer,
Mrs. A. L. Bowen,Mrs. R. J. Ellis,
Mrs. Corinna A. Gardner

CO-OPERATION.

Geo. B. Horton, *Chairman.*Oliver Wilson,
Leonard Rhone,Mrs. A. L. Bowen,
Mrs. Corinna A. Gardner.

RESOLUTIONS.

H. E. Huxley, *Chairman.*S. O. Bowen,
Mrs. Maggie W. Jones,A. B. Judson,
Mrs. Martha M. Wilson.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Oliver Wilson, *Chairman.*J. A. Newcomb,
Mrs. Ruth Rhoades,
Mrs. M. S. Huxley,O. Gardner,
Mrs. S. G. Baird,
Mrs. M. L. Bell.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

T. C. Atkeson, *Chairman.*Geo. W. Baird,
Mrs. M. A. Bachelder,
Mrs. Ida V. High,Mrs. E. J. Newcomb,
Mrs. Ruth Rhoades.

EDUCATION.

Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, *Chairman.*W. C. Jewett,
T. C. Atkeson,
Mrs. Pauline S. Raine,
Mrs. J. B. Ager,
Mrs. E. I. Tillinghast,Mrs. M. A. Bachelder,
Mrs. F. M. Greer,
Mrs. Ida Judson,
Mrs. A. M. Horton.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. W. Greer, *Chairman.*

A. B. Judson,

Henry Rhoades,

Mrs. Lizzie M. Jewett,

Mrs. M. S. Rhone,

C. O. Raine,

J. A. Tillinghast.

AGRICULTURE.

E. B. Norris, *Chairman.*

John T. Cox,

W. C. Jewett,

W. W. Greer,

Mrs. Ida Judson,

A. B. Judson,

Mrs. A. M. Horton,

J. B. Ager,

Augustus High.

The Worthy Chaplain, Bro. S. O. Bowen, read the following, his annual report:

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters of Our Order:

In presenting this, my first annual report as your chaplain, I labor under no slight degree of embarrassment, for I am sensibly aware of my inefficiency and inability to perform the duties that are inseparably connected with this most honorable and highly important office. A faithful chaplain should ever be alive to the moral and spiritual welfare of those under his charge. It is a source of encouragement and gratification to me that so large a proportion of our members believe in the great principles of the Christian religion, and strive to exemplify its legitimate fruits of sympathy and charity in their lives.

Let us look to its author—the bestower of all mercies and blessings—for guidance and direction in the performance of all the duties that now devolve upon us in this session of our loved organization—“Doing good as we have opportunity, thus fulfilling His great Law of Love.”

May we be truly thankful to Him that so many of us, from all portions of our beloved country, have been spared to meet each other here for work in so glorious a cause; that the turmoil of war, which has involved our country since last we met, has ceased and the white wings of the Dove of Peace again hover over us as a nation. May we in spirit adopt the language uttered by President McKinley recently before the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, to wit: "A most blessed country we have, and resting upon us, and all of us, is the duty of maintaining it unimpaired, while carrying forward the great trust of civilization that has been committed to us. We must pursue duty step by step. We must follow the light as God has given us to see the light. He has singularly guided us, from the beginning of our great government down through every crisis to the present hour; and I am sure it is the universal prayer of every American that He shall guide and direct us still."

Let us, as Patrons of Husbandry, be actuated by the same lofty spirit of patriotism and devotion to duty and to our God, thereby showing to the world that we are not ashamed to acknowledge Him as the rightful sovereign of the universe and ruler over the destinies of nations as well as of individuals.

"Thus may we become truly eminent Patrons of Husbandry, honoring and being honored, blessing and being blessed, instructing and being instructed, favored of God and our brethren, approved by our own conscience, and the judgment of the wise and good who know us and our works."

The Worthy Treasurer, Sister Eva S. McDowell, presented and read her annual report, following:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

E. S. McDOWELL, *Treasurer*, in account with the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

1897.			
Oct. 1.	To balance in Trust company,		\$6,303.42
1898.			
Sept. 30.	Deposited in Trust company by John Trimble, secretary, as receipts secretary's office,	4,244.00	
	Deposited by the Farmers' Loan & Trust company, interest on account,	57.36	
	Deposited by E. S. McDowell, treasurer, interest on mortgage investment,	2,821.85	
	Deposited by E. S. McDowell, treasurer, payments on mortgage investment,	2,710.00	
	Deposited by J. H. Brigham, balance of contingent fund left in his hands at the close of his term of office as master,	19.20	
	Deposited by treasurers of state granges for dues:		
	California,	\$136.01	
	Colorado,	26.19	
	Connecticut,	594.77	
	Delaware,	37.52	
	Illinois,	191.93	
	Indiana,	102.92	
	Iowa,	39.11	
	Kansas,	177.56	
	Kentucky,	8.00	
	Maine,	1,308.62	
	Maryland,	41.47	
	Massachusetts,	854.20	
	Michigan,	434.04	
	Mississippi,	17.13	
	Missouri,	74.79	
	Nebraska,	20.25	
	New Hampshire,	999.04	
	New Jersey,	271.62	

Sept. 30. Deposited by treasurers of state granges
for dues :

New York,	\$1,177.62	
Ohio,	856.22	
Oregon,	101.30	
Pennsylvania,	992.64	
Rhode Island,	79.71	
South Carolina,	23.74	
Tennessee,	3.88	
Texas,	23.04	
Vermont,	216.29	
Washington,	34.82	
West Virginia,	32.55	
Wisconsin,	32.40	
	<hr/>	\$8,909.38
		<hr/>
		\$25,065.21

CONTRA.

By drafts drawn for expense of thirty- first annual session, mileage and per diem,	\$5,475.84
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EXPENSES THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION, PRINTING AND
SUNDRIES.

Printing proceedings, . . .	\$408.00	
Printing reports, etc., . .	20.25	
W. W. Miller, assistant secre- tary, services and expenses, . .	112.52	
Expenses of officers, . . .	420.70	
Expenses of A. J. Wedder- burn,	17.00	
Expenses of Mrs. A. J. Wed- derburn,	17.00	
Papers for members, . . .	69.11	
Stationery,	32.19	
Sundries,	62.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,158.77

By printing,	\$1,656.95
By contingent, secretary's office,	400.00
By office rent,	180.00
By lecture fund,	1,936.55
By contingent deputy fee fund,	900.00

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICERS.

J. H. Brigham, salary,	83.32
Aaron Jones, salary,	416.68
Alpha Messer, salary,	400.00
E. S. McDowell, salary,	\$400.00
Office expense,	25.00
	<hr/>
	425.00
John Trimble, salary,	1,200.00

EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. J. Bachelder,	\$71.23
J. J. Woodman,	126.78
Leonard Rhone,	91.05
	<hr/>
	289.06
Expenses of legislative committee,	395.25
Special appropriation, seventh degree,	8.50

SUNDRIES.

Expenses of seventh degree,	\$237.01
Padlocks,	21.00
Expense of Aaron Jones, exchanging Stayner mortgage for contract,	21.04
Expense of J. J. Woodman, for same,	25.41
	<hr/>
	304.46
By balance in Trust company,	9,834.83
	<hr/>
	\$25,065.21

The report of dues from state granges in above report embraces only the money paid in during the fiscal year.

The following is a statement of the amount of dues which are charged for the year ending June 30, 1898, from reports of state secretaries :

Alabama,	\$14.25
California,	64.10
Colorado,	27.12
Connecticut,	474.43
Delaware,	37.52
Illinois,	191.93
Indiana,	81.94
Iowa,	26.01
Kansas,	87.23
Kentucky,	10.53
Maine,	1,061.19
Maryland,	25.42
Massachusetts,	663.23
Michigan,	451.21
Minnesota,	33.36
Mississippi (one quarter end- ing Sept. 30, '97),	3.95
Missouri,	40.65
Nebraska,	14.03
New Hampshire,	999.04
New Jersey,	143.97
New York,	1,521.72
Ohio,	856.22
Oregon,	101.32
Pennsylvania,	968.68
Rhode Island,	79.71
South Carolina,	17.72
Tennessee (three quarters ending Mar. 31),	3.88
Texas,	23.04
Vermont,	147.13
Washington,	29.00
West Virginia,	29.50
Wisconsin,	32.40

The Worthy Secretary, Bro. John Trimble, read the following, his annual report :

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

I respectfully report the work of the secretary's office for the official year ending September 30, 1898. During the year dispensations were issued for new granges to the number of one hundred and thirty (130). These were distributed as follows:

California,	2	New Hampshire,	12
Illinois,	2	New Jersey,	2
Indiana,	9	New York,	21
Iowa,	1	Ohio,	22
Kansas,	2	Oregon,	6
Maine,	8	Pennsylvania,	1
Massachusetts,	4	South Carolina,	1
Michigan,	13	Vermont,	18
Minnesota,	4	Washington,	2
Total,			<hr/> 130

There were issued during the year:

Dispensations,	130
Original charters,	130
Duplicate charters,	40
Granges re-organized,	95
Seventh Degree certificates (N. G.),	313
Sixth Degree certificates (State G.),	<hr/> 1,301

The receipts of the secretary's office during the year ending September 30, 1898, were \$4,539.97 from the following sources:

RECEIPTS.

Seventh Degree fees (National Grange), \$313.00

Sixth Degree fees (State Granges), as follows:

California,	\$7.50	Kansas,	\$7.50
Colorado,	12.50	Maine,	48.50
Connecticut,	52.00	Massachusetts,	77.50
Illinois,	17.50	Michigan,	28.50
Indiana,	19.50	Missouri,	17.00
Iowa,	2.50	Missouri,	5.50

New Hampshire,	\$141.50	Pennsylvania,	\$54.00
New Jersey,	20.00	Vermont,	7.50
New York,	49.00	Washington,	6.00
Ohio,	44.50	West Virginia,	4.50
Oregon,	27.50		

\$650.50

Sales as per order book,	\$3,283.61
Oct. 1, 1897, balance in hands of secretary,	292.86

Total, \$4,539.97

CR.

Oct. 1, 1898, deposited in fiscal agency,	\$4,244.00
Balance in hands of secretary,	\$295.97

The Worthy Master directed that the reports of the Worthy Treasurer and the Worthy Secretary be referred to the Committee on Finance, and they were so referred.

Sister Sarah G. Baird, Worthy Pomona, read her annual report, following :

Worthy Master and Members :

The researches of Pomona for 1898 have not brought to light any marvelous secrets or wholly new methods even;—simply a continuation of previous efforts. The progressive tendency of the age is awakening a stronger desire for scientific and reflective study of pomology. The experiences of the past should be collated and studied collectively, that safe conclusions may be drawn for the future. The absence of any continuous record or repository of progress in this line, can but retard the advancement in a study that is worthy the highest skill and closest application. It requires ardent, enthusiastic determination, with patience and zeal, to bring forth one good variety, that by selection, hybridizing, and cross-pollenizing flowers and gathering of seed,

create new shrubs and trees bearing fruit for the delectation and sustenance of man, and thus give to the world some idea of the possibilities of Nature's work in pomology.

It is this knowledge that will check the immense importations of fruits from other countries to our shores, and prepare us for exporting finer fruits than are now raised here.

Under the stimulus of agricultural teaching, experiment stations, and the rural press, we are yearly becoming more independent, and rapid strides are being made in pomology, especially in the direction of commercial fruit culture.

Statistics are lacking until the year 1821. There is a tradition among fruit dealers in New York, that when it was desired to celebrate the signing of the Treaty of Peace, in 1814, by a grand banquet, only a half barrel of raisins and currants, with a box or two of citron, could be found for making the pudding.

When the treasury department published its first statement of imports and exports of fruits in 1821, the imports amounted to \$181,035 or 2,878,873 pounds, three fourths of which were raisins. The exports consisted of 68,443 bushels of apples valued at \$39,966. These imports continued to increase until 1884 the maximum was reached, 56,676,657 pounds valued at \$3,545,916. Since then, in consequence of domestic production, almost wholly in California, the imports have diminished to one fifth of that quantity and to less than one seventh in value. The first record of cured grapes was in 1863. The largest crop yet marketed is estimated at 103,000,000 pounds, the low price being the only barrier to indefinite future increase.

A continued increase in the importation of prunes and plums continued till after 1890. In a single year there were 82,914,579 pounds received. The importance and rapid increase led to early efforts for their production in

this country. Scions were brought from France to San Jose, California, in 1856. This led to successful culture all along the Pacific coast. The first cured prunes were exhibited at the California State fair in 1863, the estimated production in the United States now being over 100,000,000 pounds annually.

The cultivation of figs has seemed more difficult, and they constitute an important item of imports, there being 11,635,493 pounds imported in 1896. The domestic production is inferior to the Smyrna fruit, although raised from imported cuttings. It is conceded they cannot be commercially grown here unless artificially pollinated as practised in Asia.

The process of caprification is now being tested here. The importations of olives and their products for 1897 were valued at \$1,695,833, while it is estimated that in California alone there are 1,400,000 olive trees fruiting. The cleanliness and purity of the oil and high standard of pickled fruits must certainly, in the near future, largely supplant the imported articles.

The advancement in the culture of citrous fruits in the last quarter of the century, shows what may reasonably be expected in other lines, and yet the importations in 1897 exceeded \$8,000,000 of citrous fruits and products.

From our exports of 68,643 bushels of apples, in 1821, we advanced to 1,503,981 barrels in 1897.

The above shows that we need more men with the energy, perseverance and ingenuity of Luther Burbank, who will put their shoulders to the wheel, willing to devote a lifetime to the complete study and observation of biology and plant-growth necessary to bring about desired results, to retain at home the countless millions of dollars now sent to other countries for fruits yearly consumed by our people.

With the possessions recently acquired it will be possible for America to produce every desired fruit in her own country. One of the most important of the lost

industries of Cuba is that of fruit raising. The conditions of soil and climate seem perfect for the cultivation of the orange and pineapple. These require careful handling, and the Cubans would not take the trouble to carefully gather, consequently there was no sale for their bruised and decayed fruit. A change will take place when American enterprise is established there.

Under the call of the roll of states for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, the following were offered and referred:

By Bro. W. M. Hilleary of Oregon, in reference to the Nicaragua canal; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, in relation to agricultural education; to the Committee on Education.

Bro. George B. Horton of Michigan offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all reports of officers which contain recommendations be referred to the Committee on Division of Labor.

The Worthy Secretary read a communication from Miss Rachel Foster Avery of Philadelphia, Pa., corresponding secretary of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, which on motion of Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Bro. Geo. B. Horton of Michigan offered an amendment to the Digest, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order and the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, jointly.

Bro. John B. Cox, chairman, submitted the following report from the Committee on Credentials, which was

considered by sections. Section 1 was adopted without discussion; section 2 was read, discussed, and recommended to the committee:

Worthy Master:

The Committee on Credentials desires to present the following additional report:

(1) Delaware is entitled to representation by S. H. Messick and Mrs. Lena M. Messick; Rhode Island by J. A. Tillinghast and Mrs. Emily I. Tillinghast—all of whom are present.

(2) Bro. and Sister Thompson of South Carolina are also present, but we find upon examination that it appears to your committee that there are only thirteen subordinate granges that have paid dues for the year ending June 30, 1898.

JOHN T. COX,
Mrs. G. C. NORRIS,
Mrs. L. M. JEWETT,
S. H. MESSICK,
S. H. ELLIS.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson, of West Virginia, offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That all members wear the badge outside the hall during the session of the National Grange.

At 5:35 o'clock p. m. the Grange took a recess until 7:30 o'clock p. m.

EVENING.

At 7:30 p. m. the Grange re-assembled, with Worthy Master Jones presiding.

Under the call of the roll of states for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, the following was offered and referred:

By Bro. S. O. Bowen, of Connecticut, in relation to paying grange dues by elderly people. Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Bro. John Trimble, Worthy Secretary, read the following invitation, which was, on motion of Bro. S. H. Ellis, received, and the Worthy Secretary directed to express the thanks of the Grange :

The Hon. Aaron Jones, Master of the National Grange :

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER : Since our city is again honored in being the meeting place of the National Grange. I deem it a privilege to extend to you, and through you to all the visiting brothers and sisters of our Order, a cordial invitation to attend divine service on the coming Sunday, November 20th, at the First Universalist church, corner of No. State and School streets.

I thus extend to you all the Christian courtesies of our church and society.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN VANNEVAR,
Pastor.

Under the call of the roll of states for the presentation of reports of Masters of State Granges, the following were presented and read :

CONNECTICUT.—S. O. BOWEN, Master.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS : I submit this, my third annual report as master of the Connecticut state grange, with less exultation than heretofore, as we can boast of no new granges added to our roster, as yet, this year. The territory in our state strictly eligible for grange work and progress, has become quite generally occupied, so that but little effort has been put forth in that direction.

In several towns where granges have flourished in the

past, the population has become so depleted by deaths and removals that it is quite difficult to keep their membership on a good working basis, numerically, at least.

In other granges, there are too many drones in the hive, so we have been, and are still, pruning out the dead wood, thereby reducing our numbers, but increasing our strength and standing.

We have many strong granges that are exemplifying the principles of our Order in their efforts to elevate the character of their members, and not only increase their usefulness but that of the Order at large. We now number one hundred and twenty-six granges, with a membership of upwards of nine thousand working and paying members.

Our nine Pomona Granges have been quite active during the year, and have lent their aid to the subordinate granges within their jurisdiction. We held a series of field meetings and picnics in August under the auspices of the Pomona granges. They were well attended and addressed by the Worthy National Master, Worthy State Master Jewett of Massachusetts, President Flint, of Storrs Agricultural college, as well as by prominent state officers and Congressmen Henry and Russell. I need not add that much good grange seed was sown and that it fell on good ground, and we expect to reap abundant harvests in due time. More grange fairs than usual have been held, which have not only been successful pecuniarily, but they have furnished object lessons, teaching the fact that agricultural fairs, pure and simple, can be made interesting to the public. At one of these fairs, holden by a grange less than three years old, two hundred and twenty-four pairs of oxen and steers were exhibited, and no fakirs or gamblers. Several grange halls have been erected and others improved during the year, thus insuring greater permanency to the organizations in their respective jurisdictions. Our P. M. Fire Ins. Co. continues to do business with Patrons only,

having met with but few losses, which were promptly paid. Many of our members save enough in this item to pay all their grange dues.

Good use is made of the coöperative system of purchasing supplies, by some of our granges; but many more should avail themselves of its benefits. Millions might be saved to the hard-working farmers of our country, annually, by properly attending to this subject.

The extension department of Storrs college is growing in favor with many of our patrons who are thus enabled to pursue special courses of study at their homes and in the Grange. One day of Commencement week at the college is set apart for the exemplification of the work, when prizes are awarded and addresses made. By all of these various means and efforts we are striving to keep the grange column of Connecticut as nearly up to that of New Hampshire as possible.

ILLINOIS.—OLIVER WILSON, Master.

Worthy Master :—The grange interest is well maintained in Illinois, and we have made the usual progress throughout the year in the various lines of work. We have added about one thousand new members to our roll. More interest has been manifested in coöperative buying and selling than ever before, and many granges have realized a handsome profit thereby.

Grange fairs have become common, and are proving very satisfactory, not only to the membership, but to the public, as they are in reality as well as in name "Agricultural Fairs."

Our granges have also organized and are operating a system of country telephones which is bringing the people of the various sections into closer communication with each other. It is not only a pleasure, but a convenience and profit, as well.

The financial condition of our treasury is very satis-

factory, having a good working balance beside some outside investments.

The Patrons' National Manufacturing Association, located at Springfield, Illinois, and controlled entirely by members of the Order in the various states, proposes to furnish almost all kinds of farm implements including wagons, buggies, and harness.

The Association has demonstrated beyond question by the business done during the last year, that it has saved to its customers on the various articles sold at least 10 per cent., and in many instances patrons have assured the management that their saving has been 20 per cent., and sometimes as great as 30 per cent. over purchasing the same article of their local dealer.

The success of the enterprise depends very largely upon the amount of patronage it receives of members of the Grange and their neighbors, who through them may be made to see the advantage of this kind of coöperation. Organized as it is, the sales must necessarily be made direct to the consumer or grange agent. With the support the Association deserves, every farmer within reasonable shipping distance may reap benefits therefrom, and in time distributing houses may be located in more distant localities to which goods can be shipped in car lots.

This is not a private enterprise, and no person can make a fortune out of the business. It was organized solely for the benefit of all members of the Order, and as such must prove a strong auxiliary to it. We believe every state should render it such support as it can, and especially Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois, in the capital of which state the plant is located. For any information regarding this worthy enterprise write,

The Patrons' National Manufacturing Association,
Springfield, Ill,

KANSAS.—HENRY RHOADES, Master.

Worthy Master.:—Again we are permitted to represent the Patrons of Kansas in this national assembly. We have not made the progress that we desired in the past year, yet we have succeeded in doing something. We have organized two new granges, and through the efficient efforts of Brother Tiernan, national organizer, added three more re-organized granges, with a membership of ninety-eight, with other points worked up, in which we expect organization soon.

The Order in the state is in a healthy condition, and the membership growing slowly. Some subordinate granges have made marked progress. Nearly half the granges in the state own their own halls, which I think is one great incentive to progress in the Order. When a grange owns its hall and grounds it has something to work for; it takes more interest in its accomplishments and surroundings; and true Patrons will take pride in being a member of it, and all of its belongings.

In the way of coöperation, the associations of the state are all conducted by individual granges, except the insurance; that extends throughout the state. All (so far as I know) are doing a prosperous business. The Johnson Coöperative Association (of which I know the most), is increasing in its business. In the past year it has increased its facilities for handling its immense business by adding another building and ground at a cost of \$6,500. We now have a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and a surplus of \$27,900, owned individually by 960 Patrons of the county. The main store is in the city of Olathe, with four branch stores in different parts of the county.

The Patrons' Coöperative Bank of Olathe is doing a prosperous and sound business with its \$50,000 paid-up capital, owned by 160 Patrons.

The Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association is doing a healthy, and at the same time safe, business, with a 10

per cent. gain the past year, at a saving of nearly one half of what old line companies are charging. All members of the Order in good standing in the state can avail themselves of its benefits.

The social and educational feature of our Order is held up to be one of great necessity and importance. Meeting together, talking together, and getting better acquainted, should be made a special feature.

Our agricultural college, of which we have one of the best, is working with the grange hand in hand to benefit the farmers of the state; also the experiment station and farmers' institutes are lending great help. These tend to keep the grange in sympathy with the institution, and helps *all* to work for the betterment of mankind.

The grange, through its legislative committee and petitions, has secured state legislation which is of vital and lasting importance to the tax-payers and stock-raisers of the state, and we hope to have other reforms enacted in the near future.

In all we report progress, and hope in the future to make more rapid strides than in the past.

MAINE.—OBADIAH GARDNER, Master.

Worthy Master and Patrons of the National Grange:— It affords me pleasure to report the Order in the old state of Maine as being strong in all that pertains to grange work. While we have not had any *special boom*, we have maintained a steady, healthy growth. We have organized several new granges, that are good, strong, self-sustaining organizations, and the older granges are constantly growing stronger each year. As an evidence of the stability and permanence of the Order in Maine, 100 of the 250 subordinate granges own their halls, and several more own theirs in part.

During the year eight new halls have been dedicated to the Patrons of Husbandry, and several more are being

erected. Many of these grange homes are not only large, but are in all respects a "thing of beauty," and will, we trust, "be a joy forever" to those members. I know of no more eloquent or convincing proof of the assured perpetuity of the Order in our state than the readiness with which the Patrons invest their money in these beautiful grange homes.

While the Patrons of the state are devoting most of their efforts along the lines of a more extended and thorough education, in consequence of which they take a greater interest in all legislative matters which affect the agricultural interests, yet in practical coöperation we have made rapid advance, and have already received positive and substantial benefits. In the purchase of commercial fertilizers we have obtained a reduction of about \$8 per ton since the movement began, and in all lines of trade we are getting more or less benefits, yet we are just on the threshold of our usefulness in this line of work.

Our fire insurance is the best and the safest, and is patronized by many Patrons, and is a very important factor in increasing our membership and maintaining the active interest of those who belong to the Order.

The best and most substantial benefits derived by our members are the social and educational features. The literary work of some of our subordinate granges is of a very high order. Many have large libraries of the best standard works, thus affording ample opportunity for self culture.

Turner Grange, our largest, has a membership of 508, with every prospect of a rapid increase. It occupies its own hall, which is undoubtedly one of the finest subordinate grange halls in the whole country.

Many granges have a membership of above 200. Our latest returns show a membership of 23,422 in the state. Taken all in all, the order is very strong in the Pine Tree state.

Let us then be up and working,
 With a heart for any fate,
 Organizing and re-organizing,
 Learn to labor while we wait.

NEW JERSEY.—JOHN T. COX, Master.

Worthy Master :—The condition of the Order in the state of New Jersey is quite encouraging. Although we have only organized one new grange in the state during the year, there has been a general growth all along the line, and an increase of over 10 per cent. in membership. Coöperation is carried on very extensively in some sections of the state. Some of our Patrons who are large potato growers, now have their seed grown in New York state by contract. Fertilizers, of which our Patrons use very large quantities, and grass seeds receive a great deal of attention.

The grange picnics in our state were more largely attended than ever before, and the ringing words of Worthy Master Jones, Worthy Past Master Brigham, Sister Twing and others, had a very beneficial effect in popularizing the Order throughout the state.

Pomona Granges in New Jersey are getting settled along better lines; literary programs of a very high order are carried out in detail. The Patrons' Fire Insurance Company is meeting with great success at a cost of about one half the average rate of other companies.

NEW YORK.—ELLIOT B. NORRIS, Master.

Worthy Master :—Twenty-five years have come and passed since the first grange was organized in the Empire state. It has had its trials and temptations, but through the good sense of its large body of membership, it has overcome obstacles and discouragements. It also has avoided entanglements in financial schemes and enterprises, and all union and alliance with other organ

izations that promised great power and aggrandizement to the farmer, but has held steadily to the avowed principles of its Declaration of Purposes, until this, the quarter-century mark of its existence, has a larger membership than any other state in the Union, and its patrons are excelled by none in enterprise, culture, and refinement.

Since the last annual meeting of the New York State Grange we have organized thirteen new granges, and re-organized three. There has been a steady growth of the Order all over the state, which is manifested by its large and enthusiastic meetings. There is an increasing desire among farmers to organize for self interest and mutual protection. There has been a great demand for speakers, and there is an increased interest in grange work in every grange county in the state. We have supplied the demands as far as in our power, but many of the granges have depended entirely on their local talent, which has proved in every way satisfactory.

Our Pomona granges are growing very much in favor, and are proving great auxiliaries to the subordinate granges in arbitrating and adjusting many local difficulties.

From our worthy secretary's report of 1897, we glean these statistics: In its past twenty-five years, 122,714 persons have gained entrance to the gates of its 844 subordinate granges, and during this twenty-five years 39,926 of these persons have left the town where they dwelt, left the state, or gone over the silent river of death; 22,684 were from disbanded or dormant granges; 11,612 were out on dimits; 7,642 are back on their dues from three to five years, leaving 40,510 members, enrolled in 844 granges, to which may be added, to-day, 15 new granges, and from 7,000 to 10,000 more members, enrolled in the new, and added to the membership of the old, granges.

Our worthy deputies are accomplishing good work in

most of the grange counties of the state in organizing and encouraging the membership to hold fast to the principles of the grange. Grange inspection is only now required where granges are weak and going into dormancy, but I think the cheering and encouraging words of a good, live deputy have great influence in holding together weak and despondent granges. Our fire relief associations have been a great success, and thousands of dollars have been saved to the patrons of the state, and it has been one of the strongest auxiliaries to grange membership. Grange halls have been built; coöperative grange stores are in successful operation, and are paying good dividends on the money invested, and our local trade arrangements, with tradehouses, are largely patronized by the patrons, and accommodate local wishes and demands. The grange, through its organization and teachings, has given farmers broader views, keener perception, and an intelligence in thought and action, and united them by the strong ties of fraternity. In our Declaration of Purposes, we advocate a higher education. The grange, in its discussions, with its broad range of subjects, has awakened the dormant forces of the mind, inducing thought and inciting action, and in the great questions that are more and more engaging the minds of all thoughtful people, the grange is exerting a mighty influence to elevate humanity and bless mankind. The social feature of the grange is its crowning glory, and is one of its strongest claims for recognition and popular favor, for without the opportunities which are now presented for the cultivation of that sociability which adds new charms to our existence, the Order could not attain to its full power and influence.

Our Order has stood like a bulwark against every form of wrong, fought its own battles for the farmer, and has, by its consistent course, won the respect and admiration of all classes, and it has been a silent and potent factor in guiding the councils of state and nation. Let us

guard well the grand and lofty principles inculcated by the grange, that should have for its foundation a united, enduring, and prosperous agriculture.

OHIO.—S. H. ELLIS, Master.

Worthy Master.—In Ohio, grange work is moving steadily forward. Since Nov. 4, 1897, the date of the closing of last year's report, to Nov. 12, 1898, we have organized twenty-one new granges. We have reorganized and re-instated thirty-six dormant granges, thus adding fifty-seven granges to our list during the year. Our State Grange secretary (one of the best in America), in spite of his constant watchfulness and care to keep each grange in the state square on his books, is compelled occasionally to record a grange as dormant, or to note a surrender of a charter; thus, while we are adding new granges to our list, we are also losing some of the older ones, so that our net gain for the year is twenty granges, giving us, on Nov. 12, 1898, 420 granges in the state. Of these, twenty-two have a membership each of over 100. The entire 420 granges of the state average fifty members each, thus giving us a live, earnest, active membership of 21,000.

OREGON.—W. M. HILLEARY, Master.

Worthy Master.—The Grange of Oregon is marching onward and upward. We have made substantial gains in membership, as shown by every quarterly report made by the secretary to the National Grange. We availed ourselves of the assistance presented by the National Grange, and upon the recommendation of the executive committee, the Worthy Master, Aaron Jones, commissioned Bro. J. S. Casto national organizer, and he was assigned labor in Douglas and Coös counties, where he organized three granges during the time allotted to him. During the year six new subordinate granges have been organized, one

dormant grange re-organized, and one Pomona organized. The advance along educational lines has been more rapid than in former years. The Grange of the state is in close touch and sympathy with the work of the Agricultural college, and has heartily coöperated with the college in working up an interest in farmers' institutes that are held and conducted by the president and faculty of the college. More institutes have been held during the year than in all the previous history of the state. In business coöperation, the Grange has derived great benefit from our trading arrangements and the grange fire insurance. We have on foot a scheme for life insurance which promises to be a success.

The executive committee are maturing plans for a grange campaign during the fall and winter, when we hope to advance the work all along the line. As an earnest of what may be done by well-directed effort, and as an omen of a great grange revival in Oregon in the near future, I take pleasure in reporting that Corvallis Grange, No. 242, received one hundred and ten applications for membership at its meeting held October 29th. This is the largest class ever admitted to a subordinate grange at one time in our state, and if any subordinate grange in the United States has ever equalled this number we shall be glad to make its acquaintance. This grand result is the fruit of the labor of Bro. J. B. Horner for just one month, during his spare moments. Worthy Brothers of the Plow, whose granges are small and weak and in a semi-dormant condition, take heart. What this brother has done you can do, in part, at least.

The farmers of our state are in better circumstances than for several years past, and with the opening of a water-way across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, hope to reap a greater reward for their labor.

RHODE ISLAND.—J. A. TILLINGHAST, Master.

Worthy Master.—The Patrons of Rhode Island send their loyal, hearty greetings to you and the other officers and members of the National Grange.

Our little state is still steadfast in its adherence to the grange and its principles, and although the people of Rhode Island are conservative almost to the extreme, yet the Order is gradually winning a high place in their confidence and esteem.

Numerically we are about the same as last year, for, although four new sections have been canvassed for granges, none has as yet been organized. Prospects are good, however, for one if not two in these places.

Most of the granges are in excellent working condition, and the influence and actual working strength of the Order in the state was never greater than at present.

The grand work of the Order during the past few years is shown most clearly in the experience, training, and discipline apparent when called upon to champion the rights of the farmers.

There was a most notable instance of this during the past year when the farmers of the state demanded a change in the law, governing the control of fertilizer inspection.

The matter was brought before the State Grange, a committee appointed, a new law formulated, brought before the legislature and promptly passed. At the hearing before the senate committee on agriculture, the senate chamber was filled with farmers who knew what they wanted, how to ask for it, and who were able to discuss with intelligence all phases of the question. It was one of the strongest illustrations of the value of organization we have ever had since we became a grange state.

As requested by the Worthy Master, a committee was appointed to look after the matter of coöperation in a

business way with the various states. Our numbers are so small, there being only about 5,577 farmers in the state, that it is difficult to do much in that way, yet some of our granges have made a large saving by coöperative buying. Hundreds of dollars have been saved in the purchase of fertilizer, and this season we have a licensed grange brand, and the lowest possible rates extended to every patron in the state who wishes to buy.

Several very successful grange fairs have been held, and one the past year has outgrown its grange clothes, obtained an appropriation from the legislature, and commenced its career as a full-fledged agricultural fair.

Field days have been held by each Pomona grange with most pleasing results.

The relations of the grange to the agricultural college and experiment station have been cordial and pleasant, and we are glad to report that the agricultural department of the college has been made much more efficient by a grant of funds by the legislature, which enabled the erection of a fine dairy barn, a storage building, and quarters for a dairy school.

This will greatly help to develop the agricultural part of the institution and make it still more useful to the people of the state.

This year a preparatory course has been established for the benefit of those who are not within reach of high school accommodations.

The entering class this year is the largest in the history of the college.

The grange takes a great interest in this institution for it was very largely through the efforts of the grange that it was established.

We were unfortunate this year in losing the services of our worthy state lecturer, Prof. J. D. Towar, who has returned to Michigan, his native state. This has naturally broken up our lecture work somewhat for the year, but what we have lost the good sisters and brothers

of Michigan have gained, for Brother Towar no doubt will be there, as he was here, a faithful worker in the grange cause.

Our state session last year was one of the pleasantest and most successful that we have ever held. It was alive and full of interest from beginning to end. A good deal of enthusiasm was aroused and many of the granges showed its good effects.

Yet there are some of our patrons who expect too much from the grange without individual effort.

In order to keep the Order up to its high standard of usefulness and effective membership, there must be sacrificing effort on the part of each member.

We have a small fund to use for extending the Order, which we are trying to use wisely and judiciously.

We are now planning for the present year's session, which we hope will prove successful in maintaining interest, and trust that wise plans will be formulated for future usefulness and prosperity.

Wishing the Order abundant success in the good work it is doing for the American farmer, I submit this brief report of its condition in Rhode Island.

VERMONT.—C. J. BELL, Master.

The Order in Vermont still continues to work along the road of improvement and happiness. The year 1898 has brought us more than a liberal crop of hay, corn, and grain, so that our barns are bursting with the labor of the husbandman.

In the meanwhile we have not been negligent of the duties we owe our fellowman, to improve his mind, beautify his home, elevate his character, and add dignity to labor.

We have moved along very quietly and soberly in grange work; have not held any public meetings outside of Pomona meetings.

R. B. Galusha, our state lecturer and special deputy, has been at work less than ten weeks, under the plan suggested by our Worthy Master Jones, and has organized twenty granges. One grange has surrendered its charter. We now have some seventy subordinate granges.

For myself, I have for the past eight weeks been visiting the granges under a new plan, that is, calling in on them at their regular meetings, in many instances without any notice whatever, in order that the master could better know how well the meetings were conducted, and how beneficial to the membership.

I find the knowledge of the ritual, the observance of the lecturer's hour, and the attendance of the members at the meetings better than I had expected and a credit to the Order.

While visiting the several subordinate granges in this way means many miles of travel and considerable exposure, still I believe there is no better way to know the working force. At nearly every meeting either they were instructing candidates or balloting upon applications, which assures us the Order is prosperous in Vermont.

WASHINGTON.—AUGUSTUS HIGH, Master.

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange.—The Grange has made some progress during the past year in the state of Washington. During the spring we succeeded in organizing two new granges, which at the present time are in a healthy and flourishing condition, and at the same time, the work done gives promise of at least two more granges in the near future.

Our Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company has done a very satisfactory business; it is free from debt, and can now record almost three years without a loss. This is very gratifying to all concerned and is our greatest inducement for others to attach themselves to the Order.

One of our greatest needs at present is some practical means of coöperation between the various state granges, whereby the producer and consumer may be brought together, without the intervention of middlemen, as under the present system the larger portion of the profit of many articles is consumed in marketing the crop after it is grown.

The sentiment of the press generally, and the people as well, within the state, seems more favorably disposed toward the organization, and all things considered we feel very hopeful of the grange in the state of Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA.—T. C. ATKESON, Master.

Worthy Master :—When I was elected master of our state grange, twenty-one months ago, no one realized more fully than I did that the West Virginia State Grange was on the "ragged edge," with only about twelve granges in the state, and they were in a disorganized condition. Between that time and the meeting of the National Grange at Harrisburg, we re-organized five dormant granges, and settled the question as to our being entitled to representation in this body. During the last year twelve subordinate granges have been added to the list of live granges in the state, making a total of 29, an increase of 133 per cent. During the last year I have by no means been unassisted in my efforts to revive the Order. By an arrangement with our Worthy National Master, Bro. S. E. Strode, of Ohio, came into our state last February, and with the assistance of Bros. M. V. Brown, H. C. and D. W. Skinner, re-organized four granges in Mason county. Bro. H. C. Skinner re-organized two granges in Putnam county and one in Greenbrier. Bro. Geo. O. Sperow reports one re-organized in Jefferson county, and Bro. J. M. Rine one in Hancock county. The last of July Worthy Master Aaron Jones crossed the northern part of our state, delivered two

splendid addresses, and captured our people entirely,—one at Cameron, Marshall county, and one at Martinsburg, Berkeley county. Bro. Strode attended the meeting at Cameron, and remained three weeks in Marshall county, where he re-organized three granges.

During my summer vacation I visited all the granges on the western side of the state, at each of which I addressed an appreciative public meeting of farmers, after which a private session was held, the unwritten work exemplified, and the members encouraged. I started out with a full determination to visit every grange in the state, but my complicated farm and other affairs prevented my accomplishing the task. I feel sure that much good will result from occasional visits of the master and other state officers to the subordinate granges.

On September 5, the eight granges in Mason and Putnam counties met at the town of Buffalo, Putnam county, and re-organized Pomona Grange, No. 8, which had been dormant twelve or fifteen years. This is now the only Pomona grange in the state, but arrangements are on foot for the organization of others, which I am convinced will result in much good to the Order. The grange has accomplished much for the farmers of our state, and there is still much more to be done. It is wholly responsible for the creation of our State Board of Agriculture, and every member of the board, including the secretary and institute director, is a member of the Order. It is largely responsible for the establishment of the College of Agriculture in connection with our State University. It encourages, fosters, and supports the State Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association, the State Horticultural Society, the Farmers' Institutes, the State Board of Agriculture, and every other effort in the interest of the farmers of the state, and none of these institutions could be the success they are were the Grange to cease to exist, or its support be entirely withdrawn from them. And we rejoice that all these interests and insti-

tutions are now working in absolute harmony, and pulling in the same direction to accomplish a common purpose. The grange is the motive power behind every movement in our state to advance the interest of agriculture or to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturist.

The grange in our state is surely taking on new life, and no state has truer or more loyal Patrons than West Virginia, and I am proud of the nerve and loyalty with which the brethren have stood by me in my efforts to rebuild the Order. There is no more fertile field in the whole country in which to sow grange seed than West Virginia, and we trust our Worthy National Master may see his way clear to give us further assistance the present year. I have done the best I could under the circumstances; but that I have not done all that should have been done, it is only necessary to tell you that during my present term as master, I have conducted my extensive farm operations, been member and president of the State Board of Agriculture, president of Barboursville college, and member University Board of Regents, the last two of which I resigned to accept the position of Dean of the University College of Agriculture, and professor of agriculture in the same institution. And during the whole time have done considerable farmers' institute work. Busy has hardly been the name for it. When elected I felt that I ought not to accept the office of state master, and still feel that I ought not to be re-elected. But I have been in the fight for the improvement of agriculture in our state, and the advancement of our agricultural people all my life, and cannot now find a place to quit. God bless every member of this National Grange! and may the shadow of West Virginia never grow less in this national body of brave, loyal men and women, who command the respect of the whole country, and speak for the farmers of this land as no one else can. May it ever speak aright, and in words that will arouse the farmers from their lethargy from one end of this land to the other.

WISCONSIN.—H. E. HUXLEY, Master.

Worthy Master :—The Order in Wisconsin has made but little progress the past year. The want of efficient workers is largely the cause of so little advancement. The Worthy Master of the National Grange honored Wisconsin with a week's visit in October last, which resulted in adding two granges to our list. This has been followed up with considerable canvassing and we expect and intend to go on with the work, trusting that more granges may soon be organized.

I find wherever I go the farmers are of one mind, that organization is the one thing needful, and what we need to secure organization is the right kind of men for this work to go into these neighborhoods, doing a thorough canvassing work, and then good results can be accomplished.

Farmers as a rule do not realize the benefits accruing to members of the Grange, especially in the better and more thoroughly organized states, and when this is presented and fully explained they readily concede the necessity of farmers uniting in one grand organization to help make the calling of agriculture more successful.

The financial condition of the State Grange does not warrant the employing of workers to be sent out. But we are endeavoring to devise means whereby we can induce efficient organizers to enter upon this work and make organization a success in Wisconsin.

There being present several past masters of the state granges, and their wives, the Worthy Master introduced the following, who made most appropriate and interesting remarks : Bro. Thomas G. Hazard of R. I., Bro. A. M. Belcher of R. I., Bro. Geo. A. Wason of N. H., Sister C. L. Wason of N. H., Sister A. M. McDaniel of N. H., Bro. Edward Wiggin of Maine, and Bro. Charles McDaniel of N. H.

Bro. John T. Cox, chairman, submitted the following from the committee on credentials :

*To the Members of the Committee on Credentials :—*As Master of the State Grange of South Carolina, I ask the privilege of correcting errors made by the Secretary of the State Grange of South Carolina in his reports. I ask this as I have within less than thirty days personally overlooked his books, and am convinced from this personal examination that the errors in reports are clearly unintentional errors.

Most fraternally yours,

W. K. THOMPSON,

Master State Grange of South Carolina.

This communication is referred to the Grange without recommendation.

JOHN T. COX,

For the committee.

Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio offered the following, which was adopted :

*Worthy Master :—*I move you that the quarterly reports from South Carolina State Grange be again placed in the hands of the Worthy Secretary and Worthy Treasurer of the National Grange in order that the Worthy Master of that State Grange may have the opportunity to correct mistakes in the same, should the above-named national officers find that such errors evidently exist.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia offered a resolution relating to grange badges, which was referred to the committee on good of the order.

The following from the committee on credentials was received :

*Worthy Master and Patrons :—*Your committee on credentials report the presence of W. W. Greer of California who is entitled to represent that state in this body.

JOHN T. COX, *Chairman,*

For the committee.

At 9:35 o'clock p. m. the labors of the day were closed.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1898.

The Grange assembled at 9:30 o'clock a. m. and was opened in the fourth degree, with Worthy Master Jones presiding, and the other officers and members of the National Grange in their proper stations.

The Oberon Ladies' quartette was present, as on the first day, and entranced the Grange with sweet music.

The roll was called and a quorum of the Grange responded, including the members reported present at the first day's session, also Bro. W. W. Greer of California.

Wednesday's (first day's) journal was read and approved.

Under the call of the roll of states for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, the following were offered and referred: By Bro. C. O. Raine of Missouri, in relation to co-operation, from Missouri State Grange, referred to the Committee on Co-operation.

By Bro. Elliot B. Norris of New York, relating to subsidiary coinage; referred to the Committee on Legislation.

By Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio, in reference to sixth degree music; to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. W. M. Hilleary of Oregon, relating to grange membership; to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, in regard to the history of the Grange; to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. D. W. Working, past master of the Colorado State Grange, being present, was called forward and introduced

to the Grange by the Worthy Master. Bro. Working addressed the Grange briefly and felicitously.

Under the call for reports of officers of the National Grange, the following were presented :

Bro. O. H. Hale, Worthy Overseer, verbal report.

Sister E. L. A. Wiggin, Worthy Flora, verbal report.

Bro. Henry Rhoades, chairman, submitted the following report of the Committee on Order of Business, which was adopted :

Worthy Master.—We, your Committee on Order of Business, respectfully submit the following :

1. Opening the Grange.
2. Roll call.
3. Reading and approving journal of preceding day.
4. Calling roll of states for the introduction of business for reference without debate.
5. Reports and recommendations of officers.
6. Reports of executive committee.
7. Reports of standing committees.
8. Reports of special committees.
9. Motions and resolutions.
10. Special orders of the day.
11. New business.
12. Unfinished business.

Your committee also recommend that the morning sessions shall open at 9:30, the afternoon at 2:30, and the evening at 7:30.

HENRY RHOADES,
T. C. ATKESON,
MAGGIE W. JONES,
IDA V. HIGH,
LENA M. MESSICK.

Bro. N. J. Bachelder of New Hampshire read the following telegram :

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Nov. 17, 1898.

N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.:

Newest and most serious danger to agriculture is involved in imperialism. I will cheerfully address your body on this all important topic if invited without expense to it. Shall speak strictly from agricultural standpoint, wholly non partisan.

HERBERT MYRICK.

Bro. N. J. Bachelder moved the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That Mr. Herbert Myrick be invited to address the Grange in accordance with his proposition and that the time be made next Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Mr. Myrick to be given one hour for his address.

Under the call for reports from Masters of State Granges, the following were presented:

TENNESSEE.—C. J. RICHARDSON, Master.

Report forwarded by mail and read by the Secretary.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN., Nov. 14, 1898.

John Trimble, Worthy Secretary National Grange:—

DEAR BROTHER:—Another year is past, and you will meet in National session on the 16th inst., but Tennessee will not be represented. There is no material difference in the condition of the Order in this state now and when you met one year ago. We still have two subordinate granges, one in the eastern and the other in the western division of the state, and we hope that around these others may yet be formed. My subordinate grange, No. 121, held its annual fair on the 19th of October last, was well attended, and the exhibition of the products of the farm and home was much better than last year. We hope the time is not far distant when Tennessee will be represented in the grand national annual reunion. Pray-

ing the Great Master above to guide you in all of your deliberations, that your legislation may prove a blessing to the Order and country, I am yours truly and fraternally.

COLORADO.—J. A. NEWCOMB, Master.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:—

I am able to report the granges of Colorado in a healthy condition.

While the Order has not made that growth the past year we so much desired and worked for, still we are encouraged from the result of the efforts put forth in this direction. The cloud of inactivity among our membership seems to be passing over; and I am pleased to notice more active and energetic work is being done by the rank and file of our subordinate granges; that they may enjoy those many blessings and benefits that are in store for those who properly strive to obtain them.

The great obstacle we have to overcome is to get efficient Patrons who will take the field for extension work. We have many true and faithful members, but think they can do but little outside their respective granges. We sincerely believe, with a good organizer in the field, we could at least double our membership during the coming winter. We have adopted a plan whereby an organizer will be well paid for effective work. We not only adopted the plan recommended by this body one year ago, but also allow the organizer *all* dues for the first four quarters which come to the State Grange from re-organization or organization of granges. By this plan a successful organizer would be well paid for actual work done, the State Grange will be to but little expense, but will at the end of four quarters have turned over to it, the granges re-organized and organized during this time.

It was a pleasure as well as a benefit to the Patrons of Colorado to have a visit from our Worthy Master of the National Grange, during the past summer. And while

his visit to our state was in the main a trip of inspection, we did succeed in holding two meetings where no grange existed at the time, and were successful in re-organizing a grange at each place with a combined membership of seventy-one. We have also organized one grange with thirty-four charter members.

We are doing something along the line of co-operative work. We are buying our flour and bran in car-load lots; our Grange Mutual insurance is still a profitable and popular enterprise, and along other lines of coöperative action many dollars are saved to the membership. I wish to further say, we try to live up to the fraternal, educational, and social teachings of the Order. If a member is sick or in distress, he is cared for, if hungry, we feed him, and if needy, we clothe him. Entire harmony and fellowship prevail.

INDIANA.—AARON JONES, Master.

Worthy Master :—The Order in Indiana has made substantial progress. Nine granges organized and several re-organized within the last year.

The fraternal, educational, and social features are the features of the Grange most highly prized in our state. The coöperative feature in buying and selling and in fire insurance has been of great financial advantage to our members.

Our people are united, and working harmoniously to build up the Order and advance its general objects, and the outlook is particularly bright and encouraging.

MASSACHUSETTS.—W. C. JEWETT, Master.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :—Massachusetts has done its share, as it always has in making the history of this country, and we are proud of our record in the war with Spain, contributing as

we have the able and efficient secretary of the navy, John D. Long; also, by sending to the front three regiments, many of our granges giving some of their best young men to make up these regiments, and they proved at the battle of El Caney and Santiago that they were worthy descendants of those who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill. With all this to occupy the minds of our people, the Grange has still made a successful growth, organizing and re-organizing seven granges the past year, without the loss of a single grange, with an increase of about 600 members, giving us an organization of 147 subordinate granges and 16 Pomona granges, with a membership of over 13,000. I believe the strength of the Order in Massachusetts has been maintained in a great measure by the careful and systematic inspection of our deputies. The grand work started by our Past Master Howe and continued this year in requiring of our deputies a thorough knowledge of the unwritten work, and by impressing upon the minds of every officer of subordinate granges the importance of better ritual work, has stimulated and created a rival interest throughout the state. The only advantage taken in coöperative buying by our State Grange, was by a contract to furnish our members with fertilizers at a greatly reduced price, and some five hundred tons were taken by our members. The most important work of our grange during the last few years has been along the line of legislation, and I am proud to report that the grange was able to defeat the tax commissioner's report that was appointed by the legislature two years ago abolishing the present taxes on intangible personalities, such as stocks, bonds, and securities, loans on mortgages, incomes, etc., this report being advocated by a large part of the wealth of our state. Considerable work has been done in the last few weeks in trying to re-organize dormant granges, with some success, and in visiting weaker ones, believing it is far easier to save a grange than to re-organize a lost one.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—N. J. BACHELDER, Master.

- *Worthy Master*.:—The grange in New Hampshire has witnessed a season of continued prosperity. Twelve subordinate granges have been organized, making 238 active granges in a state of 238 towns and cities. Our sixteen Pomona granges are all in good order.

The growth of the grange in New Hampshire during the past fourteen years has been so regular and therefore substantial, as to call for special attention. In 1884, when this systematic growth commenced, we had 3,600 members in the state. The membership by years, as shown by the state treasurer's report, has been as follows :

1884	.	.	.	.	.	3,600
1885	.	.	.	.	.	4,100
1886	.	.	.	.	.	4,600
1887	.	.	.	.	.	5,400
1888	.	.	.	.	.	6,100
1889	.	.	.	.	.	7,000
1890	.	.	.	.	.	8,100
1891	.	.	.	.	.	9,200
1892	.	.	.	.	.	10,300
1893	.	.	.	.	.	12,100
1894	.	.	.	.	.	13,700
1895	.	.	.	.	.	15,700
1896	.	.	.	.	.	17,300
1897	.	.	.	.	.	18,500
1898	.	.	.	.	.	19,919

Our membership to-day is 20,500. These results have been secured through the earnest, persistent efforts of a great number of zealous Patrons, working as well as talking. We confidently expect to reach the 25,000 mark in the near future.

Our system of inspection is perhaps worthy of notice. In addition to the work performed by the state officers

and general deputy, who are almost constantly in the field, Pomona and district deputies have very definite and systematic work to perform. Twice annually each grange is inspected and the condition as reported by replies to twenty-eight questions is filed with the general deputy and by him with the state master so that at least twice a year we know the exact condition in every grange in the state. The deputies also instruct granges in ritual and other grange matters at each of the semi-annual visits. This inspection work is one of the strongest features in sustaining grange interest in our state. The number of meetings held by the subordinate granges is about 6,000.

Our Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company has risks in force amounting to \$4,500,000 and during the ten years of its existence has furnished insurance to members at substantially one half the price charged by stock insurance companies.

Our Grange Mutual Life Insurance Company has doubled its membership during the year and is a strong feature of the Order. Neither the fire or life insurance company writes policies for any but live members of the Order.

Our state fair has been successfully managed by the grange for thirteen years and receives exhibits only from members of the grange. There are several county and district fairs in operation upon the same plan and about forty town grange fairs are held.

No partisan politics has ever been allowed to taint the reputation of the grange in New Hampshire as an organization but we recognize the right of its members to be active and zealous in their individual capacities in their respective political parties. We regard the social, educational, and fraternal features as the strong features of the Order and along these lines you will observe still greater progress in the future than in the past in the Granite state.

PENNSYLVANIA.—LEONARD RHONE, Master.

Worthy Master :—I beg leave to submit the report of the Pennsylvania State Grange, giving the condition of the Order in the state.

There were organized during the past year, two new granges with thirty-two charter members; re-organized four granges with sixty-eight members; there were initiated fourteen hundred persons, making the total increase of membership in the state, fifteen hundred.

Paid to the National Grange, for dues, \$992.29; paid for supplies, \$139.27; charter fees, \$30.00; sixth degree fees, \$59.00; total amount paid the National Grange, \$1,220.56.

This has been a very hard year to interest people in grange work, owing to the great war excitement, which absorbed the attention of the people, so that it was almost impossible to interest them in anything else; but our labors have not been entirely in vain as indicated by the foregoing statement.

Patrons in Pennsylvania have great reason for congratulation upon the great achievements of the Order during the last twenty years, a few of which I will enumerate, with your permission :

It has been the grange that organized the farmers of our state into one of the most powerful and useful organizations ever instituted among farmers. Our organization has succeeded in building hundreds of grange halls, equipping them with libraries, maps, and charts, of the most useful character, thus placing the grange organization side by side with the best organizations of the land.

The grange has succeeded in arousing the farmers of our state from a passive condition to an active and aggressive citizenship.

The grange, in Pennsylvania, has succeeded in organizing the most practical and useful system of coöperation known to modern organizations, doing for the farmers

what the boards of trade and exchanges have been doing for the merchants and bankers.

It was through the instrumentality of the grange that a state department of agriculture was created, patterned after the national department, with divisions for scientific investigation, and secured the appointment of a farmer for secretary who is a member of the governor's cabinet, and has an equal voice with other cabinet officers in shaping the policy of the state. Under this department the grange has succeeded in establishing a more practical and effective system of agricultural institute work, under the supervision of a director of institutes.

It was through the efforts of the grange that a division of forestry was created with a commissioner, who has already awakened the people to a proper appreciation of the cultivation of trees, and the preservation of our forests.

It was through the efforts of the grange that the division of economic zoölogy and entomology was created with a commissioner at its head, under state control, who has charge of scientific investigations of diseases and insects injurious to the growth of plants and fruits, which have become so destructive in recent years to the farmers' fruits and crops.

It was through the efforts of the grange that a dairy and food commissioner was created, who has charge of the enforcement of the pure food laws.

It was through the efforts of the grange that a veterinary department was established, requiring the chief of the department to visit, free of charge, localities infected with contagious and destructive diseases among animals.

It was the grange that secured the passage of the pure food laws.

It was the grange that secured the passage of the prohibitory oleo laws which have done so much to prevent the sale of counterfeit butter and filled cheese.

It was the grange that secured the passage of the law increasing the school appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$5,500,000.

It was the grange that secured the passage of the law providing for the children of our commonwealth free textbooks.

It was the grange that secured the passage of the law returning three fourths of the personal property tax from the state treasury into the county treasuries, amounting to \$1,700,000.

It was the grange that secured the enactment of the law diverting from the state treasury to the county and township, cities and borough governments, the entire retail liquor licenses, amounting to \$3,500,000 annually.

The amount saved the real estate and home owners of the commonwealth from three of the above sources alone, namely the increased school appropriation, the return of three fourths of the personal property tax, and the turning over to the local governments the entire retail liquor licenses amount to \$9,000,000 annually, since 1889; amounting to over \$90,000,000 for a period of nine years, a sum that renters and real estate owners would have been taxed, had the grange not secured this relief by legislation from the state government; and the above is by no means all that the grange has saved by its legislative efforts.

It was the grange that drafted the bill changing the distribution of the public school appropriation which was passed by the last session of the legislature, securing for the schools of the purely country districts, upwards of \$1,000,000 more than they received under the old law.

The magnitude of the influence of the grange in Pennsylvania and the work it has accomplished during the last twenty years, is only indicated by the above facts taken from the official records of the state grange and the state government.

There may have been other individuals that worked for the above legislation, but no other organization.

To deny that the grange was the prime mover in the above legislation, is an attempt to rob it of its rightful honors and the grange can well say of such individuals, with the poet, "He who steals my purse, steals trash, but he who filches from me my good name takes that which does him no good and can't to me restore."

The great achievements of our organization, in its short existence, should be an inspiration for patrons to even greater exertion and greater devotion to the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Political bickerings and party strife are not needed to make the farmer an important factor. It is working together unitedly, irrespective of party affiliations, for such legislation as may be necessary to make farming more profitable, using the political machines, when necessary, but not allowing ourselves to be used—thereby securing what is our own in due time.

Our grange gatherings during the year have been unusually successful and have reflected great credit upon the farmers and the Order in our state.

Much more might be said of the work of our Order in Pennsylvania if time would permit, and we shall continue to strive in the future as in the past, to maintain our loyalty to the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

The Worthy Secretary, John Trimble, read the following, and on motion of Bro. H. E. Huxley, of Wisconsin, the whole matter of the status of the South Carolina State Grange and its right to representation in the National Grange, was referred to a special committee, to be appointed by the Worthy Master.

The Secretary and Treasurer, to whom was referred a resolution, offered by Bro. S. H. Ellis and adopted by the Grange *in re* the reports of the South Carolina State Grange, respectfully report :

We have carefully considered said resolution and the action of the Committee on Credentials, and find that we have no jurisdiction or power to act in the case. It appears to be a judicial question, and as we have no executive functions, it would not be proper for us to decide any question in the matter involving law or usage.

Bro. W. K. Thompson has filed an explanation of the alleged errors, but we could not, under any circumstances, permit the quarterly reports to be altered, amended, taken from, or added to, any more than the Secretary could allow any one to alter or amend the minutes after approval.

We therefore respectfully return the resolution to the Grange, as the only body with power to act.

Herewith excerpt from report of Committee on Credentials and copy of resolution offered by Bro. S. H. Ellis.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary*.
E. S. McDOWELL, *Treasurer*.

Excerpt.

Bro. and Sister Thompson, of South Carolina, are also present; but we find, upon examination, that it appears to your committee that there are only thirteen subordinate granges that have paid dues for the quarter ending June 30, 1898.

[Copy.]

Bro. S. H. Ellis—I move you that the quarterly reports from South Carolina State Grange be again placed in the hands of the Worthy Secretary and Worthy Treasurer of the National Grange, in order that the Master of that State Grange may have the opportunity to correct mistakes in the same, should the above-named national officers find that such errors evidently exist.

The Worthy Master appointed the following as special committee, to consider all matters of fact in connection

with the legal status of the State Grange of South Carolina, and report thereon: Bros. H. E. Huxley, of Wisconsin, Geo. B. Horton, of Michigan, and S. O. Bowen, of Connecticut; and Sisters Sarah G. Baird, of Minnesota, and Martha M. Wilson, of Illinois.

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following supplemental report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Credentials reports the state of Maryland properly represented by J. B. Ager and Mrs. Jane E. Ager.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. COX, *Chairman,*

For the Committee.

The following additional reports of masters of State Granges were submitted:

CALIFORNIA.—W. W. GREER, Master.

Worthy Master:—California reports progress. Two new granges have been organized, and others re-organized. Our finances are in a healthy condition, and our membership is harmonious and enlarging. Co-operative buying and selling is practised, and beneficial legislation has been secured. We have one Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in operation, which is entirely satisfactory to all interested. The last session of the State Grange was one of the best ever held, and was largely attended. We have taken the grange into new territory, and our next annual session will be held in a part of the state heretofore not included in the grange field. Our future prospects are bright.

MICHIGAN.—GEORGE B. HORTON, Master.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:— Michigan sends greetings and the intelligence to her sister states that never before have its subordinate granges and members felt so confident of the permanency of the Order as at the present time. Experimental and speculative days seem to have passed, and resulting therefrom we have clearly defined lines of policy and work to follow. Subordinate and county granges and the state grange have their respective lines of work in hand, and all are systematically calculated to coöperate and concentrate for the benefit of our farm people, in accordance with the expressed objects of the grange. The past year has been one of marked progress in Michigan grange work. Fifteen new granges and fifteen re-organized ones, making thirty in all, have been added to our list. All these might quite properly be classed as new granges, for in every case the same routine process has been gone over. The membership is nearly all of the active class of farmers and new to the Order, the only difference being in the use of an old charter whenever one can be found in the neighborhood.

It is gratifying to report that not a single grange has given notice of surrender of charter, and the state secretary's report indicates that probably not a single grange will be dropped from the roll because of loss of standing with the state grange during the year. Never before have our subordinate granges been so uniformly prompt in paying dues, all of which tells us that the rank and file of the Patrons of Michigan are satisfied and confident.

The organizing field is systematized on the county deputy plan, and at present is far short of our ideal in results. During the past year we should have added granges by the hundreds instead of by the tens. Our local deputies are all true and loyal Patrons, but it seems

hard for them to leave their own home responsibilities to go into the field and do this general work for the up-building of the Order. I am now convinced that two or three state organizers can be employed to profitable advantage by working in conjunction with our corps of county deputies, the latter acting to prepare the field and to close up the work after the state organizer had gone away.

In subordinate grange work progress is being made by a closer observance of all lawful forms and usages, and in the educational work, as conducted by the lecturers; great assistance is rendered by the quarterly bulletins published and sent out by the National Lecturer. In this connection I desire to express the belief that at no time during the history of the Order has the true work of a National Lecturer been more correctly solved and executed than at the present. The time has gone by when oratory can hold our membership faithfully to duty. We are entertained and profited for the time, but extra from this we must have some systematically and thoughtfully executed plans which shall act to feed us and lead us constantly during every month and week of the year.

For the good of the Order I believe that the present plans of the National Lecturer should be maintained and enlarged upon as the development of the work will suggest. In plain terms, we must get down to accepted business methods, lay positive plans and faithfully execute them instead of depending upon generalities which are not plainly applicable to the undisciplined mind. We must deal with people and conditions as they are, and not as we would have them in accordance with an ideal of our own building. The successful merchant does not attempt to cross words or desires with his customers. He studies to learn *their* wants and then to supply them, and so we must do in grange work.

We have held our usual number of August picnics

which are very useful in keeping the work of the Order fully up to date, and in that light presented to farmers not members of the grange. The Worthy Master of the National Grange, Brother Jones, spoke at five of these outdoor gatherings and all speak in words of praise of his masterly presentation of the objects and work of the Order. In financial coöperation we are constantly gaining ground, and granges are more generally benefited by the terms of our trade contracts. In binder twine alone our members saved over ten thousand dollars or enough to pay the subordinate dues of all our members for at least two years. We are now being solicited by various manufacturers for grange terms and contracts which will add to our already large list.

The New York plan of grange fire insurance is being adopted with complete success. In Laramie county the old style Farmers' Mutual Co. was carrying over ten millions in risks, it being one of the strongest companies in the west. In this county the first Patrons' Co. was started and is now closing out its second year of existence with great satisfaction. In the face of opposition it is sure to win on its merits. Existing farmers' mutuals should not discourage the starting of grange companies, for grange companies are as much ahead of the old style farmers' mutuals, as farmers' mutuals are ahead of Stock Co. insurance in point of saving. The leading agricultural papers of our state conduct grange departments, and the *Michigan Farmer* makes a prominent specialty along this line.

Influentially the grange in Michigan is a host and by thorough discussion of the best interests of state and reasonable requests of legislatures our efforts are generally crowned with success. Many are our achievements along this line which do much to demonstrate the usefulness and necessity of the grange organization for the purpose of concentrating the farmers' influence on state matters. Without desiring to convey an impression of

egotism, but instead to bring out a spirit of healthy and friendly rivalry, I will register Michigan as possessing the strongest grange county in all the United States. The county contains 24 townships six miles square, 28 active working granges, 19 of which own large, well-equipped 2-story grange halls with others maturing plans for building. Work is in progress for two more granges which will make 30 for this county.

In some of these grange homes may be found libraries, museums, full equipment and paraphernalia for degree work in full form, and stage equipment for entertainments. It is hoped that other counties from other states may be registered in this competition, in the hope that the showing will stimulate many counties to greater effort. And now, Patrons, let it be understood that Michigan Patrons desire to not only build up their own state, but to do all in their power to build up others. We are not of the strongest, but we are willing to contribute our share toward a strong effort in bringing back within the clasp of our fraternal chain every state in the Union, and I feel sure we would all vote yes, for this National Grange to pursue the plan already adopted in rebuilding the order in all parts of our land. Let us all remember that the true grange idea contemplates uniting all farmers for their general good regardless of differences that may and do exist between them. How broad, how grand, how charitable, yes, and how Christian-like is this doctrine. Whatever our differences we all belong to the brotherhood of farmers, and as such have common interests. Let us work and pray for the happy realization of these grand principles, and we shall each receive a share of the reward.

DELAWARE.—S. H. MESSICK, Master.

Worthy Master :—The Order in Delaware continues to be active and progressive in good works and benefi-

cent influence. During the last session of our state grange the question of building up and extending our Order was seriously considered, its importance recognized, and the treasury was placed at the disposal of the executive committee. To each county was assigned the best organizer that could be found. Some of these did effective work. A national organizer was also applied for and secured by Worthy National Master Jones, but too late in the season for our work in Delaware, where field work is done almost exclusively in the winter months. Our executive committee contracts for the purchase of many articles to be purchased by our members with considerable economy to them, resulting also in bringing some revenue to the Order.

Our Grange Insurance Company continues to afford a safe and cheap means of insurance.

The new state constitution, for which the grange has labored for more than 20 years, against much opposition, especially by politicians in power, which it favored, has greatly purified the political atmosphere, and I believe that under its provisions our state is entering upon a new era of good government.

We have a harmonious, united, and fraternal membership, working to fill the great mission of our cherished Order and we confidently look for the grange of our state a useful and prosperous future.

MARYLAND.—JOSEPH B. AGER, Master. .

Worthy Master:—I am glad to be able to report that we still live, and that the few granges that we have are in a healthy condition. But regret to report that for several years we have not made a very vigorous growth, and the last one has been no exception. We have only added one grange to our number and that one by re-organization.

Most of the granges own their own halls, and in some

cases have large ones which are well furnished. We find that the largest and most active are the ones that do the most in a coöperative way, in buying their seed potatoes in carload lots from Maine, and their commercial fertilizers, coal, etc., in large quantities. We have but one grange that is run solely on social and educational lines, and that is the Montgomery County Pomona Grange.

We always have a large attendance at our quarterly meetings, to which the Worthy Secretary of the National Grange can certify, as he has frequently honored us with his presence. We are fortunate to have in our membership the president of the Maryland Agricultural college and most of the professors, as well as the director of the Experiment Station and his corps of assistants. Some of them are nearly always present and make instructive and interesting addresses, which does very much to strengthen the subordinate granges within its jurisdiction. At the July meeting we were honored by the presence of the Worthy Master of the National Grange, as well as Brothers Trimble and Brigham. The Worthy Master spent two days in Maryland, visiting the Pomona and two subordinate granges and making addresses, which were well received. The weather was excessively hot and we think he was glad to proceed on his journey north, but hope that at some time in the near future he will visit us again and remain longer.

When assuming the duties of master of the Maryland State Grange, I resolved to build up the Order in the state, if possible; but after exhausting every method that we knew of, even to a house-to-house canvass, we have to acknowledge that as an organizer I am not a success. But we met with conditions that we did not expect to find when we commenced the work. We would be very glad if the National Grange would put an organizer in the field who could make a success. We would render him all the assistance that we possibly could. We learn that they have done this in some of the weak

states with marked success. We believe that we have plenty of good material if it only could be organized.

However, we shall persevere in the work, hoping that we may be able to make a better report another year, knowing that if the principles and purposes of our noble Order are considered, it will educate and elevate the farmer to a higher standard in his profession.

The Worthy Master introduced Bro. E. P. Cole, Worthy Lecturer of the State Grange of New York, who addressed the Grange.

Bro. R. B. Galusha, Worthy Lecturer of Vermont State Grange, was then introduced, and spoke most encouragingly of the work in his state.

Bro. C. M. Freeman, Worthy Lecturer of the State Grange of Ohio, was then introduced and spoke ably and interestingly on the lecture work of the Order.

Bro. J. D. Lyman, past Master of the first subordinate grange in N. H., and the first Lecturer of the State Grange, was introduced and spoke grandly and patriotically of our beloved Order.

At 12:30 o'clock p. m., the labors of the day were closed.

[For exercises of public meeting at White's Opera House see Appendix.]

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1898.

The National Grange re-assembled in Phenix Hall at 9 : 30 o'clock a. m., with Worthy Master Jones presiding, and was opened in the Fourth Degree.

The Oberon Ladies' Quartette was again present, to the great pleasure of all, and sang most acceptably.

The roll was called, and a quorum of members responded.

Thursday's journal was read and approved.

The Committee on Credentials offered the following, which was adopted :

Your Committee present this morning the names of A. B. Judson and Mrs. Ida Judson, as the representatives from the state of Iowa.

JOHN T. COX, Chairman,
For the Committee.

Under the call of the roll of states for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, the following were offered and referred :

By Bro. Henry Rhoades of Kansas, in relation to change of degree work ; referred to the Committee on Ritual.

By Bro. Henry Rhoades, relating to Grange work in Oklahoma ; referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By same, in relation to secret work in the Grange ; to Committee on Ritual.

By Bro. W. C. Jewett of Massachusetts, relating to "protection" ; referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, relating to general organizers in the grange field; referred to the Committee on Dormant Granges.

The special committee appointed to report on the condition of the South Carolina State Grange submitted the following report, which was adopted :

Worthy Master and Representatives of the National Grange :—Your special committee to whom was referred the question in regard to the right of the State Grange of South Carolina, to be represented in the National Grange at this annual session, have had the same under consideration and respectfully report that we find that the report made by the Secretary of the State Grange of South Carolina for the quarter ending June 30, 1898, shows the required number of granges were reported and dues paid to the National Grange for the same, and that satisfactory evidence has come before the committee that all dues for the entire year will be paid in this report for Sept. 30, 1898. We therefore report that from our understanding of the law on this subject the State Grange of South Carolina is entitled to be represented at this thirty-second annual session of the National Grange.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. HUXLEY,
G. B. HORTON,
S. O. BOWEN,
MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
MRS. M. M. WILSON.

Committee.

Bro. Joseph I. Tillinghast of Rhode Island offered the following, which was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The splendid rendition of the four subordinate degrees by the special degree teams last evening,

being one of the pleasantest and most instructive features of this National session,

Resolved, That the National Grange hereby tenders to these teams a most cordial vote of thanks for their beautiful and instructive rendition of the degrees.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia offered a resolution on the subject of partisan politics: referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Worthy Secretary read the following communication, which was ordered spread on the journal:

DELAWARE, O., Nov. 16, 1898.

Dear Sisters and Brothers of the National Grange:— We, your humble servants, having been members of your august body for four years, have many pleasant memories of the days we spent with you battling for the welfare of our Order and mankind. Permit us to congratulate you on the continued prosperity of the Order and returning prosperity to our people. May your action be in harmony with the onward sweep of moral and material progress, and inspire with abiding confidence the humble members of our Order throughout our broad domain. We are with you in spirit and loyal devotion to our cardinal principle of developing the *higher manhood and womanhood* of our membership. We would be kindly remembered by our former associates, and we trust the newer members of your body more than fill the places of their predecessors. God bless you every one.

Fraternally,

T. R. SMITH,
MRS. LUCY G. SMITH.

The Worthy Secretary read the following letter from Past Master Robie of Maine, which was ordered spread on the journal:

Dear Brother Stinson: I received your letter last evening, and I thank you very much for your words of sympathy. It was the intention of myself and wife to attend the National Grange meeting at Concord. Her death leaves such a void, and the burdens occasioned by so great a loss render it impracticable for me to be present at the annual gathering of our national organization. I regret it very much, for it would delight me to meet my brothers and sisters from the various states of this great Union and give and receive mutual salutations, particularly so, to meet those who in other days were active with us in grange work. Extend to them all my most cordial and affectionate greetings. I have, as I ever have had, a high estimate of the standing and possibilities of the grange.

The ten years which I spent in its active service are among the happiest days of my life, and I associate many of the incidents which occurred during our annual meetings as among the pleasantest memories that my wife held, up to the day of her death.

New questions and enlarged responsibilities confront the onward progress of the grange. The results of the war, the possible acquirement of new territory with an ignorant and degraded foreign population, unacquainted with the first principles of American civilization, are fraught with great perils, unless the Christianity, the intelligence, the loyalty, the wealth, and the united effort of our nation stand together to meet the greatest responsibilities that have scarcely ever confronted the American people. This is not a partisan question, and is worthy of the careful consideration and mature judgment of the Patrons of Husbandry of this nation. I trust on all matters of political moment the National Grange will be conservative and loyal, as has been its usual custom.

With the highest regards to yourself and wife, I am
Yours, Fraternaly,

FREDERICK ROBIE.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That committees of five be appointed by the Worthy Master, to draft resolutions in reference to the death of Hon. Charles H. Knott, Past Master of the West Virginia State Grange, Bro. D. W. Jones, Past Master of the Iowa State Grange, and Sister O. M. Robie, wife of Past Master Frederick Robie, of Maine.

Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio offered the following :

Resolved, That places asking for the next meeting of the National Grange be now named, and that the selection of such place be determined by vote of the Grange on Monday next, when the order of unfinished business shall be reached.

Bro. John T. Cox of New Jersey offered the following, which was adopted, whereupon the original motion made by Brother Ellis, was adopted as amended :

Resolved, That the selection of the place for the holding of the next session be made the special order for Monday next.

Bro. Elliot B. Norris of New York read communications from the mayor and others of the city of Niagara Falls, N. Y., asking the National Grange to hold its thirty-third annual session in that city.

Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio invited the National Grange to hold its thirty-third session in Ohio, in 1899, and said he would submit formal invitations on Monday next.

The Worthy Master appointed the following committees on account of memorial services to be held by the National Grange on Sunday, the 20th inst.:

On the death of Sister Mary Olivia Robie, wife of Past

Master Frederick Robie of the Maine State Grange, Sisters Corinna A. Gardner, M. Louise Bell, Ida V. High and Emma J. Newcomb, and Brothers S. H. Ellis and S. O. Bowen.

On the death of Brother D. W. Jones, Past Master of the Iowa State Grange, Brothers A. B. Judson, Oliver Wilson, W. W. Greer, and W. M. Hilleary, and Sisters M. S. Rhone and Georgianna C. Norris.

On the death of Brother Charles H. Knott, Past Master of the West Virginia State Grange, Brothers T. C. Atkeson, G. W. Baird, Joseph B. Ager, and Leonard Rhone, and Sisters S. W. Thompson and Mary S. Huxley.

At 11:11 o'clock a. m. the labors of the day were closed in the fourth degree.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY, NOV. 20, 1898.

The National Grange assembled in Phenix hall at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of giving fitting expressions of respect, admiration, and love to the memory of the past members of the body who have recently been called from their labors here to that rest and reward beyond the grave.

Worthy Master Aaron Jones presided, and said :

Annually the National Grange meets and exchanges fraternal greetings. Fraternal attachments are formed enduring as life itself. As the years go by we are reminded of our mortality.

We are assembled to-day to pay our last respects to our departed brothers and sisters who have been called to their eternal home since our last annual meeting.

It is my painful duty to announce that Bro. D. W. Jones, Past Master of Iowa State Grange, has been called to his reward. A great, a noble, a true, an honorable and worthy man has closed a life full of good deeds, and left an influence for good that lives after him.

Bro. Charles H. Knott, Past Master of West Virginia State Grange, bade farewell to his loving and devoted wife and children, and with unbounding faith in the promises of our Heavenly Father, laid down the cares of life with the last words, "All is well."

Sister M. O. Robie, the loving, devoted wife of Past Master Frederick Robie of Maine. All remember her noble, Christian character, her kindly, motherly disposition, spreading a ray of sunshine and happiness wherever she was known. She was devoted to, and loved the principles, of our Order; her influence and the remembrance of her noble character will always be helpful, and the world is better for her life's example.

The exercises were opened by a song by the choir.

The Grange was led in prayer by Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio.

Bro. S. O. Bowen of Connecticut, Worthy Chaplain, followed by Scripture reading.

Bro. A. B. Judson, Chairman, offered the following from the committee selected to prepare resolutions on the death of Bro. D. W. Jones, Past Master of the Iowa State Grange :

Worthy Master and Patrons : Since last we met, death has claimed one of our most honored and respected members, Bro. D. W. Jones, Past Master of the Iowa State Grange ; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased brother.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish his memory in our

hearts, and we recommend that a page in our Journal of Proceedings be set apart in commemoration of him and his services to the Grange. •

Resolved, That a marked copy of the Journal of Proceedings be sent to the family and friends.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. JUDSON,
OLIVER WILSON,
W. W. GREER,
W. M. HILLEARY,
MRS. M. S. RHONE,
MRS. GEORGIANNA C. NORRIS.

Brother Judson, following, made these remarks :

In the death of Brother Jones the Grange has lost a good man, a man of integrity, and a most faithful and devoted member. It has been said of Brother Jones that he was never too tired, nor the roads too bad, nor the weather too stormy, to keep him from attending his Subordinate grange meeting. I first met Brother Jones in the city of Des Moines, at the session of the state grange in the fall of 1887. I shall never forget his hearty greeting or the impression that he left on my mind. He had the faculty of making everybody happy about him, and no one could come in contact with him without appreciating the goodness of the man.

Always courteous and kind, but firm in his convictions, a man of spotless character and honesty of purpose, who was always ready on all occasions to advocate the principles that he thought were right, and never faltered from the path of duty.

The Iowa State Grange owes its existence to-day to her Worthy Past Master D. W. Jones.

When nearly everybody was deserting the grange ship in Iowa, and she was floundering in the sea of despondency, it was Bro. D.W. Jones who stayed by the helm and

guided her safely into port. He has gone and left us, to join the great Grange above, and may his example be an incentive to us all to put forth renewed efforts to "educate and elevate the American farmers."

Sister Eva S. McDowell, Worthy Treasurer, paid the following tribute to the memory of Bro. D. W. Jones :

Worthy Master :—It was at the fourteenth session of the National Grange, held in Washington in 1880, that I first met Bro. D. W. Jones. My longer and better acquaintance with him, however, has been through correspondence during his long term of office as Treasurer of the Iowa State Grange ; an office which he held until his death.

He was a man of sterling worth, one who did not wear his integrity like a garment, to be put on or off at pleasure, but who carried it into all of his social and business relations, a man whom it is good for us to have known. I believe that it is good for us to be here to-day to bear testimony to his worth and to express our gratitude that we have had his presence among us and been honored by his friendship. To the family and friends who mourn his loss we extend our warm sympathy.

Appropriate remarks were also made by Worthy Master Aaron Jones, Worthy Lecturer Alpha Messer, and Bro. J. J. Woodman, Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Hymn by the choir.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, chairman of committee, presented the following :

Worthy Master and Patrons :—To-day we meet to pay our respects to the memory of our departed brother, Hon. Charles H. Knott, Past Master of the West Virginia State Grange. One year ago Brother Knott attended the meeting of this Grange, as a visitor. He

was for eight years an honored member of this body. On April 29, 1898, he was called from life to rest, where he awaits our coming to unite with him in the Grange above, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we acknowledge the authority of the Great Master above, and submit humbly to this inscrutable dispensation of His providence.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish his memory in our hearts, and we recommend that a page in the Journal of our Proceedings be set apart in commemoration of his services and faithfulness to the Grange.

Respectfully submitted,

T. C. ATKESON,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
L. RHONE,
G. W. BAIRD,
J. B. AGER,
MRS. S. W. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Following the reading of the resolutions, Brother Atkeson said:

Charles Henry Knott was born May 1, 1841, in Jefferson county, Virginia, now West Virginia, and educated in the public schools, attending school in the winter, and working for his father in the summer on the farm and boating limestone on the C. & O. canal. April 21, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, First Virginia Cavalry, and was wounded and captured the following October, near Washington, confined in the Old Capitol building until February, and then paroled. He was exchanged the following August, and at once re-entered the army, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry; was on the field at Appomattox, and wounded in the shoulder April 6, 1865. In August, 1865, in partnership with three brothers, he

engaged in boating limestone on the canal, and continued in the same business until the canal was washed out in June, 1889. In February, 1869, he was married to Miss Sue G. Reinhardt, and has been a successful farmer ever since 1870. He joined Forest Grange, Number 19, in 1873, and was a delegate to the state grange at Parkersburg in 1876; was again a delegate to the state grange meeting at New Haven, in October, 1886, and at that meeting was elected treasurer. The following year, I met Brother Knott, for the first time, at the Alderson meeting of the state grange. I predicted at that time that he would be the next state master, which prediction was fulfilled the next year at the Martinsburg meeting. He was for four terms unanimously elected master, and for eight years made a faithful and efficient officer. Governor Jacobs appointed him notary public, and he was elected to the state senate in 1888, and served the full term of four years, and was a faithful friend of the farmers of the state in his legislative career. I pronounce a eulogium which is true to life, when I say, he was always true to his friends.

For ten years I had the honor to know Brother Knott well, and to be intimately associated with him in many efforts to ameliorate the condition of the farmers of our state. During the eight years that he served as state master it was my privilege to serve next in command, as overseer, and our personal association was always of the sincerest and most confidential kind. He was always a welcome guest at my home, and I trust the rare occasions when it was my delightful privilege to mingle with his happy family in his delightful home, that our pleasure was mutual. His home life was of the happiest character, and he idolized his wife and family. His home, surrounded by ancient oaks and beautified by the hand of art and cultured taste, was situated on an eminence overlooking the valley of the Potomac, while sloping fields of emerald green lay spread out, down to the very brink of

the sparkling river, was ever opening its doors to the welcome guest, among whom may be named men of state and national reputation. He had a wide acquaintance throughout the state, and had a large circle of warm friends. Big-hearted and free-handed, his genial ways and kindly disposition drew toward him all who knew him.

The last illness of Brother Knott was of but two days' duration. He was taken sick on Thursday, and Friday, April 29, 1898, he passed away, leaving to his grief-stricken family and friends the blessed assurance of his last words: "All is well." Followed to his grave by a large concourse of sorrowing friends, he was gently laid away to await the resurrection morn. His family has suffered an irreparable loss. His state has lost a good citizen, and the Grange one of its most faithful members, and I a devoted friend whom I loved dearly.

With him the fight is ended.

" For none return from those quiet shores,
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale ;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
And catch a glimpse of the snowy sail ;
And lo ! they have passed from our yearning hearts,
They cross the stream and are gone for aye.
We may not sunder the veil apart
That hides from our vision the gates of day ;
We only know that their barks no more
May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea ;
Yet somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore,
They watch, and beckon, and wait for me.

" And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river, and hill, and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold,
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar ;
I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail,
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand.

I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale,
 To the better shore of the spirit land.
 I shall know the loved who have gone before,
 And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
 When over the river, the peaceful river,
 The angel of death shall carry me."

Bro. Leonard Rhone of Pennsylvania spoke of Brother Knott of follows :

Worthy Master :—In the death of Bro. C. H. Knott the Order has lost a devoted member, and the West Virginia State Grange one of its truest leaders, who served as its honored representative in the National Grange with acceptability from 1887 to 1896, having risen to great influence and usefulness in the Order ; he was also honored by the citizens of his own state with many positions of public trust.

Brother Knott was endowed by nature with many social accomplishments which attracted to him a host of friends ; he was always beloved in the National Grange for his cordiality and readiness to assist others.

He served on many committees with distinction and ability, especially on questions of public legislation.

In the death of Brother Knott the Order has lost an able member and his family a devoted husband and loving father.

Bro. W. K. Thompson of South Carolina said :

Worthy Master :—I feel it to be a pleasant but sad duty to pay a last tribute to the memory of Brother Knott as a man and as a Patron. I first met Brother Knott at our meeting in Washington, two years ago, and then again as a visitor in Harrisburg, one year ago. Both being from southern states and having both served in the Confederate army, we were drawn towards each other, and his very cordial manner at once drew me

towards him, and an intimacy thus begun soon grew into that warm friendship which has only been sundered by the unrelenting hand of Death. Brother Knott was a high-toned, kind-hearted, whole-souled man, and a true type of the Virginia gentleman. One year ago he was with us, to-day he is gone,—this fact saddens our hearts; but, brothers and sisters, let it be a powerful reminder that we, too, sooner or later will be called upon to close our labors on earth, and that now is the day in which we should make all things ready, so that our signals and passwords will readily admit us into that glorious presence of our Heavenly Master, who will welcome us to his presence and to the presence of those worthy sisters and brothers who have gone before.

Sister Eva S. McDowell offered her tribute in the following words :

Worthy Master :—Often, I think, we are too prone to mourn over the death of our friends. Ought we not rather to rejoice that they are released from the trials and sufferings of this life? Like the tired child that falls asleep at night to rest for the coming day, they have but gone to sleep to awake in that other home where there is neither suffering nor care.

Brother Knott was one of my very good friends. Of a warm, generous nature, with an open home and kindly greeting for all his friends, he was loyal in his attachments, and kind and affectionate in his home life. To the family so sadly bereaved, we would extend our earnest sympathy; and while mourning with them, we would point them to that higher life where there shall be no sorrow, and where all pain will have passed away.

Further remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Bro. N. J. Bachelder of New Hampshire, and Bro. D. W. Working, Past Master of the Colorado State Grange.

Hymn by the choir.

Sister Corinna A. Gardner of Maine presented the following resolution in relation to Sister Mary Olivia Robie, wife of Past Master Frederick Robie of the Maine State Grange:

Resolved, That in the decease of Sister M. O. Robie, Past Ceres of the Maine State Grange and for eight years a delegate to the National Grange, we mourn the loss of a noble woman, a most excellent wife and mother, and a Patron whose memory for fidelity and cordiality to all will be tenderly cherished.

MRS. CORINNA A. GARDNER,
MRS. IDA V. HIGH,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL,
MRS. EMMA J. NEWCOMB,
S. H. ELLIS,
S. O. BOWEN.

Committee.

Sister M. S. Rhone of Pennsylvania made the following remarks:

Worthy Master:—I first met Sister M. O. Robie at the sixteenth annual session of the National Grange, held in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1882.

Sister Robie served with her husband as the representatives of Maine for six consecutive sessions with great acceptability and usefulness. By her genial and courteous manner she won for herself and husband a host of friends, always foremost in welcoming the new members, and making them acquainted with older representatives, being ever considerate of the rights of others on the floor of the National Grange.

She always took an active part in the affairs of the National Grange, and in the social circles at our annual meetings, bringing joy and sunshine to all who came in touch with her congenial influence. She was a devoted

wife and an inseparable companion to her husband, having an abiding interest in his joys and sorrows.

In the death of Sister Robie the Order has lost a most valuable member, her husband a loving wife, and her children an indulgent parent.

"Leaves have their time to fall
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.

Sister Eva S. McDowell of Ohio said :

When the National Grange was in session in Philadelphia in 1886 a group of women stood one evening in the corridor near the dining-room door, when a slight, frail woman started in to supper with her little baby in her arms because she had no one with whom to leave it. Sister Robie immediately stepped forward and put out her arms, saying, "Let me hold the baby while you go in to supper," and when the mother objected, fearing the baby would be troublesome, she said, "Babies never trouble me. Let me take her and don't hurry your supper." As she took the little child in her arms and sat down to amuse it, not a woman in the group but wished she had been the one to think of this, not a woman there but did do what she could during the remainder of the session to aid the frail mother in the care of her baby. Nor did it stop there. Many a tired heart has been refreshed, many a thorny path made smoother, as the result of that one little deed of loving kindness. We often think of our absent friends as they appeared at some particular moment of their lives, and Sister Robie's image nearly always comes to my memory as she sat with the little child in her arms, keeping it amused and happy, while its mother ate and rested.

Thoughtful in the little matters that make up so much of life, our sister was no less equal to great occasions.

She was her husband's friend and adviser, his loyal advocate and congenial companion. He had her sympathy and assistance in all his hopes and plans and when he was called to the high position of chief executive of the state she was ready and well qualified to fill her place with womanly grace and dignity.

The world can but be better for her having lived in it, and can but seem darker for her having left it; but the tender deeds she wrought, the shining example she gave us, will not die, they will remain in our hearts and memories while we live, making us better men and better women.

Bro. Alpha Messer of Vermont said :

Worthy Master :—In supporting the resolutions just read I esteem it a privilege to add a few words on this occasion in memory of the departed. Like the glowing sunset in its effulgence and beauty, so should the departure of our friends impress us with the glories and beauties of another and better world; and as the sun shall rise again so shall there be a resurrection morn, when Truth and Love will shine forth in effulgent glory, and make every heart radiant with joy in the more immediate companionship of the Divine Presence.

In our humanity we mourn and shed tears because we are for a time deprived of the loving companionship of those most near and dear to us. This is the involuntary outward expression of the sorrow and personal loss we feel. But I apprehend that if we fully realized the joys of a spiritual existence which is free from all forms of sin and error, we would rejoice instead of weep, because the spirits of our loved ones are forever freed from the dross of earth, and have entered into the purified atmosphere of an heavenly existence.

It was my good fortune to have made the acquaintance of Sister Robie through the fraternity of our Order. The first time I met her was at the Boston session of

1885, and I met her at each succeeding session as long as Governor Robie was master of the Maine State Grange. How I became acquainted with Sister Robie I cannot tell. Indeed I very much doubt if any of her friends can tell just how they came to love and respect her, but somehow the invisible chords of a loving and sympathetic nature were thrown about those with whom she came in contact, and they were unconsciously drawn into communion and fellowship with her. But few women occupying the high social position which she did, ever had so many warm friends from nearly all classes in society. Unostentatious and unassuming, she seemed to find in the membership of the grange a congenial atmosphere which was a source of mutual enjoyment. In travelling across the continent and on shorter journeys to and from the sessions of the National Grange, as well as during the sessions of this body, I well remember the many happy hours spent in her presence. Her wide experience in society and travel both in this country and in Europe, gave her a large fund of most useful and pleasing information, which her gifted and rare conversational powers enabled her to use to the best advantage for the entertainment of her friends.

We mourn her apparent loss, but this is more imaginary than real. Her example and her influence are with us at this hour, and the impress of her exalted womanly character upon society will live on forever, and "when the mists shall have rolled away from our eyes," may it be our lot to meet and to greet her in that happy land where sin can never enter, and where sorrow can never come.

Feeling remarks of love and admiration for the dear, departed sister were made by Bros. S. H. Ellis of Ohio and J. J. Woodman of Michigan.

Bro. Edward Wiggin, Past Master of the Maine State Grange, offered the following :

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters of the National Grange :—It may be proper and fitting at this time for me to present some facts in relation to the life and character of Sister Robie, somewhat more in detail than those who have preceded me have been able to do.

Mrs. Mary Olivia Priest Robie, daughter of Jonathan and Mary S. Priest, was born in Biddeford, Sept. 28, 1828. Her grandfather, Levi Priest, was a Revolutionary soldier. The Priest family has been distinguished by medical, educational, musical, mechanical, and business talents. Mrs. Robie's mother was Mary S. Emery, daughter of Capt. Simon Emery of Biddeford.

The Emery family has graced the various vocations of life with rare qualities of mind and heart. She therefore had a goodly heritage from both sides of her family. Mrs. Robie was educated at Thornton Academy in the city of Saco, Me., and, after her graduation, became an esteemed teacher in a large and successful private school in the city of Biddeford. She excelled in music, and at one time sang with the celebrated Hutchinson family, and ever afterwards entertained a strong friendship with all its members. She was a great lover of poetry, and it was her habit to memorize choice selections from the masters, which enabled her to make use of apt quotations in her conversation with friends. She made clippings of poetry and prose, which she arranged in book form, and made also several volumes of written quotations from novelists, poets, philosophers, and statesmen. Mrs. Robie was a good English scholar, but during the last years of her life she devoted considerable time to the study of the French language, in which she gained such proficiency as to enable her to read French authors with ease.

November 28, 1847, Mary Olivia Priest married Fred-

erick Robie, of Gorham, Maine. Eleven years of their married life were spent in Biddeford, and the remaining thirty-seven, years in Gorham. There came into their home four children, three of whom, two daughters and one son, are now living.

When she married, her husband was a physician, but during the Civil War he was appointed paymaster by President Lincoln, and since the close of the war his life has assumed ever increasing public functions.

Her life necessarily experienced corresponding changes, but her versatility and adjustability enabled her to adorn with becoming grace all these public and official duties.

Mrs. Robie was with her husband much of the time during the Civil War, and was ever kind and useful in visiting the hospitals and administering to the wants of the soldiers encamped at Washington, Fortress Monroe, New Orleans, and other localities. She spent many winters at Augusta, the capital of the state, and will be affectionately remembered by those who were intimate with her during that period.

In 1878, she visited Europe with her husband, Brother Robie being one of the commissioners to the Paris Exposition, where she enjoyed her highly developed tastes in music, painting, and sculpture, to an eminent degree. She was identified with the Grange in its local, state, and national organizations. She was Ceres of the Maine State Grange for eight years, and during that period she attended the annual meetings of the state grange and also meetings of the National Grange in the principal cities of the northern and southern states, the last meeting attended being in California.

My acquaintance with Sister Robie began in the Grange, where she was an earnest and devoted worker. For four years of the time that she was Ceres of the state grange she was also the wife of the governor of the state, and although possessed of wealth and moving in and

adorning the highest social circles, she was ever the same warm-hearted, unassuming woman, seemingly unconscious of position or possession. Her long connection with the state grange enabled her to become acquainted with a large number of Patrons from all portions of the state, each one of whom was always met with a warm and kindly greeting, and every worthy person coming into her presence was at once placed at ease by her ready tact and pleasant conversation.

Though enjoying this large circle of acquaintances among the members of the Order she prized so much, yet it was in the smaller circle nearer her own home that she was best known and most tenderly loved.

Her last illness was not protracted and was alleviated by all that loving hearts and hands aided by unstinted means could do for her comfort.

Her last words to her loving and devoted husband were most touching and will abide with him as a sweet memory during all the years of life that shall remain to him.

As he bade her good night, not thinking that it was to be her last night on earth, she looked up to him with a smile of affection and said, "Say not 'good night,' but in some brighter clime bid me 'good morning.'"

Ere many hours passed she lapsed into unconsciousness and before the rising of the sun the lips of the death angel had sweetly kissed her weary eyelids down to sleep and with the morning light she awoke in that "brighter clime" in which she had such a cheerful and abiding faith.

On a bright and unusually sunny day in early November she was laid to rest with tender and touching ceremonies.

Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of loving friends, and men and women of high position, and representatives of every department of the state government honored her memory by their presence.

"So they have buried her," but the memory of her sweet companionship still remains with her family and friends, and there still abides and will ever abide as the grandest outcome of such a life as hers, that most powerful of all moral forces in this world of ours, the influence of the life of a good and noble woman.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted by rising vote.

Closing song by the choir.

The services were closed by a benediction pronounced by Bro. S. H. Ellis, Past Worthy Chaplain of the National Grange.

FOURTH DAY.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, Nov. 21, 1898.

The National Grange was opened in the Fourth Degree, in Phenix Hall, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Worthy Master Jones presiding, with officers and members present as previously reported, also Bro. N. B. Douglas, Past Master of the Massachusetts State Grange, and Sister Laura C. Douglas, his wife, honorary members of the National Grange.

The roll was called and all members responded.

Friday's (third day's) journal was read and approved.

The Worthy Secretary read a communication from Mrs. J. M. Blanton, wife of the Past Master of the Virginia State Grange, extending compliments and cordial fraternal greetings.

Under the call of the roll of states for the introduction of business, to be referred without debate, the following were offered and referred :

By Bro. A. B. Judson of Iowa, relative to the inter-

state commerce law ; referred to the Committee on Transportation.

By same, relative to duties of interstate commerce commission ; to same committee as above.

By same, in relation to Grange Digest, to Committee on Digest. By same, in relation to unaffiliated members of dormant granges ; to Committee on Resolutions. By same, in relation to remitting dues of subordinate granges ; referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. C. O. Raine of Missouri, in relation to election of United States senators ; referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. Joseph B. Ager of Maryland, in relation to a bureau of information ; referred to the Committee on Coöperation.

By Bro. Leonard Rhone of Pennsylvania, relative to appointments in the department of agriculture ; referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. W. M. Hilleary of Oregon, relative to pure foods ; referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. S. O. Bowen of Connecticut, in relation to college course in land grant colleges ; referred to the Committee on Education.

Bro. W. K. Thompson submitted his annual report as Master of the South Carolina State Grange, following :

Worthy Master :—I beg leave to report to the National Grange that while we have had no boom in grange work in our state, we have had some things that have given us much encouragement. We have two live, active, Pomona granges, and we have organized one new grange, increased some in numbers in the old ones, and I believe there is a considerable increase in interest in

some sections of our state. In one county there has been established a grange coöperative store, which so far has been successful, and created considerable interest in behalf of the grange, and in the same county steps have already been taken looking to the building and operation of a cotton seed oil mill by the grange. The year has not been propitious for doing much work towards building up the grange. I had some correspondence with our Worthy Master Jones about deputy work, who exhibited the liveliest interest in us and expressed a great willingness to render any aid that he could toward building up the Order in our state. He and I thought it best to undertake the work after the pressing crop work of our farmers was over, but before this period arrived, the late war was declared which caused an interest and excitement all over our land. And added to this was a warm and exciting political campaign all over our state, which caused us not to undertake the work under such unfavorable circumstances. The existing conditions in my state, a sparsely settled people with very few towns, make it a considerable task to work up granges, and I dare say it takes more work to organize one grange in South Carolina than it does to organize ten in these New England states, but I can assure you that the rejoicing over the organization of one grange with us is more than over the organization of ten in most of our strong grange states. For over twenty-eight years I have given my best effort for the grange, and hope still to be able to yet do something for our grange. 'Tis true it is sad to feel that my wife and I stand alone as representatives from the far south, but it is very pleasant to feel that we are among brothers and sisters who have that fraternal feeling that so eminently belongs to our noble Order.

Sister Amanda M. Horton, Worthy Lady Assistant Steward, submitted her annual report, following:

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:
—If we interpret correctly, it is intended that the Lady Assistant Steward of the National Grange shall personally care for her flock, administering to its general and individual wants, giving assistance to the needy, and seeing that none stray from the fold.

In the subordinate grange where the comparison seems more natural and possible of operation than in the National Grange, because of the members being more compact, and within space limited to individual supervision and possibilities, the work and influence of the Grange Shepherdess may be far-reaching and of great importance in encouraging the members to keep steadfast and true.

Attention to the many details of the grange room, which add to the comfort and pleasure of the members, ever ready to harmonize differences, to discourage strife and discord, and the kind word spoken in season are each part of the work of the lady assistant steward in the grange.

Thus the office not only becomes very important, but in a measure its duties are exalted. The exercise of these duties is elevating, refining, and broadening, not only to the individual but to all under such influence. From the Shepherdess and her flock we may be further taught; although the lessons they teach are primitive, they are practical illustrations of system and order as means of safety and protection. If the grange will benefit by these examples, members must be watchful and united.

Let not the nightfall come with members strayed from the fold. Be ever vigilant and watchful for the interest of the Order, is the wish of the Lady Assistant Steward of the National Grange.

Bro. John T. Cox, Worthy Steward, submitted his annual report :

Worthy Master and Patrons:—As Steward of the National Grange, I have but little to report. The working tools and paraphernalia of the Grange and its members are in good order. I have endeavored to guard the Grange carefully from intrusion. I do not find the members claiming a knowledge of their business, and at the same time being ignorant. The members are using possible means to attain the highest rank in their calling; there is no dissension, no strife to eradicate. The relations between the Steward and his assistants are of the most pleasant and amicable nature, so much so that my assistants are ready and willing to do anything that would increase the pleasure or comfort of the members in attendance.

Bro. J. A. Newcomb, Worthy Assistant Steward, read the following, his annual report:

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:—Your Assistant Steward has but little to say in the way of making a report to this body; the active duties of this office being done while in session. This office I feel to be a responsible one, and at the same time a pleasant one to fill. Perhaps there is no officer in this organization that has a greater opportunity to become acquainted with the members than the Assistant Steward. When our session has closed, and we have returned to our distant home at the base of the Rockies, what pleasant recollections we have of the many acquaintances made, not only from one state, but from all the states represented in this great national organization. These social and intellectual feasts can but elevate the American farmer to that most exalted position—the true nobility of the land. My associations with all the officers and members are of the most amicable nature.

Bro. Oliver Wilson, chairman, presented the following from the Committee on Good of the Order, which, after lengthy discussion, was adopted:

WHEREAS, A legal subordinate grange must have at least thirteen members, of which there must be at least four of either sex. The subordinate grange must hold meetings regularly at least once each month, and report and pay dues to the state grange, and

WHEREAS, The subordinate grange is composed of individual members, and cannot hold regular meetings without the attendance of its members, and

WHEREAS, The subordinate grange that does not hold regular meetings is not entitled to representation in the state grange, and shall not be counted to entitle a state grange to representation in the National Grange; therefore,

Resolved, By the National Grange that a member who does not attend his or her subordinate grange and pay the legal dues fixed by said grange is not eligible to any of the offices in any grange, subordinate, county, state, or National, and is not entitled to any benefits accruing to legal members in good standing.

We have examined the foregoing resolution presented by Bro. W. M. Hilleary of Oregon; and while we realize the necessity of regularity of attendance at grange meetings, we believe the adoption of the resolution would frequently work not only a hardship, but an injustice to members. We therefore report adversely on the resolution.

OLIVER WILSON, *Chairman*,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
O. GARDNER,
MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL.

The following, from the Committee on Good of the Order, was adopted in relation to the resolution presented by Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio:

Resolved, That the executive committee be, and hereby is, instructed to have prepared and published some music for use in conferring the sixth degree.

The committee does not concur in the resolution, for the reason that there is but little music required in the conferring of the sixth degree.

OLIVER WILSON,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
O. GARDNER,
MRS. S. G. BAIRD.

The Committee on Good of the Order made a report, which, after consideration and, on motion of Bro. Leonard Rhone of Pennsylvania, was recommitted to the committee.

The following report from the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted:

Resolutions adopted by Ashtabula County Pomona Grange at Geneva, May 19th, 1898:

WHEREAS, It seems necessary that each subordinate grange master should have means of keeping himself informed in the unwritten work of the grange, and

WHEREAS, The cypher published by G. A. Thompson has been repudiated by the National Grange, be it therefore

“Resolved, By the Pomona-grange of Ashtabula county, O., that we respectfully petition the National Grange that said National Grange publish or cause to be published a cypher or esoteric instructions for the use of grange members.

A. S. CORMAC,
J. C. PRITCHARD,
H. E. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

The committee has carefully considered the above resolution presented by Bro. S. H. Ellis, by request, and while we realize that some good might come from the publication of such a work in enabling members of the Order to better understand the unwritten work, we deem it inexpedient to publish and scatter promiscuously, as many would fall into the hands of outside parties. We therefore report adversely on the resolution.

OLIVER WILSON,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
O. GARDNER,
MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL.

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the National Grange recommends the various state granges to request the various Pomona and subordinate granges under their charge, to provide for themselves two badges to be known as delegates' badges, to be worn by their delegates at the meetings of the state granges as a distinguishing mark for voters and otherwise as a help to social recognition among themselves and also among their brother and sister visitors.

It is further suggested that the Pomona badge should be the usual green ribbon, with the color of the ribbon above supporting the medallion of pink. The subordinate badge to be blue below; the ribbon above pink with a green stripe through the centre; thus showing the colors of the various degrees; the printing to be descriptive of the grange represented, the word Delegate on the bar.

In relation to the above resolution presented by Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, by request, the committee reports adversely thereon.

OLIVER WILSON,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
O. GARDNER,
MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL.

The following from the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted :

WHEREAS, It appears to be the desire of a number of farmers and their wives in the territory of Oklahoma, that they be given the opportunity to organize a grange or granges,

Resolved, That the National Grange at its present session take the necessary steps to present to them that opportunity.

Passed by Pleasant Valley Grange, Nov. 12, 1898.

G. W. RAMAGE,
Secretary.

The foregoing resolution presented by Brother Henry Rhoades of Kansas, has been considered by the committee, and we recommend that the subject be referred to the Worthy Master, with the request that he investigate the locality referred to in the resolution, and if in his judgment it is best, send an organizer into Oklahoma.

OLIVER WILSON; *Chairman*,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
O. GARDNER,
MRS. S. G. BAIRD.

The Committee on Good of the Order made the following report which was adopted :

WHEREAS, The Grange has now been in existence more than thirty years and much of its valuable history is being lost by the ravages of time and from not being collected into systematic, continuous story, therefore

Resolved, That this grange take the necessary action to secure the writing and printing of a complete history of the Grange from its organization to the present. And the Executive Committee is hereby instructed to carry out the purpose of this resolution in such manner as it may deem best.

The above resolution, offered by Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, is one of great importance, but to compile a complete history of the Order to the present time would require a vast amount of labor and the expenditure of a large sum of money. We therefore recommend that the subject be referred to the Executive Committee, and that it be authorized to act as in its judgment will be for the best interest of the Order.

OLIVER WILSON,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
O. GARDNER,
MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL.

Bro. J. H. Brigham, Past Master of the National Grange, and at present the Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, came in and was most enthusiastically received by the National Grange and the visiting members.

Bro. W. K. Thompson, chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, presented the following for his committee, which was adopted by the Grange :

WHEREAS, There is a large number of elderly members in our subordinate granges in this state, and whereas by age and infirmities they are naturally deprived of regular attendance, and thus their interests are gradually waning, therefore, be it

Resolved, That for the good of the Order and farming interests we especially recommend to the National Grange that whenever a member in good and regular standing has paid dues for thirteen years, he or she shall be exempt from further dues, but shall enjoy for the remainder of their lives, all rights and privileges, granted to active members.

WM. G. CASE,
H. C. CADWELL,
Committee.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws to whom was referred the foregoing resolution from a committee of Grange No. 18, of Connecticut, in reference to the non-payment of dues by aged and infirm members, respectfully reports that it has had the same under consideration, and believes such action would be unwise and not for the best interests of the Order, and therefore reports that in its judgment the resolution should not be adopted.

By order of committee,
W. K. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws made the following report, which was adopted :

WHEREAS, Our Declaration of Purposes stands as a guide to all grange effort, and whatever is undertaken by states, and not more or less specifically mentioned in said Declaration of Purposes, may be criticised as foreign to the real work of the Order, therefore

Resolved, That the Declaration of Purposes be and is hereby amended by striking out the word "and" in the last sentence of section two (2), and inserting the words "*and influential*" after the word "material," making the sentence read, "Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social, material, and influential advancement."

The foregoing preamble and resolution offered by Bro. George B. Horton of Michigan, and referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and to the Committee on Good of the Order jointly, have been carefully considered by both committees jointly, and we beg to report that such a change is unnecessary, and your two committees report unfavorably thereon.

By order of committee,

W. K. THOMPSON,

Chairman Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

OLIVER WILSON,

In behalf of Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. J. B. Ager, chairman, submitted the following report from the Committee on Division of Labor, which was adopted :

The Committee to whom was referred the Worthy Master's report would recommend that the part in relation to the condition of the Order, be referred to the Committee on the Good of the Order.

And the part in relation to the extension of the Order, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The part in reference to agriculture, to the Committee on Agriculture.

The part in reference to coöperation, to the Committee on Coöperation.

The part in reference to the press, to the Committee on Education.

The part in reference to the war with Spain, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The part in reference to recent decisions of the Supreme Court, to the Committee on Transportation.

And the Committee would further recommend that the part in the Worthy Lecturer's report, in relation to systematic lecture work, be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order; also in relation to lecturers' conferences to same committee.

That part in relation to Grange Quarterly Bulletin and grange press and grange literature, to the Committee on Publication.

That part in relation to nature studies in common schools, to the Committee on Education.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. AGER,
S. H. MESSICK,
G. W. BAIRD,
MRS. CORDELIA ATKESON,
MRS. LIZZIE M. JEWETT.

Sister Sarah G. Baird, chairman, presented the following report for the Committee on Education, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Education to whom was referred the following resolutions, offered by Bro. T. C. Atkeson, of West Virginia, respectfully recommends their adoption:

WHEREAS, The education of a vast majority of the future farmers of this country will end with the public schools of our several states, and the advancement of the age demands acquaintance with the laws of nature, in order to the successful practice of agriculture, therefore,

Resolved, That we favor the teaching of the elementary principles of agriculture, horticulture, and what is com-

monly known as "nature studies" in all the public schools of the country.

Resolved, That we heartily favor the establishment of correspondence courses of instruction in agriculture, in all our agricultural colleges, and that we urge every member of the Grange and the farmers generally to avail themselves of such instruction.

Resolved, That we favor and recommend the establishment of four years agricultural courses in all our agricultural colleges, so arranged as to admit students to the freshman class from the country public schools, in which no foreign or dead language will be required, and that the largest possible attention be given to instruction in the English language, mechanic arts, agriculture, horticulture, and kindred sciences; and that the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture be conferred upon students completing said course of instruction.

MRS. SARAH G. BAIRD,

W. C. JEWETT,

T. C. ATKESON,

MRS. PAULINE S. RAINE,

MRS. JANE C. AGER,

MRS. MARY A. BACHELDER,

MRS. AMANDA M. HORTON,

MRS. EMILY I. TILLINGHAST.

The Committee on Education made the following general report, which was presented and read by Sister Sarah G. Baird, Chairman of the Committee, and it was adopted by the Grange :

The glory of this free Republic is that throughout the broad land where its beneficent rule extends, schools are found that offer the advantage to all, whether rich or poor, of obtaining sufficient knowledge for the ordinary business affairs of life. This provision came from a wise people, who realized the strength and permanence of all

our institutions. The hope of the world depends upon the intelligence and education of the people. It is the basis of all progress and true prosperity. Our Order seeks the improvement of the human race. Representing the most important industrial interests in the land, it seeks to bring its representatives into harmony of purpose; "to direct the millions engaged in agriculture to full participation in the direction of public affairs;" to educate them concerning their duties and responsibilities as citizens. While the attainments that come from study of books aided by a teacher, can never be too great, there is need of something more. The school is only the preparatory department for the greater universities of the world. Those influences which are brought upon a child in the outside world are as potent in shaping his destiny as is the daily routine of recitation and discipline in the school room.

The collegian can become as narrow as the graduate from the common school, if both remain for life work in the isolated environments of local conditions and prejudices. They must come in contact with the outside world to learn of its vastness and interdependence; must learn that the cities are not the whole power, but marts of trade; that the country feeds and recruits them all; must acquire an ability to utilize inventions that will decrease the cost of operating the farm, the forest, or the manufactory. In short, to bring into contact and activity all the elements of their strength and growth, of personally using for productive ends the disciplined faculties. To give mind and character their fullest depth and obtain the broadest culture, is the true end of education. For healthful growth of these faculties and powers there is required careful nurturing and direction at the outset. Hence the necessity that our schools for children begin right. We do not undertake to point out details of management. The training in all schools from the lowest to highest should have reference to the active duties of

life, duties of citizenship devolving upon them as men and women,—to the moulding of character in refined and ennobling virtues.

The rural schools lie at the foundation of our educational system. From them the majority of our youth receive the priceless training for the practical affairs of life. To their improvement our attention should be directed, to give breadth and solidity to the foundation.

The great problem that confronts us is the equalization of rural and city schools. To raise the condition of rural education we must improve our teaching force and the methods of teaching in these schools. We need more energy in teaching,—a lack of vigor in teaching leads to lack of vigor in study. Much has been said in previous reports upon this line of thought, so that we would simply wish to emphasize here.

Language ought to be the basic study in all schools. It is the fountain head whence flow all the healthful streams of education. It is the key that unlocks all human thought and gives voice to all human aspirations.

There is imperative need of greater versatility in the use of both written and spoken English and better acquaintance with English literature. The ability to use the mother tongue well, is alike necessary to the successful business man, and the society belle. It is the universal language all over the world, and is now receiving as critical attention in schools as was formerly bestowed upon Greek and Latin. The recommendation of Hoke Smith, president of the Atlanta board of education, to substitute Spanish for the study of Ancient Greek by making it compulsory, and Greek optional, is a step in the right direction.

No foreign language should be made compulsory, but elective instead. Certainly the opportunity to acquire a knowledge of Spanish in our schools will be of great value, if we are going to extend our school system to the new countries now in our possession. Vast opportu-

nities are offered to American enterprise in Mexico, Central and South America, with their islands, where English and Spanish are the two dominant languages. In these countries our trade is already large and destined to increase.

Thousands of young men,—the boys that are now in school—who will *then* be the pushing, business men, will be able to find profitable openings there in the next quarter of a century, and the Spanish will be of more use to *them* than the other modern languages of our schools, with unsurpassed mental discipline in the work.

The war that brought to us these possessions and the many blessings beyond calculation, brings also grave problems and responsibilities that will, we trust, be met with "honor and fidelity to humanity and posterity." The same education, discipline and nobleness of character that gave to us a Dewey, a Hobson, a Schley, and a Sampson, will raise men capable of managing the most intricate and complex problems of the day. Our army and navy have won the admiration of the world. The extent of military achievements, in the brief period from seed-time to harvest, that sunk the great navies of Spain, captured her armies, and stripped her of her islands in the East and West Indies, stands unparalleled in the records of history. Their deeds have been such as could only come from heroes battling in a sacred cause. Every true heart bleeds for the sufferings and privations endured, and for the precious lives which have been unselfishly offered on the altar of liberty and humanity. The value of the lessons of patriotism and the example of individual sacrifice set, are beyond computation. As a nation it has taught us to "prepare for war in times of peace," to assume control and build the Nicaragua Canal, and proved, beyond a doubt, who were our enemies and who our friends among the nations of the world.

Our pride has been stimulated, vision enlarged to com-

prehend our strength and greatness, enlarged our faith in our institutions and government, added new glory to our flag, completely obliterated all old sectional bitterness growing out of the Civil War, and left us in very fact a united country; ties that, intertwining with the bonds of patriotism and common interest, bind our states together and make us one people of one country and under one flag.

I trust that these comments will not be thought irrelevant to this subject. The events of the past few months have presented such revelations to our people as were not dreamed of before; attainments that must engage the brains and best energy of our whole people. The hand of civilization has opened the door of the East, which bids for every character of American enterprise.

The representatives of agriculture must be "up and doing," make themselves seen and felt, if they would accomplish results for the good of our Order, our country, and mankind. The power that comes from personal contact is the force that dominates everywhere.

We have power, force and strength, if we educate ourselves to their use. We cannot remove the hardships that make farm-life dull and profitless without a full perception and realization of our rights, duties, and privileges as component parts of the government itself.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. SARAH G. BAIRD,
W. C. JEWETT,
T. C. ATKESON,
MRS. PAULINE S. RAINE,
MRS. AMANDA M. HORTON,
MRS. EMILY I. TILLINGHAST,
MRS. IDA JUDSON,
MRS. MARY A. BACHELDER,
MRS. JANE E. AGER.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson, chairman, presented the following general report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Foreign Relations has the honor to report that since the meeting of the National Grange, one year ago, the foreign relations of this country have materially changed—at least our relations with one foreign country have changed in several important respects. The arrogant Spaniard has felt the irresistible force of our splendid army and navy, and the whole world has recognized the magnificent power and grandeur of this nation as never before. While we all extol the unparalleled achievements of our victorious army and navy, we deprecate the necessity for war, and rejoice at the return of peace. We have had the experience of war and congratulate the country that it is a thing of the past.

The Grange learns by the lessons of the past and bravely looks to the future for achievements and fresh victories, realizing that often the victories of peace are vastly more glorious and important to a people than the bloody victories of war.

In this flush of national victory it is well for the Grange to take such broad, conservative, comprehensive view of our foreign relations as its sober, best judgment may dictate. And we should especially consider these relations with a view to the influence they may have upon the agriculture of this country; not losing sight of the patriotic interest every good citizen feels in our common country.

The events of the war with Spain and the growing naval and commercial interests of this country, in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, emphasize as never before the position heretofore taken by the National Grange in favor of the construction and ownership of the Nicaragua canal by the United States. And we would urge upon Congress the importance of enacting such legislation as will ensure the building of the canal at the earliest possible period.

We wait with considerable solicitude the settlement of

the territorial questions now in the hands of the Paris Peace Commission, with regard to the effect such settlement may have upon the agricultural interests of this country, especially the beet and other sugar interests now being developed. We trust that wisdom, justice, and patriotism will prevail in the settlement of all territorial questions growing out of the war with Spain, and that they may redound to the goodness, greatness, and welfare of this country.

We are in favor of the settlement of all questions between this and foreign countries by arbitration, so far as may be without the sacrifice of substantial justice, equity, and our national honor. And we hope that the efforts of the czar of Russia to secure the disarmament of the nations will be successful.

We heartily endorse the efforts now being made by the Department of Agriculture, under the wise and skillful management of Secretary Wilson and Assistant Secretary Brigham, to open foreign markets for the surplus grain, meat, and other products of this country, and would urge upon congress the enactment of such laws as will secure to American farm products fair and just treatment in foreign markets.

We heartily endorse and commend every effort to extend the commerce of this country among our South American neighbors, and trust that everything possible will be done to increase the demand for our farm products in that direction.

It is with pleasure that we endorse the "Corn Propaganda" and its efforts to increase the demand for American corn in foreign countries, realizing that everything that increases the demand for the surplus products of our farms in foreign markets lessens the competition at home, and increases the price and thereby results in profit to our farmers.

We favor a liberal appropriation for an American exhibit at the Paris exposition in 1900, and urge upon con-

gress and those in charge of the matter, the importance of doing everything possible to place prominently before the visitors at that exposition, the agricultural products of this country.

In conclusion, we congratulate the Grange, and the farmers of this nation upon their improved condition, and the increasing demand for our products in foreign markets.

T. C. ATKESON, *Chairman*,
G. W. BAIRD,
MRS. IDA V. HIGH,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
MRS. EMMA J. NEWCOMB.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following through its chairman, Bro. H. E. Huxley, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the movement now in progress to secure to women the right of suffrage is timely, wise, and practicable; and is in accord with the fundamental principles of a just government.

Worthy Master and Representatives of the National Grange:—Your Committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred the communication and above resolution from the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, has had the same under consideration, and respectfully reports that we recommend the adoption of the resolution by striking out the words "timely" and "wise," and to read as follows:

Resolved, That the movement now in progress to secure to women the right of suffrage is practicable, and is in accord with the fundamental principles of a just government. Respectfully submitted,

H. E. HUXLEY,
S. O. BOWEN,
A. B. JUDSON,
MRS. M. W. JONES,
MRS. M. M. WILSON.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, and pending its discussion and by unanimous consent, its further consideration was postponed until the afternoon session :

Worthy Master and Representatives of the National Grange.—Your committee, to whom was referred the following preamble and resolutions, has had the same under consideration, and respectfully reports that said resolutions are in conflict with the first instructions a Patron receives in becoming a member of the Order, to wit: "That the Order does not interfere with his religious or political views"; therefore we recommend that the preamble and resolutions be indefinitely postponed.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. HUXLEY,
S. O. BOWEN,
A. B. JUDSON,
MRS. M. W. JONES,
MRS. M. M. WILSON.

By Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia :

WHEREAS, The grange has always maintained its non-partisan and non-sectarian character, and since the grange can speak only through its officers and any public utterances on partisan or sectarian questions by National or state grange officers may be misconstrued to the injury of the Order, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this grange no National or state grange officer should give public expression to his private views upon any question which has not received the endorsement of the grange of which he is an officer.

Resolved, That while we rejoice at the political preference of any member of our Order, in the opinion of this grange any officer of the National or state grange who

becomes a candidate for a political office should at once resign his official position in the grange, because of the injury that may result to the Order from such aspirations.

Bro. E. P. Cole, worthy lecturer of the New York state grange, made acceptable remarks before retiring from the session of the National Grange to return to his home.

Bro. W. W. Greer offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That Bro. E. P. Cole, worthy lecturer New York state grange, be requested to furnish a brief synopsis of his address for publication in the Journal of Proceedings.

The Worthy Secretary read the following communication from Bro. J. B. Bailey, past master of the Mississippi state grange :

DEAR BRO. TRIMBLE :—This date reminds me that tomorrow is the time for the opening of the National Grange. I have also been reminded of the fact by Worthy Secretary Aby, that Mississippi, for the first time since the organization of the state grange, will have no representation upon that floor. To me and to hundreds of other good Patrons in Mississippi this is a sad announcement. My heart aches to think our beloved Order is no more among us ; and the question is often asked, What shall we do? There are many among us who are unwilling to yield to the seemingly inevitable, and are still ready to strike for the good old grange. We have a few good subordinate granges in the state that are alive and hold regular meetings ; among them is my own grange, Centerville, No. 250. We will not give up the ghost, but are determined to continue to struggle on.

I place our state and its condition, which is known to you all, before the National Grange and ask the special consideration of that body in our behalf. If you can devise a way to help to raise us up and put us on our feet again it occurs to me that the effort is worth making. In the meantime please instruct these working granges what course to pursue, to whom to pay dues, etc.

I have been in poor health for over a year and have not been able to do any active grange work except locally. I don't know when I shall be strong again, but hope it will be soon. There is nothing in which I take more pleasure than grange work, and I would that I was able to devote my whole time to it, for I consider it a grand and noble work, and is destined to do yet greater good for the American farmer.

I will not encroach further upon your busy time just now, but will hope and pray for the success, prosperity, and great spread of the Order.

Mrs. Bailey joins me in best wishes for yourself and the brothers and sisters of the National Grange.

Hoping the meeting will be a pleasant and prosperous one,

I am fraternally,

J. B. BAILEY.

The following, offered by Bro. W. W. Greer, of California, was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, One of the most pleasant features of this session of the National Grange was the excursion Saturday, Nov. 19, through the White Mountains, giving us a view of the lake scenery, Mt. Washington and the famous Crawford Notch by the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads,

WHEREAS, Hon. N. J. Bachelder, master of the state grange of New Hampshire, through whose influence and efforts pleasure and comfort were contributed to us,

WHEREAS, This excursion was complimentary to the officers and members of the National Grange, and desir-

ous of expressing our appreciation of the same, therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be and the same are hereby tendered the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads for their kindness and courtesy extended, and to Hon. N. J. Bachelder for the pleasure and enjoyment contributed to us through his efforts.

At 1:48 o'clock p. m. the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON.

The Grange re-assembled at 2:30 o'clock p. m., with Worthy Master Jones presiding.

After a song by the choir, the Worthy Master introduced Bro. Herbert Myrick of Massachusetts, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, who was present by invitation, and he addressed the Grange on "The Danger of Imperialism,"—the special order for the hour.

On motion of Bro. W. M. Hilleary of Oregon, Mr. Myrick was requested to furnish a manuscript copy of his address for reference to the Committee on Agriculture. Copy was furnished and referred.

Bro. George B. Horton, Worthy Annalist of the Priests of Demeter, made an announcement, following:

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 21, 1898.

The National Grange concurring, there will be an Assembly meeting of the Priests of Demeter at Phenix Hall to-morrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before the assembly.

GEORGE AUSTIN BOWEN,
High Priest.

GEORGE B. HORTON,
Annalist.

The Worthy Master announced the regular order to be the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Resolutions presented at the forenoon session, and which was discussed at length, and definite action thereon postponed until the afternoon session.

After being fully discussed, the recommendation of the committee to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the preamble and resolutions of Bro. T. C. Atkeson in relation to partisan politics and sectarian questions, was unanimously adopted.

Bro. George B. Horton, chairman of the Committee on Coöperation, presented the following general report for his committee, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :—The Committee on Coöperation asks to present the following report :

Coöperation—what can be said upon it that has not been said before? Can it be reasonably supposed that a committee of the National Grange of the year 1898 may be more ingenious in presentation, or specific in analysis, of this the greatest of all practical questions, now so prominently before our organization and the entire business world, than its predecessors at former sessions? Emphatically, no. The subject has been presented to this organization at every session during the past twenty-five years in all its phases by earnest and capable Patrons. We already recognize it as one of the chief corner-stones of our grange structure. We have learned that without its use in some degree the grange, neither subordinate, state, nor National, cannot exist. As has been said, "Coöperation is the bottom, the centre, and the top of all grange work." When applied and used vigorously, the grange is active, prosperous and strong, and by its proportionate use is the true condition of a grange registered even down to dormancy, non-use, and death.

We are pleased to say and often reflect that *education* is the foundation of all grange work, which assertion may be true after it has been developed, but when we think deeply, and study cause and effect, we see that primitive education is of itself a weak agent, and while it may be used for some good, it needs some other agency to put it into form, that it may be appropriated for greater results and value, even as the precious metals which lie secreted in the pockets of the earth. There they possess little value; they must first be brought out and placed before man in such form as to be available, to make them of practical use and value. Not until the helpful principles of coöperation are applied can we have school districts and schools, colleges, institutes, libraries, and granges to make primitive education available for the higher uses and development. Thus we see it has remained for coöperation to systematize and make potent the use and power of education. History shows that education, undeveloped, may repose in the lap of a people for centuries, almost unused, and in all instances it has remained in such repose until the principles of coöperation are applied to make it available for the advanced uses of men.

A gratifying truth in connection with this feature of the subject is that while primitive education remains unavailable for higher uses from a lack of coöperative effort in presenting it to all, it in a sense becomes the property of the few, thus aiding them to become the unnatural and tyrannical rulers over the many, when aided, developed, and made *available* through the principles of coöperation, it is laid open and is attainable by all mankind, and each person becomes a sovereign and no longer the slave of chieftains and kings. It is said that a little education is a bad thing, and so it has proven so far as the peoples of the earth are concerned. Primitively it enslaves the masses; developed it liberates, and sets them free.

This introduction is for the purpose only of establishing the fact that coöperation is essential to progress and development, that coöperation is necessary in making what is termed education sufficiently available and attainable to answer the demands of the times, and that the grange cannot live without a thorough knowledge of its importance and its active use. If we are successful in these, we have brought this National Grange face to face with its duty and the great responsibilities which rest upon it. Who are this body of men and women here assembled, and what is their work? Permit us to answer: The demands of the times are such that it becomes imperatively essential that farmers shall organize and coöperate to maintain their rightful standing socially, mentally, financially, and we must add influentially, for the time is come when the different interests of our country depend more upon lobbying and influencing the congress, legislatures and the courts than any other line of action in furthering their pet plans, all of which makes it essentially necessary for farmers to learn to successfully work along the same lines as the only means at their command, promising favorable results. Thus we must now add to the listing of our specific objects the word "influentially." Really our success in all our formerly proclaimed work depends very largely upon our influence as an organization, before these legislative and judicial people of our country, for these bodies consider and pass upon all public questions which so vitally affect us along all these lines.

The farmers have organized and are now anxiously striving to solve the problem of how they may successfully work for their protection and advancement.

The plan contemplates that the chosen leaders of states shall come together in a national body to legislate for the promotion of the specific objects set forth in our declarations.

It now plainly becomes the duty of the National

Grange, this grand concentration of the elected leaders of the Order, to do much, yes, very much, even to sufficiency for the support and successful guidance of state and subordinate granges all over our land. The eyes of the many thousands of earnest Patrons who have voted to send us here are now turned toward Concord and expectantly they await the result of this meeting. We think we now hear Patrons' voices in the dim distance; from the Pacific states, from Texas and Alabama, and as the western winds and southern breezes bear these voices eastward and northward, gaining accelerated speed and force from mountain's echoes and unobstructed prairies and plains, constantly being reinforced in power by the pleadings of tens of thousands of Patrons in all the southern, western and middle states, the grand chorus bursts upon our ears: What is the National Grange doing for us? If that body fails to support and guide us, where can we go? What can we do? Yes, Patrons, the eyes of the rank and file of the whole Order are now upon us. Their earnest wishes and prayers are in effect that this session shall not be in vain; that some practical lines of work will be devised and such action taken as will formulate, simplify, and make applicable and useful to every subordinate grange in every state in the Union.

Are we doing the work so needful and so rightfully expected of us?

When this session of the National Grange has closed its labors and we take an inventory of helpful work performed, are we to find such a balance on the credit side as will permit us to return to our people with pride and satisfaction which comes only of having done well our duty, and will we anxiously await the first opportunity to proclaim the list of helpful work done, or shall we go home in silence, carrying with us no tidings of helpfulness to our subordinate granges? When asked by anxious Patrons at home, "What did the National Grange do at its recent session?" what may we answer in truthfulness?

Patrons, we hope it may not be said to our shame and lack of ability that we have had a good time only, and that no new and important work for the strengthening of our home granges and the Order at large seemed to appear. Better that we stay here a month and set in motion valuable assistance to our local granges and home membership than to close in the usual time with little or nothing done for our people, who are expectantly waiting our account of stewardship. Our individual thoughts and efforts are demanded. We should work along originaive lines. If we all wait for others to develop and present new and useful thoughts and plans, but little will be done. Your committee is willing to run the risk of criticism in suggesting quite liberally in the furtherance of good work for the Order. We believe it naturally comes within the province of our committee so to do. We believe that reports of all committees which by title are in any way suggestive of work that is or may be taken up by state and subordinate granges, either through their officers or members, should contain matured plans and suggestions all ready for application and use instead of generalities unavailable for adoption by the less ingenious. In all suggestions and plans, simplicity and ease of application must be studied, or adoption is very uncertain.

Then the National Grange as a body should take such action as will surely lay these matured plans and suggestions before the membership in some brief and simple form. If this work is not done in an effectual manner, the whole work of the National Grange sessions is practically lost.

Your committee suggests that the "Quarterly Bulletin," now issued by the National Grange, might have an extra page or leaf added for these purposes. Or separate and special announcement might, from time to time, be printed of light paper in single leaf form, and sent to all subordinate granges in quantities sufficient for

distribution. This last method will reach more generally the rank and file of our membership, and serve to free their minds of a growing idea that the National Grange is inactive in their behalf. In either case some active, working Patron should be in charge, and see that the work is thoroughly done.

If this general plan of close study to the developing of new and useful plans and their thorough dissemination is followed vigorously by the National Grange we feel sure that grange officers may be encouraged and taught how to interest all members, young and old, and how to keep up a high standard of interest in grange meetings and general work. To establish and support coöperative efforts. To establish and maintain grange libraries. To organize grange insurance companies, either on the county, district, or state plan. To have field days and August picnics. To observe more closely all ritual and legal forms. To educate our members in the art of generally working together for the furtherance of our specific objects. To the establishment of an information bureau as an essential to all further coöperative efforts, and many other useful lines of work.

Work of these kinds by the National Grange will constantly remind our members that the national head is working for them. The work and the time in which to do it seems imperative. We should not delay, for already we see individuals and small companies going ahead of us. Our brains and energies should be earnestly at work and with a sense of the responsibilities placed upon us. If the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is to go on and satisfactorily fill its mission the National Grange must perform the leading part in originating, formulating, and in carrying out the details of execution, be it along educational, social, or other coöperative lines. Never before were such severe tests applied to the abilities of the Order to successfully satisfy the demands of organization.

Your committee recommends that the foregoing suggestions be adopted and plans put in operation to carry them out through the National Grange.

GEO. B. HORTON,
LEONARD RHONE,
OLIVER WILSON,
MRS. CORINNA A. GARDNER,
MRS. ABBIE L. BOWEN.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented the following supplemental report, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, re-affirms the resolutions heretofore adopted at the 29th, 30th, and 31st annual sessions, relating to the enactment by congress of such legislation as will insure the building and ownership of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States.

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of this Grange is hereby authorized to present this subject to congress and urge that this great improvement be entered upon at once and pushed to an early completion.

Your Committee on Foreign Relations recommends the adoption of the above resolution offered by Bro. W. M. Hilleary of Oregon.

T. C. ATKESON,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
G. W. BAIRD,
MRS. IDA V. HIGH,
MRS. EMMA J. NEWCOMB.

The Worthy Master called upon the several past members of the National Grange who were present for remarks, and his request was very pleasantly responded to by the following, who talked interestingly of the grand

Order of the Patrons of Husbandry: Sister Leonora M. Howe of Massachusetts, Bro. Elmer D. Howe of Massachusetts, Bro. Norman B. Douglas of Massachusetts, Sister Laura C. Douglas of Massachusetts, and Bro. George Austin Bowen of Connecticut, High Priest of the Priests of Demeter.

Sister W. F. Mixer of Vermont was introduced, and entertained the Grange with a recitation.

Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio moved that the thirty-second session of the National Grange shall close on Tuesday at the close of the evening session.

Bro. A. B. Judson of Iowa moved to amend by making time of closing session Wednesday, 23d instant. Amendment adopted.

Motion of Bro. Ellis, as amended, was then adopted.

Bro. Leonard Rhone of Pennsylvania offered a resolution in relation to amending the Ritual, which was referred to the Committee on Ritual.

On motion of Bro. Oliver Wilson of Illinois, the election of a member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange was made the special order of business for to-morrow, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

On motion of Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, the special order for the day, the selection of a place for holding the thirty-third session of the National Grange, was postponed until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Bro. Henry Rhoades of Kansas offered a resolution in reference to "The American Grange Bulletin," which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

At 5:35 o'clock p. m. the labors of the day were closed.

FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1898.

The National Grange re-assembled in Phenix hall at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Worthy Master Aaron Jones presiding, and was opened in the fourth degree in ample form.

The roll of states was called, and a quorum of the delegates responded.

Monday's journal was read and approved.

Under the call for reports and recommendation of officers, the Executive Committee submitted the following, its annual report:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Officers and Members of the National Grange:— Again it becomes our duty to report to you the condition of the finances of the National Grange, and make such suggestions and recommendations as the good of the Order requires. We congratulate you on the sound financial condition of the National Grange.

At the close of the fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1898, the funds were invested and deposited as follows:

Loaned on real estate security,	\$43,300.00
Deposited with the Fiscal Agency,	9,834.83
Total,	<hr/> \$53,134.83
At the close of the preceding fiscal year	
the loans amounted to	\$46,010.00
Deposits,	6,303.42
Total,	<hr/> \$52,313.42
Increase of funds during the year,	\$821.41
Payments made on principal of notes and mortgages,	\$2,710.00
No new loans were made.	

At the last session of the National Grange there was appropriated :

For Lecture and Editorial work,	\$2,000.00
For organizing work,	3,000.00
Total,	<u>\$5,000.00</u>

From the lecture fund the following disbursements have been made :

Salary of the National Lecturer one year,	\$400.00
Printing, postage, and expenses in Editorial work,	480.45
Traveling expenses and per diem in Editorial work,	28.60
Traveling expenses of National Lecturer and per diem attendance State Lecturers' conferences,	<u>122.11</u>

Total to the National Lecturer,	\$1,031.16
Paid J. H. Brigham for balance due him for funds paid National Deputies, in organizing work in 1897,	75.00
Lecture work, by the National Master, Aaron Jones,	<u>332.60</u>

Total from the lecture fund,	\$1,438.76
Balance of lecture fund unexpended,	<u>\$561.24</u>

The following disbursements have been made to pay National Deputy organizers for lecture organizing work in the states named :

Kansas,	\$159.55	Oregon,	\$101.24
Kentucky,	126.10	Vermont,	55.00
Iowa,	161.50	Nebraska,	24.00
Michigan,	81.85	Wisconsin,	18.50
West Virginia,	121.51	California,	15.00
Missouri,	143.22	Indiana,	<u>10.00</u>
Total,			\$1,017.47

Amount of fees paid organizing deputies by the National Secretary,	\$1,000.00
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Total amount of the organizing fund expended,	\$2,017.44
Leaving a balance of that fund unex- pended of	\$982.56
Making a total of the \$5,000, appropriated for lecture and organizing unexpended,	\$1,539.94

It must not be understood that these unexpended balances remain to be used hereafter for the purposes for which they were appropriated. They revert to, and remain a part of, the general fund, and new accounts are opened.

There was appropriated for seventh degree costumes and work,	\$500.00
Of which there has been expended,	254.18

Leaving a balance of that fund unexpended of	\$245.82
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The condition of the finances of the National Grange is indicated by the annual receipts of State Grange dues.

The receipts from that source during the last fiscal year were \$549.08 more than for the preceding year; which indicates an increased membership, and prosperity for the Order.

As interest on investments does not fall due until October 1st in each year, payments are sometimes made after that date, and must therefore be reported for the current year.

Amount of interest paid on mortgages during the current year,	\$3,445.14
Amount due and unpaid,	1,135.78

Since the close of the fiscal year, one note of \$3,000 has been paid, and the mortgage discharged; and a new loan of \$1,000 made.

There is now on deposit with the Fiscal Agency, of the payments on the principal of mortgages, which have been made during and since the close of the fiscal year, \$4,710.00.

The Fiscal Agency paid in former years, three per cent. annual interest on deposits. June 1st, 1894, it was reduced to one per cent. September 22, 1898, it was raised to two per cent., and November 4, reduced to one and one half per cent., which is the interest now received.

No foreclosures have been made, but on one investment on two farms, a deed to the National Grange was taken, and the cost of foreclosure saved. The farms were then sold back to the parties in possession, on contract, and the back interest has since been paid. Under this arrangement, the parties feel confident that they will not only be able to pay accumulating interest when due, but gradually reduce the principal, and finally redeem their farms. It will be seen that a larger amount has been paid on the principal of mortgages during the past year than in any previous year since the loans were made, and the receipts of interest larger than for several years past.

The National Grange does not want the principals, where the security is ample, and certainly does not want the farms, but does want the interest. Hence the necessity of being prompt in the payment of interest will be seen. Interest must not be allowed to accumulate so as to endanger the sufficiency of the security. If that is done, the matter must be closed.

There have been printed and bound during the year: 5,000 song books, "Grange Melodies;" 5,000 Fourth Degree Manuals, and 3,000 Fifth Degree Manuals, with instructions incorporated; the song books and Fifth Degree Manuals are mostly on hand; 1,174 Fourth Degree Manuals, and 1,167 Digests are yet in the National Secretary's office, or subject to his order. A new order for Fourth Degree Manuals must soon be made, and prob-

ably of Digests, before the close of the year. The Secretary's office is fairly well supplied with blank-books, blanks, etc., orders for which are made as required. All printing for the National Grange and supplies for the Secretary's office are let on contracts to the lowest responsible bidders for first-class work, and it is believed that very reasonable rates are secured.

The policy adopted at the Twenty-second session of the National Grange, referred to in our last report, that "the expenditures of the National Grange should be kept within the income," should be taken into consideration, in making special appropriations for the present year. To bring the receipts and expenditures together, or nearly so, would be impossible, as receipts depend upon contingencies, and disbursements cover a multiplicity of items, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$25,000 the past year. And yet, experience in the past has enabled us to make very close estimates of what can be safely appropriated for extending the Order, after paying current expenses. The excess of \$821.41 of receipts over expenditures the past year has been saved by careful and judicious expenditures of the special appropriations made at the last session, and that amount is not too large a margin to rely upon in making future estimates. Had the special appropriations of the last session all been used, the surplus would have been exhausted, and a deficiency of over \$900 created.

It is a well-known principle in all business matters, whether national, coöperative, or individual, that the income must be sufficient to cover all expenditures, or financial ruin is sooner or later the result; and the success of business enterprises is measured by the surplus over disbursements.

No fraternal order or association can maintain a useful existence for any considerable length of time that fails to provide a safe and well-devised financial system which will furnish not only means for current expenses, but sufficient to accumulate and maintain a balance in

its treasury, or invested, sufficient to meet any emergency which may be likely to arise. When that point is reached, the association is prepared to enter upon its mission of usefulness. Our Order has reached that condition in its history, and its prosperity, perpetuity, and the fulfilment of its glorious mission depend upon maintaining it. Since the organization of the Order, a score or more of other farmers' organizations have sprung into existence, contesting the field with the grange, and some of them claiming superiority over it, on account of their low fees and dues, and little expense to the membership. In some states they nearly or quite supplanted the grange. But as national organizations, they have passed away, and one of the main causes of their failure was empty treasuries. The founders of our Order realized the importance of a strong treasury, and provided a financial system which time and experience have proved to be practical, well guarded, and business-like in all its operations, and at the same time not burdensome to the members. Under this system the Order has prospered, and been able to expend large sums of money, not only in extending the Order, but for the relief of the unfortunate, and has an investment of nearly \$50,000 to remain as a guaranty for its future work, growth, and usefulness.

Settlements have been made with treasurer and secretary, and as heretofore the books of these faithful officers have been found neatly kept and correct.

EXTENSION OF THE ORDER.

The matter of extension of the Order and the disbursement of the funds appropriated one year ago for this purpose was placed under the direction of the executive committee. The action taken along this line and results obtained have been reported in the reports of officers and in the financial report of this committee. The greatest difficulty experienced in this matter has been

the securing of competent organizers who could take the field at the compensation allowed. In those cases where such men have been found, the results have been more than satisfactory. The field for operations is so broad and the means at the command of the grange for this purpose so limited that there is great disproportion between them. In the building-up of any business considerable sums of money are spent, from which returns are not expected until years later, and the same principle may well apply to the rehabilitation of the grange. The Executive Committee is of the opinion that there is a strong, vigorous campaign established, that will, in the near future, show substantial and gratifying results in the extension of the Order. This result is already apparent in several states, and during the next year will be more clearly indicated upon the financial balance sheet of the National Grange.

CORNER-STONE CEREMONY.

The last National Grange session authorized the Executive Committee to prepare a ceremony for use in laying corner-stones of grange halls, and such ceremony has been prepared under the immediate supervision and direction of Brother Rhone. Nothing gives more permanency to the grange than the erection of halls for its use, for it then enjoys equal privileges with the church and school in the holding of meetings and the ceremonial exercises in connection with the laying of the corner-stone will add to the appreciation of such grange homes. We believe the form of ceremony which has been carefully prepared and is now submitted for your inspection, will secure this much-desired result and place the grange on an equality with older organizations in this form of ceremonial work.

COÖPERATIVE BUSINESS.

The coöperative business features of the Order are strong and successful in most of the states having repre-

sentation in the National Grange. This feature takes various forms, that of a mutual fire and life insurance being the most common and the most successful. The purchase of farm and household supplies and the sale of farm products is a form practised to a greater or less extent in many states, and at the last session of the National Grange action was taken looking to the extension of this system to a national capacity, so that producers of farm products in one section of the country might sell to farmers who were consumers of the same products in another section without the expense incurred in passing the product through the hands of one or more middlemen.

For the furtherance of this plan each state grange was requested to appoint a bureau of information for the collection and dissemination of information in this matter. The Executive Committee of the National Grange was instructed to arrange some means of disseminating the information furnished by each of these state bureaus to all the states. So few states complied with the request and created such bureaus that the Executive Committee did not deem it wise to perfect the arrangements referred to it, and by the failure of states to act, progress along this line was impossible.

The coöperative business feature is not the most prominent feature of the Order, yet it is an important one and should be made available to the entire membership as far as practicable. It can be made operative in states and perhaps in the broader field contemplated in the action of the National Grange one year ago, but to do this will require the interest and active efforts of members of business ability and experience in all the states, and the adoption of well-established business principles in its operation. The Executive Committee is prepared to execute any orders that may be made by the National Grange in this matter of economy that offer any reasonable prospect of success.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with in-

struction from the National Grange one year ago, has replied to all inquiries and otherwise furnished the information in regard to obtaining the book, "How to Coöperate," by Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass. These prices enable the book to be obtained in one hundred copy lots at 15 cents in paper and 50 cents in cloth binding, per copy.

Various matters, not referred to in this report, but which have needed attention during the interim between sessions of the National Grange, have received the scrupulous attention of the committee, and with the only object in view the best interests of the National Grange. The committee regards its work, as its name implies, as executive, and has endeavored to execute such matters as have been referred to it by the National organization, or required by the constitution and laws of the Order. The policy of the National Grange upon all matters is ordered and directed by the organization itself, and the suggestions in regard to that policy we regard to be within the jurisdiction of the National Master and of the standing committees appointed from time to time.

Fraternally submitted,

N. J. BACHELDER,
J. J. WOODMAN,
LEONARD RHONE,
AARON JONES,

Executive Committee National Grange.

Bro. John T. Cox of New Jersey offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the report of the Executive Committee be adopted, and five thousand copies be printed for distribution by the Executive Committee.

The special order of the day, the election of a member of the Executive Committee, was entered upon, and the Worthy Master appointed Sister S. W. Thompson of

South Carolina and Bro. C. J. Bell of Vermont as tellers.

Bro. S. H. Messick of Delaware, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected a member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange for the constitutional term of two years.

The special order of the hour, the selection of the place for holding the thirty-third annual session of the National Grange, was entered upon.

Bro. Joseph B. Ager of Maryland urged the selection of Washington, D. C.

Bro. C. J. Bell of Vermont invited the Grange to hold its next session in Vermont.

Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio presented invitations from the executive committee of the Ohio state grange and others in Ohio to the National Grange, to hold its thirty-third session in Ohio. Bro. R. L. Holman, member of the executive committee of the Ohio state grange, being present, gave reasons why he thought the National Grange should hold its next session in Ohio.

Bro. C. M. Freeman, Worthy Lecturer of the Ohio state grange, urged the Grange to hold its next session in Ohio.

Bro. Elliot B. Norris of New York asked the National Grange to hold its thirty-third session in the state of New York.

A ballot was ordered and the Worthy Master appointed as tellers, Bro. W. W. Greer of California, and Sister S. W. Thompson of South Carolina.

A majority of all votes cast being favorable, it was decided to hold the thirty-third session of the National Grange in the state of Ohio in 1899.

Bro. Augustus High, chairman of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, submitted the following report for his committee, which was adopted :

Worthy Master:—Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would respectfully report as follows :

	Miles Trav.	Days Travel	Days Session
W. W. Greer, California,	6,578	14	8
J. A. Newcomb, Colorado,	4,108	8	8
Mrs. Emma J. Newcomb, Colorado,	4,108	8	8
S. O. Bowen, Connecticut,	252	2	8
Mrs. A. L. Bowen, Connecticut,	252	2	8
S. H. Messick, Delaware,	952	4	8
Mrs. Lena M. Messick, Delaware,	952	4	8
Oliver Wilson, Illinois,	2,272	6	8
Mrs. Martha M. Wilson, Illinois,	2,272	6	8
Aaron Jones, Indiana,	1,890	4	8
Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, Indiana,	1,890	4	8
A. B. Judson, Iowa,	3,052	6	8
Mrs. Ida Judson, Iowa,	3,052	6	8
Henry Rhoades, Kansas,	2,958	8	8
Mrs. Ruth Rhoades, Kansas,	2,958	8	8
Obadiah Gardner, Maine,	398	2	8
Mrs. Corinna A. Gardner, Maine,	398	2	8
Joseph B. Ager, Maryland,	1,016	4	8
Mrs. Jane E. Ager, Maryland,	1,016	4	8
W. C. Jewett, Massachusetts,	238	2	8
Mrs. Lizzie M. Jewett, Massachusetts,	238	2	8
George B. Horton, Michigan,	1,638	4	8
Mrs. Amanda M. Horton, Michigan,	1,638	4	8
George W. Baird, Minnesota,	2,884	6	8
Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, Minnesota,	2,884	6	8
C. O. Raine, Missouri,	2,566	6	8
Mrs. Pauline S. Raine, Missouri,	2,566	6	8
N. J. Bachelder, New Hampshire,			8
Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, New Hampshire,			8
John T. Cox, New Jersey,	670	4	8
Mrs. Rachel E. Cox, New Jersey,	670	4	8
Elliot B. Norris, New York,	816	4	8

Mrs. Georgianna C. Norris, New York,	816	4	8
S. H. Ellis, Ohio,	1,816	4	8
Mrs. R. J. Ellis, Ohio,	1,816	4	8
W. M. Hilleary, Oregon,	6,770	14	8
Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary, Oregon,	6,770	14	8
L. Rhone, Pennsylvania,	1,182	4	8
Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pennsylvania,	1,182	4	8
Joseph A. Tillinghast, Rhode Island,	282	2	8
Mrs. Emily I. Tillinghast, Rhode Island,	282	2	8
W. K. Thompson, South Carolina,	2,010	6	8
Mrs. S. W. Thompson, South Carolina,	2,010	6	8
C. J. Bell, Vermont,	290	2	8
Mrs. M. Louise Bell, Vermont,	290	2	8
Augustus High, Washington,	6,670	14	8
Mrs. Ida V. High, Washington,	6,670	14	8
T. C. Atkeson, West Virginia,	1,610	6	8
Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson, West Virginia,	1,610	6	8
H. E. Huxley, Wisconsin,	2,404	6	8
Mrs. Mary S. Huxley, Wisconsin,	2,404	6	8
Geo. Austin Bowen, H. P.,	238	2	8
John Trimble, Secretary,	1,005	4	8
O. H. Hale, Overseer,	742	2	8
Alpha Messer, Lecturer,	232	2	8
E. S. McDowell, Treasurer,	1,632	4	8
J. J. Woodman, E. Com.,	1,816	4	8
E. L. A. Wiggins, Flora,	890	4	8
Total miles,	108,621	282	464
1897,	104,528	288	.

AUGUSTUS HIGH,
W. W. GREER,
MRS. CORINNA A. GARDNER,
MRS. ABBIE L. BOWEN,
MRS. R. J. ELLIS.

Sister Lena M. Messick, Worthy Ceres of the National Grange, submitted the following annual report:

Since we last met in annual session of the National Grange, we have seen another seed time and harvest,

which is an impressive call for gratitude and a recognition of the goodness of the Great Giver of all good. It is said that mythological Ceres, while mourning the loss of her stolen daughter, heeded not the prayers of her subjects in the interests of agriculture, and the whole race of man was threatened with famine. But benign providence has not been unmindful of the growing crops, during the year, and it has not been in vain that the seed was cast into the ground. We may rejoice that grim famine threatens no part of our beloved land. To us is given the cornucopia. Forbid that the blessing shall be perverted from its intended use. Forbid that it shall be changed into a form more deadly than shot or shell, an instrument of hunger, deprivation and terror to defenceless wives and children, a tyrant that enslaves both body and soul. Ceres, it was said, taught agriculture and was regarded as the protectress of the growing crops. The grange has a broader mission and while it seeks the advancement and elevation of agriculture it also seeks the development of a higher manhood and womanhood among its members, and if properly conducted is an educational institution of the first order on most lines of practical thought. It is, therefore, a place for youth. Positions of trust, emolument, and honor, will soon be filled by recruits from the rising generation. The duties and responsibilities of life will soon be placed on other shoulders. Into the grange we welcome them to the study of the science and best practice of agriculture; to the study of the questions of the day as they are; to the proper solution of the many complex problems now before the people. But let us not fail to impress them that society demands intelligence and virtue; that the business world seeks men and women of integrity whose word is as good as their bond, and politics needs people who prize justice and purity above personal aggrandizement, and the welfare of the state as of infinitely more importance than the success of any political party.

The Grange took a recess at 12:30 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The Grange met at 2:30 o'clock p. m., and proceeded to the work of the session.

Bro. Joseph A. Tillinghast, chairman of the Committee on Ritual, submitted the following report from the committee:

Worthy Master:—Your Committee on Ritual begs leave to report that it has had under consideration the resolution on change of Degree Work, presented by Bro. Henry Rhoades, and after due consideration, reports adversely.

Your committee has also considered the resolution introduced by Brother Rhoades, regarding change of wording in the opening prayer, and reports adversely to the same.

On the resolution for change of ritual in the opening and closing exercises, presented by Brother L. Rhone, your committee reports favorably.

Respectfully submitted and signed by the committee.

J. A. TILLINGHAST,
LEONARD RHONE,
MRS. EMMA J. NEWCOMB,
MRS. E. I. TILLINGHAST.

Section 1 of above report was adopted.

Section 2 of above report was adopted.

On motion of Bro. Leonard Rhone of Pennsylvania, section 3 was referred to the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter.

Sister Jennie M. Bell, daughter of Bro. C. J. Bell, and Sister M. Louise Bell of Vermont favored the grange with a song, "Dutch Dolls." Responding to an encore, Sister Bell sang, "Tell him I love him better every day," most acceptably.

The Committee on Transportation, through its chair

man, Bro. W. W. Greer, made the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee on Transportation has considered the resolutions of A. B. Judson of Iowa, to wit :

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce law shall be so amended that when the commission has determined what is unlawful it shall have the power to prescribe what is lawful in respect to rates, fares, charges, facilities and practices.

We report favorably on the above resolution and recommend its adoption.

By Bro. A. B. Judson of Iowa :

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the National Grange is hereby instructed to use all honorable means to have the Interstate Commerce law amended in accordance with the recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its last annual report, and that a special effort be made to make the long and short haul clause more effective.

We recommend in lieu of the foregoing, the following :

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the National Grange is hereby instructed to use its efforts to have such amendments made to the Interstate Commerce law, recommended by the commission in its last annual report, as in its judgment are deemed expedient and advisable; and that special effort be made to so amend the law as to make the long and short haul clause more effective.

W. W. GREER,
A. B. JUDSON,
MRS. LIZZIE M. JEWETT,
C. O. RAINE,
HENRY RHOADES,
MRS. M. S. RHONE,
J. A. TILLINGHAST.

Bro. W. W. Greer, chairman, presented and read the general report of the Committee on Transportation, which was adopted as follows:

This is a subject of great importance and magnitude, and one that has occupied the attention of nearly every session of the National Grange. The constitutional delegates of this body have not presented to this committee many resolutions of great importance and have not indicated the expressions of opinion of the subordinate branches of this Order, which indication would have made our work much easier. Realizing the fact that an exhaustive and comprehensive consideration of this subject would require much time, thought, and study, in order to present necessary data and facts, we will only indulge in a few remarks in a general way on this question, review the position the Order has taken at different times, and incidentally indicate the lines upon which the members of the Order generally are discussing the question of transportation.

There appears at this time to be no controversy pending between transportation companies and the Order.

The doctrine has been fully established that railroads are public highways, and as such, subject to control by congress and the states. Our Order aided in establishing this legal doctrine of legislative control, although the corporations protested before legislatures and courts, their contention being that railroads were as much private property as lands and goods. Being defeated in their contention, these corporations have sought to control congress and state legislatures in order that they might prevent the enactment of laws antagonistic to their interests, and which also might abridge their powers. The first successful protest was made by this organization. The Grange decision of 1876 was a victory for the people, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the corporations, congress, and state.

All the various occupations in life are to-day dependent upon the transportation systems of this country, which no longer have the character of private enterprises, but are in the fullest sense a public function.

The railroad time tables largely regulate our daily avocations; the established rates of freight and passenger service not only affect individuals but communities. No other single influence wields the power or more directly affects the social, domestic, industrial, financial interests of the whole people, or is more of a necessity in their daily business.

The history of the growth of our railway system in this country is familiar to you all. The vast changes that have taken place in the last quarter of a century, the expansion of the area of settlement, the building up of towns and cities, the opening and development of new enterprises, the employment of hundreds of thousands of people, and the using of immense idle capital, is due to the marvelous development and growth of our railway system. Its magnitude can only be realized when we consider that the total railway mileage in the United States is about 182,776.63 miles. The amount of railway capital on June 30, 1896, was \$10,566,865,771.00. The total amount of dividends was \$87,603,371.00, or an average of 5.62 per cent. on the amount of stock on which dividends were declared.

Legislatures have enacted laws which restrain the corporations, but the enactment of these laws is delayed and their execution opposed by appealing to the courts.

This Order has been advocating wise and useful legislation for the control of public carriers, and no class of persons has a greater interest in the subject of transportation than the farmers of this country. We ask for no special privileges, but as the railroads are public carriers and should be operated for the benefit of the public, we ask a just distribution of railway charges to the producing classes. A different rate is applied to different

classes of commodities, and a question that interests us is to have transportation companies pay a greater regard to the value of the producer and consumer, and if we may assume that the transportation companies are entitled to the income they now receive, it is no more than justice that rates on certain valuable forms of manufactured goods, which are finished articles, which are now so low as to make no difference in the price of a single article to the consumer, be raised, and that the burden upon the food products and raw materials, which now pay in many instances one third their value for transportation to market, be lessened.

It is a well-known fact that this Order through its activity and influence, had the Interstate Commerce law passed, and since the passage of that act has given support and encouragement to the commission in its efforts to execute the law. This body has also taken the position that the Interstate Commerce law should be so amended as to increase the scope and power and usefulness of the commission, and from time to time has distinctly stated the amendments it would recommend to that act to make it more effective. At the last session of the National Grange it was the desire of the body that the act be so amended as to give the commission power to establish a uniform classification of articles, and also to fix all freight and passenger rates within certain minimum and maximum rates fixed by law as shall be just and reasonable to the people and to the owners of roads. Your committee is of the opinion that these amendments are essential to insure compliance with the law, and to enable the shipper and consumer to obtain that actual justice and equal treatment which the act was designed to secure.

Another question in which we are greatly interested is the long and short haul clause. This particular form of railway discrimination was an evil which required special legislation for its correction. A statute was enacted, and the abuse had practically ceased, but a recent

decision of the supreme court rendered this section of the law inoperative. The effect of the decision the railroads readily understood and were quick to take advantage of, and we quote from the eleventh annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1897, which says, "Within five days from the reading of the opinion by the supreme court, the Trans-Missouri Freight bureau, which appears to be doing business as the lineal descendant of the Trans-Missouri Freight association, notwithstanding the decision in that case, filed schedules raising the rates to intermediate points over more than 100,000 square miles. Unless the country is satisfied to undergo a recurrence to the practices which existed before the passage of this section, it must, in some form or other, be reenacted."

A careful perusal of the last report of the Interstate Commerce Commission would indicate that commission to be a useless body for all practical purposes as the different decisions of the supreme court tend to defeat many of the important objects designed to be accomplished by the various enactments of congress relating to interstate commerce. The commission was established to protect the public against the improper practices of transportation companies engaged in commerce among the several states, but it has been shorn of authority to do anything of an effective character. The law should be revised and made so plain that neither the Interstate Commerce Commission nor the courts can misunderstand or misinterpret its meaning.

The Worthy Master in his very able report refers to the recent decision of the supreme court which upholds, sustains, and declares legal and constitutional the Sherman Anti-trust law, as a great victory for the people. This Order has taken a decided stand against railroad "pooling," and if this decision stands and the law is unchanged we may feel that we have not labored in vain. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the transportation companies insist that this is the proper remedy

for existing railroad evils, and propose to endeavor to have congress enact a law legalizing the pooling of transcontinental rates, the effect of which would be to give the railroads the right to control the freight and passenger interests of the whole people, and if the assertions herein before made in this report are correct it would amount to the control of government to a large extent. The Interstate Commerce Commission warns us "that to enact a pooling bill thereby permitting and inviting unlimited combination between carriers, would be little better than a crime against the people of the United States, unless this tribunal or some other tribunal is at the same time invested with adequate powers of control." It behooves us to be vigilant and our Legislative Committee should be ready to oppose the passage of any pooling bill by all the means at their command.

Recent events have brought us face to face with new conditions and whether wise or unwise new territory has been acquired. The eyes of the world are turned to the Pacific. Vast empires of territory will be opened up, our trade will be enlarged and our commercial relations multiplied many fold. Without going into details upon this question it will be the duty of our Legislative Committee to see, that, in the many plans that are offered and the inevitable changes that will take place, the interest of the farmer does not suffer. The laws that will be necessarily enacted to affect transportation will very directly affect our interests.

Your committee favors the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and the opening up and improving our internal waterways. We favor the establishment of uniform and fixed rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission for freight and passenger service. We would recommend the discussion of transportation questions in the subordinate granges and that they make their wants known to their representatives in congress. We call attention to the right and privilege of individuals to present their grievances to the Interstate Com-

merce Commission, that they may investigate and give information upon these questions.

We believe the Interstate Commerce Commission could be made of substantial and practical benefit to the producers and consumers should suitable laws be enacted to enlarge its power and scope, and recommend that the efforts and attention of the Patrons of Husbandry be directed to this much needed reform.

W. W. GREER,
A. B. JUDSON,
HENRY RHOADES,
MRS. LIZZIE M. JEWETT,
C. O. RAINE,
MRS. M. S. RHONE,
J. A. TILLINGHAST.

The following from the Committee on Resolutions was adopted :

Resolved, That the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in thirty-second annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms its former resolutions on the subject of pure food and demands of congress the passage of laws to prevent the interstate traffic in adulterated and misbranded food and drug products.

Worthy Master and Patrons:—Your Committee on Resolutions to whom was referred the foregoing resolution recommends that the same be adopted by the National Grange.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. HUXLEY,
A. B. JUDSON,
MRS. M. W. JONES,
MRS. M. M. WILSON,
S. O. BOWEN.

Bro. H. E. Huxley, chairman, offered the following report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted :

By Bro. L. Rhone of Pennsylvania :

WHEREAS, The Department of Agriculture of the general government was created for the promotion of the agricultural interests of our country and in the interest of the agricultural class, therefore be it

Resolved, By the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry that we respectfully petition the secretary of agriculture to give preference to the agricultural class in the appointments of the clerical positions and that such changes be made in the present appointments as to carry out the spirit and intent of the foregoing resolution ;

Resolved, That the above resolution be officially transmitted to Secretary Wilson by the Master and Secretary of the National Grange.

Your committee to whom was referred the foregoing resolution has carefully considered the same and respectfully reports that while we would be pleased and glad to see the agricultural class recognized in this direction, it has ever been the principle and teaching of the Grange to avoid anything that tends to class legislation. As this resolution seems to tend in this direction your committee is of the opinion that the resolution should be so changed that it may read as follows :

Resolved, By the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, that we respectfully petition the secretary of agriculture to use his influence with the appointing power to give preference to the agricultural class in the appointments to clerical positions and that whenever changes are to be made the same preference be extended.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. HUXLEY,
S. O. BOWEN,
MRS. M. W. JONES,
MRS. M. M. WILSON,
A. B. JUDSON.

The Committee on Resolutions further offered the following, which was adopted :

By Bro. A. B. Judson of Iowa :

Resolved, That the remitting of fees or dues in a subordinate grange either directly or indirectly is in direct violation of the fundamental principles of our Order, and any state master who knowingly or wilfully permits it to be done within his jurisdiction shall not be entitled to representation in the National Grange.

Your committee to whom was referred this resolution after duly considering the same is of the opinion that the present law on this subject is sufficient and asks to be excused from further consideration of the subject-matter contained in the resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. HUXLEY,
S. O. BOWEN,
MRS. M. W. JONES,
MRS. M. M. WILSON.

The following report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted :

By Bro. A. B. Judson of Iowa :

Resolved, That any member suspended for non-payment of dues can be reinstated by the grange upon the payment of all dues up to the date of reinstatement, and no member who has remained within the jurisdiction of his subordinate grange can be reinstated in any other manner.

Your committee to whom was referred the foregoing resolution prescribing the only way in which a member suspended from a subordinate grange for non-payment of dues can be reinstated have carefully considered the same and are of the opinion that this question should be left with the subordinate granges to regulate as they may deem best.

That the adoption of the resolution at this time is inexpedient as the law as it now is seems sufficient.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. HUXLEY,
S. O. BOWEN,
MRS. M. W. JONES,
MRS. M. M. WILSON.

Bro. Oliver Wilson, chairman, presented the following for the Committee on Good of the Order, which was adopted:

Realizing that for many years the *American Grange Bulletin* has been a convenient medium through which to diffuse grange news, therefore be it

Resolved, That we adopt the *American Grange Bulletin* of Cincinnati, O., as our medium of communication.

The above resolution presented by Bro. Henry Rhoades of Kansas has been considered. And while we fully recognize the efficiency of the *American Grange Bulletin*, we would earnestly recommend that our members liberally patronize the grange press throughout the country; we therefore report adversely on the resolution.

OLIVER WILSON,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
OBADIAH GARDNER,
MRS. SARAH G. BAIRD,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY.

The following from the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted:

All portions of the Worthy Master's and Worthy Lecturer's addresses which have been referred to us in regard to the maintenance of and infusing new life, enthusiasm, and progress into all subordinate granges,

meet our approval, and we approve of the issuing of the quarterly *Bulletin*.

OLIVER WILSON,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
OBADIAH GARDNER,
MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY.

The Committee on Good of the Order made the following report, which was adopted :

The following was presented by Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio :

Memorial of the Pomona Grange, No. 62, of Columbiana county, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1898 :

To the Officers and Members of the National Grange
— *Greeting* :

WHEREAS, The question of holding dances under the auspices of a grange has almost ruined one of the most promising granges of our county, and has been detrimental to the best interests of the Order in general. Our state master and county deputy have both stated that wherever a grange has conducted dances in its hall or under its auspices, it has always proved detrimental to it and diverted it from the object for which the grange was intended. Therefore, we respectfully ask that, in the interest of the order of Patrons of Husbandry the National Grange enact a by-law that will prohibit any grange from holding dances in its hall or under its auspices.

The committee reports adversely on the resolution, believing that each subordinate grange should settle for itself the question referred to in the above resolution.

OLIVER WILSON,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
O. GARDNER,
MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL.

The above report which was recommitted to our committee with instruction to examine the records in regard to a resolution asking that all references to dancing be eliminated from the Ritual, has had our attention. And we find that said resolution was presented at the Worcester session in 1895, and that it was ordered that all reference to dancing in the third degree be stricken out.

Your committee re-affirms its former report, being satisfied that each subordinate grange is fully competent to decide whether it is for its best interest to allow dancing in its hall or under its auspices.

OLIVER WILSON, *Chairman*,
OBADIAH GARDNER,
MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL,
MRS. RUTH RHODES.

Bro. Oliver Wilson, chairman, read the general report of the Committee on Good of the Order, which was adopted as follows:

Worthy Master and Patrons:—Your Committee on Good of the Order has been carefully considering the subjects which have been referred to it, as has been shown by its supplementary reports previously submitted to this body, and now desires to make a few suggestions in this, its general report.

The first and all-important work of the National Grange is to organize the farmers; to plant strong, active, reliant, and permanent subordinate granges wherever needed in every state in the Union, and also to exert every available means to keep the granges now existing in good, active condition.

Ample time and opportunity should be given at this session to bring out the experience and testimony of the grange workers from the various states, then arrange

for the further carrying out of the plan of the field work adopted a year ago, or unite upon some more effective system, as may be deemed best.

The highest good of the Order can only be reached by having busy, active, live interest and progress infused into the subordinate granges; but with these in a healthy and prosperous condition the state granges will flourish, and the National Grange can rise to the height of prosperity, planting its banner in every section of our country; but with the subordinate granges weak, indifferent, slow and sleepy, creeping along at a snail's pace in the same old narrow ruts that maybe they had fallen into a quarter of a century ago, what good purposes does the National Grange serve, with all its rhetoric, resoluting, and good times? Brothers and sisters, let us see to it that the work of organizing and re-organizing, arousing and infusing new life into the old grange shall go on, until so many of our farmers are united in backing up their claims that when we go before congress seeking our rights, we shall be heard and heeded.

Your committee has not thought best to present any definite plan of field work, believing that the best method would be pointed out in the discussion by Patrons of wider experience and success in that line of labor, but we do urge our most earnest convictions that this session of the National Grange should lead the way in brightening up and infusing new light and life in the half dormant granges. Officers of state granges and deputies who are brought in close touch with the membership know that too many granges exist merely in name, and do little to interest themselves, or attract new members, meeting only at long intervals, and digging along as slow, cold, and formal as a coroner's inquest; whereas a grange, to be worthy of the name, should be alert and active, doing its work so promptly and well that its meetings will be attractive, and the chief centre of interest and influence in the community.

Where a grange holds on to life, even in a half lifeless

way, there must be a few members who are unwilling to desert the Order, and these faithful few should at all times be encouraged by the state or National officers giving them words of good cheer, and the hearty right hand of fellowship, and point out to them plans that may lead to revival. Where a few kindred minds pledge their best efforts to any work, and enter into that work with hearty and determined persistence, they are likely to succeed; so it is where a few will and work to build up their grange it is safe to predict that they will gain members and prosper.

Visits and wise counsel from state and National officers are good, and should be within easy access of every struggling subordinate grange. But your committee desires to emphatically assert that self-help should be the chief reliance, and should be brought to bear in every practicable way, for, where a grange depends entirely on outside assistance to keep the interest alive, it lacks backbone, and is therefore a hopeless cripple. When one accepts an office in National, state, Pomona, or subordinate grange, and pledges fidelity to the cause, he has much more to do than merely wear the implied honors; he should either do the work to the best of his ability, or resign and allow some one to fill the place who will live up to the obligations taken; for when a grange lacks leadership it has little chance to prosper; but with officers promptly at their posts, and equally prompt to give all lines of the grange work due attention, there will be no lack of attendance, interest, and growth.

The programme work of a grange needs to be in interested and capable hands, for much depends on the "lecturer's hour," and the Worthy Lecturer should insist that plenty of time be given at the fore part of the session for the programme work, and not allow it to be left until it is time for the meeting to close and then be hurriedly rendered or left over until the next meeting, thereby discouraging those who have taken time to pre-

pare that which they deem will be of benefit and interest to their association.

In conclusion, we will say that we fully realize that the general good of the Order implies much painstaking work by the National Grange in educational, legislative, financial, and administrative ways; but the careful oversight of the subordinate granges is all-important to our permanent success as an Order; that your committee recommends and urges that this subject be made a special order at such time as may best suit this body, so that we may have a concentration of thought and discussion, and be enabled to reach the conclusion for which we have been so long striving—that is, to have every section of our country fully represented, so that we will be in reality what we are in name, a fraternal, national organization. Fraternally submitted,

OLIVER WILSON,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
MARY S. HUXLEY,
OBADIAH GARDNER,
MRS. SARAH G. BAIRD.

Bro. S. H. Ellis, as chairman, submitted the following from the Committee on Digest, which was adopted:

Bro. A. B. Judson offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Digest, and the committee hereby reports adversely thereto:

Resolved, That paragraph 54, on page 64 of the Digest, be amended by striking out the words, "such fees as may be prescribed by the Grange," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "the regular initiatory fee."

S. H. ELLIS,
N. J. BACHELDER,
MRS. PAULINE RAINE,
MRS. M. S. RHONE.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia offered the following which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and is hereby instructed to reprint the Journal of Proceedings of the sixth session of the National Grange, in such numbers as in its judgment may be necessary, to complete sets of the Journal for binding.

Bro. Henry Rhoades of Kansas offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That we, the National Grange, re-affirm our demand for, and request that our Legislative Committee press upon congress our oft-repeated request for free rural mail delivery.

Bro. Joseph A. Tillinghast of Rhode Island offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the subject of subordinate grange work, methods and plans for their advancement, etc., be made a special order for to-morrow at 10 a. m.

Worthy Master Jones presented his accounts as Master of the National Grange and member of the Legislative Committee, which were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. J. H. Brigham, Past Master of the National Grange, responded to a cordial invitation and addressed the Grange. On concluding his remarks, Brother Brigham was called to the chair, where he presided over the deliberations of the National Grange.

Bro. A. B. Judson of Iowa offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the National Grange is hereby instructed to attend the ses-

sions of the Industrial Commission as the representatives of the National Grange.

Bro. S. O. Bowen, chairman of the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report of his committee, which was adopted :

Worthy Master :—Your Committee on Finance, having had but little business submitted for our consideration, and relying upon the wisdom of the Executive Committee, who are thoroughly cognizant of all matters pertaining to this subject, deems it unnecessary to burden the Journal of Proceedings with a lengthy report.

We recommend that the voting members and officers receive the same compensation per diem, and the same mileage as adopted at the last session of the National Grange, viz. : three dollars per day for time necessary to reach the place of session, attendance during session, and return therefrom ; and three cents per mile for distance actually traveled by the nearest practical route in coming to and returning therefrom.

We recommend that the Worthy Master receive five hundred dollars per annum, and the sum of three dollars per day, and actual traveling expenses while away from home in the discharge of his official duties ; also his necessary office expenses.

We recommend that the Worthy Lecturer be paid four hundred dollars salary, and three dollars per day and necessary traveling expenses while away from home in the discharge of the duties of his office by direction of the Executive Committee ; also postage and office expenses. We also recommend that the sum of one hundred dollars be paid the Lecturer for editing the Quarterly Bulletin the coming year, and if the publication be enlarged, such additional sum, as in the judgment of the Executive Committee shall be deemed a reasonable compensation for the work performed.

We recommend that the Worthy Treasurer be paid

four hundred dollars and necessary office and traveling expenses when on duty by direction of the Executive Committee.

We recommend that the Worthy Secretary be paid twelve hundred dollars per annum, and necessary office and traveling expenses when on duty for the Order by direction of the Executive Committee.

We recommend that the sum of four thousand dollars be set apart as a lecture and extension fund, to be used under the direction of the Executive Committee. We also recommend that such a part of the above-named sum be used for the enlargement of the National Grange, to be used in such a manner, and to such an extent, as the Executive Committee and Lecturer of the National Grange shall deem best in carrying out the recommendations of the Committee on Coöperation, as adopted by this body.

We recommend that each member of the Executive Committee be paid three dollars per day, when engaged in work for the National Grange, and their necessary office and traveling expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

S. O. BOWEN,

J. A. NEWCOMB,

H. E. HUXLEY,

MRS. M. LOUISE BELL,

MRS. MARY A. BACHELDER,

Committee.

Bro. George B. Horton, chairman, offered the following from the Committee on Coöperation, which was adopted:

Your committee, to whom was referred the resolution presented by Bro. J. B. Ager, and reading as follows:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be instructed to publish a bulletin or trade circular, in which merchants and manufacturers

who would be willing to deal direct with the Order, as well as members of the Order, could advertise what they had to sell as well as what they wished to buy; that would create a bureau of information so members could deal with each other, both in state and inter state, no doubt to the advantage of both; and that a copy of the bulletin, or trade circular, be sent semi-monthly to the secretary of each subordinate grange.

Have considered the same and offer the following report, therefore:

Your committee is convinced that some direct means of communication between all the subordinate granges of our Order, for the purpose of advertising wants, in purchases and sales, also for the purpose of making known to interested Patrons the location of salable commodities, surpluses, shortages, etc., and may be the listing of manufacturers who are seeking direct trade with our people, is in line of supplying a real want.

We therefore recommend that the executive committee of the National Grange take such action as will supply this want, either through the present *Quarterly Bulletin*, issued by the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, in such enlarged form and frequency, as the wants of the work and expense may warrant; or by printed leaflets in cheap form, issued in greater quantities and sent to grange masters for distribution among the members.

G. B. HORTON,
MRS. A. L. BOWEN,
OLIVER WILSON,
LEONARD RHONE,
MRS. CORINNA A. GARDNER.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the Grange took a recess.

EVENING.

The Grange resumed work in the Fourth degree at 7:30 o'clock p. m., with Worthy Overseer O. H. Hale presiding.

Sister Sarah G. Baird presented a report for the Committee on Education, following, which was adopted:

The Committee on Education, to which was referred that portion of the Worthy Master's address, relating to the press, also agriculture, and nature studies in the common schools, respectfully endorses the same.

MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
T. C. ATKESON,
MRS. AMANDA M. HORTON,
MRS. EMILY I. TILLINGHAST,
MRS. IDA JUDSON,
W. C. JEWETT.

The Committee on Resolutions, through its chairman, Sister Sarah G. Baird, made the following report, which was adopted:

By Bro. S. O. Bowen of Connecticut:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the National Grange, the "industrial classes" of the country, especially the agricultural classes, are not receiving the benefit from the land grant colleges which was intended by the act of 1862, made by the national government "in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes;" since only comparatively few, and these the richest of their class, are able to profit by these institutions at all.

That the traditional arrangement of college terms, made originally for the wealthier, non-industrial classes, is not and cannot be suitable in colleges for the "industrial classes," who cannot in general be in college at all, except as they are permitted to earn during one part of

the year, what they will need to spend at college during the other part.

That a college course of winter terms, leaving the summer free for work, is eminently desirable for the sons of farmers.

And believing that the land grant colleges and state universities are designed for the whole people, and not merely for the wealthy few, we recommend to the regents of these institutions that they make provision for a college course to be composed entirely of winter terms, as the only means of faithfully fulfilling the obligations imposed on them, and the trust committed to them by the state and national governments. We respectfully recommend the adoption of the above resolution.

MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
W. C. JEWETT,
T. C. ATKESON,
MRS. EMILY I. TILLINGHAST,
MRS. AMANDA M. HORTON.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia offered a resolution in relation to the election of a historian of the Order which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. L. Rhone of Pennsylvania offered a resolution in relation to making appropriations to states for extension of the Order, which was referred to the Committee on Cooperation.

Bro. Leonard Rhone presented his expense account as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. J. J. Woodman presented his bill for per diem and expenses in attending the Thirty-first session of the National Grange and his bill for office work and expenses

as a member of the Executive Committee for 1898, which were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

At 8:15 p. m. the Grange took a recess in order that the hall might be used by the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter, for a business session.

MEETING OF PRIESTS OF DEMETER.

In answer to a formal call the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter met at Phenix hall at 8 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, the 22d, with Worthy High Priest Geo. Austin Bowen presiding. All officers were in their respective places, and a large number of Priests and Priestesses were present. Business relative to the interests of the Order was transacted and duly noted in the records of the Assembly.

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
High Priest.

GEO. B. HORTON,
Priest Annalist.

After recess the Grange resumed its session in the Fourth degree, and no further business being presented, the labors of the day were closed at 9:52 p. m.

SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, 1898.

The National Grange re-assembled in Phenix hall at 9:30 a. m. with Worthy Master Jones presiding, and was opened in the Fourth degree. Sister Ida V. High of Washington served as Lady Assistant Steward *pro tempore*, and Bro. O. Gardner of Maine acted as Worthy Steward.

The roll of states was called, and a quorum of the delegates reported present.

Tuesday's journal was read and approved.

The Worthy Secretary read the following communication :

WESTFORD, Pa., Nov. 22, 1898.

Dear Bro. Trimble:—I did not suppose when I gave up my intention to attend this session of the National Grange that I would think so much and so often of the workers there and their work. While personally I have remained in Pennsylvania and at work in behalf of the grange, yet my best wishes have been going out and up that your labors may be efficient, fruitful, and within I feel that just this kind of result is being achieved at Concord. I join in this work of extending our Order in more than spirit as along with this letter of greeting to the National Grange I send the announcement that last evening I organized a new grange in Delaware county, this state. Will send the charter list to your home office.

With kindest personal regards and much fraternal esteem, I remain

Very fraternally yours,
W. F. HILL.

Bro. C. J. Bell of Vermont offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That for the remainder of this session remarks from the brothers be limited to five minutes unless by unanimous consent.

At 10 o'clock the Grange proceeded to the special order of the hour, "Subordinate Grange Work, Methods and Plans for Their Advancement, etc."

Interesting and valuable remarks were made by Bro. J. A. Tillinghast, Bro. C. J. Bell, Bro. G. B. Horton,

Bro. L. Rhone, Bro. W. K. Thompson, Bro. O. H. Hale, Bro. Augustus High, Bro. S. H. Messick, Sister Martha M. Wilson, Bro. H. H. Metcalf, lecturer of the New Hampshire state grange, Bro. Edward Wiggin, Bro. J. J. Woodman, Bro. W. W. Greer, Bro. Alpha Messer, and Bro. Aaron Jones.

Bro. Elliot B. Norris, chairman, submitted the following for the Committee on Agriculture, which was unanimously concurred in by the Grange :

The address of Mr. Herbert Myrick before this body was full of grand thoughts, and advanced ideas, and while your committee cannot fully accord with all his propositions, we would recommend that the members of our Order carefully study the several topics therein contained, as they are living issues that now demand our closest scrutiny and attention :

We protest against the Coolie contract labor system of Hawaii as un-American and as unjustly competing with American farmers.

While we do not attempt to specify what form of government shall be applied to the new dependencies of the United States in the West Indies and the East Indies, it is not to be supposed that those regions will for years be any closer than colonies, and there should be no discrimination in favor of their products in the matter of duties imposed upon foreign importations.

The Committee on Agriculture submitted the following general report, through its chairman, Bro. Elliot B. Norris, which was adopted :

Our declaration of purposes asserts that "Agriculture is the noblest occupation of man."

As the prosperity of our country depends so largely upon its rural population, we believe that the grange should be foremost in teaching and guarding the science of ag-

riculture. We should, by every possible means, protect our farms from the foul and obnoxious weeds that are spreading over entire counties in many of the states, and suitable laws should be made to prevent the sale of unclean seed.

Our fruit and forest trees should be protected from the tent caterpillar that has made such ravages throughout the eastern states the past few years.

Your committee would recommend that national or state laws be passed making it a misdemeanor to allow wild cherry trees to grow by the road side, or in fence corners to propagate these rapidly-increasing pests. These same laws to apply with equal force to the gypsy moth in the east and the San Juan scale in the west.

The subject of protecting our forests in this country from wanton destruction, is one that should be given careful study. People turn with a sneer from the possibility of our country becoming sterile on account of the destruction of our forests. But what is the fate of those Asiatic countries, whose lands once flowed with milk and honey, whose mountains were covered with forests, their hills with the vine and fig tree, and their plains with waving grain which nourished a prosperous people who built vast monuments, and mighty cities? Now they are barren and desolate wastes. Their ancient prosperity changed into misery, famine, and decay, and their people relapsed into barbarism.

No country ever so rich, no nation ever so powerful, can violate with impunity nature's laws. We cannot be an exception to this rule. The destruction of our forests is so rapid, that, if we continue on at the present rate, the day will come, when in the United States, from Maine to California, from Puget Sound to the Mexican Gulf, there will be no forests left worthy the name. New York has taken steps to try and preserve her Adirondack forests, but enough of them has already been cut off, to make a diminutive supply in the waters of the Mohawk and Hudson rivers. Large mountain areas in Pennsyl-

vania have been entirely divested of their forests, and the great mountain forests, covering the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, are being rapidly removed. Timber thieves, and forest fires, are laying bare countless square miles, and thousands of dollars worth of timber are stolen, and carried from our Pacific ports abroad.

Our forestry commissioners should be made more effective, and our agricultural colleges include in their course the science of forestry.

Congress obliges the department of agriculture to spend \$130,000 each year for cheap, and many times worthless, seeds, with cost of transportation of nearly \$70,000 more, and with thousands of dollars more added for bagging and labor. It is safe to say that \$200,000 would be a low estimate of this political seed bureau which the public has no need of, or use for. It is simply a fraud to humbug the American farmer.

It is proposed by the secretary of agriculture to establish a new introduction bureau with an appropriation of \$20,000, and employ agents to purchase seeds in the local markets, and have them tested in the experiment stations, with an additional appropriation of \$15,000 to each state from the federal treasury; as these experiment stations are already supported by their respective states, it would seem unnecessary for this extra appropriation. Would it not be good policy to strike out the appropriation for the free seed fake and ask our department of agriculture to use the money in the introduction of our domestic products in our newly-acquired territory and our corn products into China?

Your committee believes that the efforts of the department of agriculture should be exerted along the lines of propagating and distributing all new and rare useful seeds and plants of both the United States and foreign countries. Let the \$100,000 of the present appropriation that is now used in buying these seeds be devoted to state extension work in agriculture and horticulture

by means of schools and lectures, and making experiments direct on the farms. This will save the \$70,000 annually spent in transporting the free seeds, to say nothing of thousands of dollars expense incident to their distribution, besides saving thousands of dollars to the federal treasury that is now thrown away in the seed humbug. This, we believe, would meet with general approval by the farmers of the nation.

Sugar beet culture and their manufactured product into sugar is attracting great attention in many states of our Union. In the state of New York two beet sugar factories are in successful operation, turning out a fine specimen of finished product. Wayne county has provided the Rome factory with a large acreage, which has tested high in the percentage of sugar, establishing beyond doubt that sugar beets can be grown in the central portion of New York for the purpose of making sugar successfully. But, from observation, we do not think at \$5 per ton, delivered at factory, sugar beets can be grown with much profit to the grower in central New York. California growers claim a profit at \$4.50 per ton.

The great fruit industry of our land is attracting attention. England, Germany, France, and Austria are importing large quantities of American apples. European apples, as a rule, are of inferior quality and used for cooking, and most of the table fruit is imported from America and Canada; consequently the quality of our export fruit should be A No. 1. We find by a comparison of figures that the export of apples from Sept. 24 to Oct. 15, 1898, is 228,659 barrels, which is the lightest export in nineteen years except two. In the year 1893, the export for corresponding time was 174,841 barrels; and in 1883, 81,532. Michigan is reported as having the largest crop for 1898, being 5,023,000 barrels; next largest, Maine, 4,210,000 barrels; New York, only 1,643,000. In 1896 New York reported 8,217,000, and Michigan, 7,973,000.

In view of the situation, the export demand has been very keen, and during the month ending Oct. 15, from the United States and Canada 250,000 barrels were exported. This movement is very much larger than last year, and compares favorably with the great export season of 1896, when nearly 3,000,000 barrels were shipped. It is estimated that nearly 1,500,000 barrels will go abroad this season. The apple situation has been a curious one this year. In the great apple belt of western New York the crop is light, and in localities where they seldom have enough for home supply, this year they have had a surplus to sell.

Your committee would call attention briefly to what might be done in a coöperative way regarding the sale of fruit. Our brothers on the Pacific coast grow almost to perfection, raisins, apricots, and prunes. It would seem as though our members in the east ought to be able to purchase these fruits at wholesale, with the cost of only transportation between, and thereby practise the coöperative policy we advocate. The same principle could be applied to the purchase of grass-seed, seed-potatoes, and grain.

The evaporated and dried fruit industry has increased rapidly during the past few years, and is proving a valuable industry in our land. California, Oregon, and Washington dried fruits are coming to the front rapidly, and have almost entirely taken the place of foreign importations, especially prunes. Ten years ago we imported annually from seventy to ninety million pounds of prunes; now less than one-half million, while during the past year we have shipped abroad over fifteen and one half millions of domestic prunes.

In 1895, 7,000,000 pounds of evaporated apples were exported, and at the close of the fiscal year, 1898, thus far, nearly 34,000,000 pounds. It is very encouraging to the evaporating industry of America that our exports are yearly increasing in so great a ratio and promise well for the future.

The National Grange has always claimed that justice, equity, and right should prevail in protecting the agricultural classes, as well as all other citizens, from imposition of whatever nature, and for this reason, the wool-growing industry appeals to this organization at the present time. Statistics show that in 1891 only 215,714 pounds of shoddy were imported into the United States, while in 1895 the importation had increased to 20,718,110 pounds, thus displacing 62,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool in 1895. With such rapid increase in importation, the wool industry is doomed unless congress in its wisdom, shall pass similar laws in regard to shoddy cloth and clothing, to those in regard to filled cheese, causing such articles to be sold under their true name, and showing the percentage of shoddy contained therein. We therefore recommend that the Legislative Committee of the National Grange urge upon congress the necessity of the passage of some law that will protect our citizens from this evil, and our wool-growers from ruin.

Your committee would recommend that the National Grange reaffirm the action of the previous session of this body, regarding postal savings banks, national pure food laws, and the amending of the anti-trust bill; we also recommend and urge the speedy construction of the Nicaraguan canal, and that an additional appropriation be made to extend rural free mail delivery.

Regarding our cereals, the opening of China to our corn products, should its disintegration become a reality and come under the protectorate of the four great powers—England, France, Germany, and Russia—they will become the United States' greatest competitors, and our interests will have to be pushed vigorously if we retain any hold. The most important step by Americans, in developing the resources of China, has been consummated by giving a syndicate of American contractors the right to develop and build and control five hundred miles of railroad through

the richest and most populous districts of China. This might prove advantageous to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the United States. For we must meet the inevitable laws of supply and demand, and our department of agriculture should keep the importance of this great problem before our law-makers, to see that in the diplomatic turn of affairs our great agricultural interest is not lost sight of.

The world has never seen such rapid evolutions as have transformed farming in the last twenty years. This country was just beginning to adjust itself to these problems when the Spanish war brought up new complications for serious thought. If our peace commission, now in session at Paris, decides to hold all of our lately-acquired possessions by conquest from Spain, will it result only in importation of tropical products and an exportation of manufactured articles only? Where is the great agricultural class to be benefited? The time has come when we as a class cannot shut our eyes and say, "Good Lord, deliver us!" What the farmers want in the inevitable make-up of new affairs that is upon us is, that if the protective policy is to prevail the farmer will not be made a political cat's paw, to help carry additional burdens for the benefit of tropical trusts and combinations, but insist on having equitable protection on all agricultural products of this country.

We have no combination of millionaires at the national capital to fight for our interests. The only way for the American farmer to stop the sacrifice of his interests is to enter a protest sufficiently loud to obtain an equitable adjustment for agriculture. The problem is to have a corresponding increase of trade in our cereals and fruit and dairy products to make an even balance, so that we may not be hampered by additional taxation without an increased demand for our agricultural products.

We live in a grand country of unbounded resources, and we trust that this great body, "The National Grange," representing the great Order of Patrons of

Husbandry, to whom the agricultural class of this nation looks for relief from additional burden, will not be unmindful of the duties devolving upon them. Let us meet the evident circle of our duty with a broader faith and higher hope. Agricultural commerce and manufactures have made greater advancement in the nineteenth century than during any other period, resulting in great triumphs in science and civilization.

On motion of Bro. A. B. Judson of Iowa, it was agreed to close the business of the Grange at the afternoon session.

Bro. W. M. Hilleary, chairman, presented the following for the Committee on Claims and Grievances, which was adopted :

Worthy Master and Patrons of the National Grange:—Your Committee on Claims and Grievances begs to report that we have ever been on the alert and ready to consider any business that might be referred to us, and we are pleased to say that our waiting for labor to perform has been in vain; and we congratulate the Grange upon the harmonious and fraternal spirit manifested throughout our noble Order. This shows that the organized farmers are beginning to trust one another. If all our actions are conducted with the good of the Order in view, there need never arise bickerings and contentions among our members.

Fraternally submitted,

W. M. HILLEARY,
MRS. M. S. RHONE,
MRS. MARY S. HUXLEY,
MRS. PAULINE S. RAINE,
MRS. JANE E. AGER.

Bro. N. J. Bachelder presented the following report of the Legislative Committee, which was adopted :

EVENING.

The Grange resumed work in the Fourth degree at 7:30 o'clock p. m., with Worthy Overseer O. H. Hale presiding.

Sister Sarah G. Baird presented a report for the Committee on Education, following, which was adopted:

The Committee on Education, to which was referred that portion of the Worthy Master's address, relating to the press, also agriculture, and nature studies in the common schools, respectfully endorses the same.

MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
T. C. ATKESON,
MRS. AMANDA M. HORTON,
MRS. EMILY I. TILLINGHAST,
MRS. IDA JUDSON,
W. C. JEWETT.

The Committee on Resolutions, through its chairman, Sister Sarah G. Baird, made the following report, which was adopted:

By Bro. S. O. Bowen of Connecticut:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the National Grange, the "industrial classes" of the country, especially the agricultural classes, are not receiving the benefit from the land grant colleges which was intended by the act of 1862, made by the national government "in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes;" since only comparatively few, and these the richest of their class, are able to profit by these institutions at all.

That the traditional arrangement of college terms, made originally for the wealthier, non-industrial classes, is not and cannot be suitable in colleges for the "industrial classes," who cannot in general be in college at all, except as they are permitted to earn during one part of

the year, what they will need to spend at college during the other part.

That a college course of winter terms, leaving the summer free for work, is eminently desirable for the sons of farmers.

And believing that the land grant colleges and state universities are designed for the whole people, and not merely for the wealthy few, we recommend to the regents of these institutions that they make provision for a college course to be composed entirely of winter terms, as the only means of faithfully fulfilling the obligations imposed on them, and the trust committed to them by the state and national governments. We respectfully recommend the adoption of the above resolution.

MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
W. C. JEWETT,
T. C. ATKESON,
MRS. EMILY I. TILLINGHAST,
MRS. AMANDA M. HORTON.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia offered a resolution in relation to the election of a historian of the Order which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. L. Rhone of Pennsylvania offered a resolution in relation to making appropriations to states for extension of the Order, which was referred to the Committee on Coöperation.

Bro. Leonard Rhone presented his expense account as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. J. J. Woodman presented his bill for per diem and expenses in attending the Thirty-first session of the National Grange and his bill for office work and expenses

Bro. C. J. Bell, chairman, presented the following report from the Committee on Accounts, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:—Your committee to which were referred the accounts of our Legislative Committee, the Executive Committee, and office expenses of the Worthy Master, Aaron Jones, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Legislative Committee, and find them correct, and as follows: Worthy Master Aaron Jones, per diem and expenses, \$217.65; Bro. N. J. Bachelder, per diem and expenses, including printing circulars and express, \$312.89, for which he has been paid in full. The balance due Worthy Master Jones, \$180.54.

The other member of the Legislative Committee, Bro. J. H. Brigham, we are informed, has no bill to present for either per diem or expenses.

We have also examined the accounts of the Executive Committee, and find them correct as follows:

Leonard Rhone, expenses and per diem, \$99.10; credit by draft, \$25.00; balance due, \$74.10.

J. J. Woodman, per diem and expenses, \$354.74; by draft, \$150.00; balance due, \$204.74.

N. J. Bachelder, chairman Executive Committee, per diem and expenses, \$67.06; paid, \$50.00; balance due, \$17.06.

Worthy Master Jones, office expenses and printing, \$94.35; by draft, \$80.75; balance due, \$13.60.

We would recommend that orders be drawn on the treasurer for the following amounts to balance accounts:

Worthy Master Aaron Jones,
N. J. Bachelder,

\$194.14
17.06

J. J. Woodman,	\$204.74
Leonard Rhone,	74.10
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Total amount of orders to be drawn to balance the several accounts,	\$490.04
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All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. J. BELL,
W. M. HILLEARY,
G. W. BAIRD,
MRS. RACHEL E. COX,
MRS. R. S. ELLIS,

Committee.

The Worthy Master called Bro. J. A. Tillinghast of Rhode Island to the chair to preside.

Bro. G. B. Horton offered the following communication from the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter, and the Grange made the allowance of five hundred dollars asked for :

To the Officers and Members of the National Grange:—At a business session of the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter, held on the evening of Tuesday, the 22d inst., it was voted that the Assembly ask of the National Grange an appropriation not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be used so far as necessary in procuring suitable robes for the court of Ceres. The request of the Assembly is hereby transmitted to the National Grange, and action thereon is fraternally solicited.

GEORGE AUSTIN BOWEN,
Worthy High Priest.

GEORGE B. HORTON,
Priest Annalist.

The Assembly of the Priests of Demeter reported the following from the Assembly, through Bro. George B. Horton, Worthy Annalist :

To the Officers and Members of the National Grange:—At a business session of the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter, it was voted that instructions in the use of the gavel be made a part of the secret work of the Order, and by official communication such instructions will be duly recorded in the proper record.

GEORGE AUSTIN BOWEN,
Worthy High Priest.

GEORGE B. HORTON,
Priest Annalist.

The following, offered by Bro. George B. Horton of Michigan, was adopted :

WHEREAS, Resolutions passed by this body and asking for passage into law by the national congress of their various provisions, are of no effect unless formulated for introduction and presentation to congress, therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be and is hereby authorized to formulate and present, either in memorial or prepared bill form, the expressed wishes of this body to the congress of the United States, and to take such action from time to time as will give them support before that body.

Bro. H. E. Huxley, chairman, submitted the following from the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the National Grange, here assembled in thirty-second annual session, hereby extends to the Patrons of New Hampshire, and especially to the Patrons and citizens of the city of Concord, their hearty and sincere thanks for their unbounded hospitality and kindness extended to the National Grange during this session. That fond recollections will ever be cherished in our hearts of this happy and pleasant meeting in the old Granite state.

Resolved, That the National Grange hereby extends to the Commercial club of the city of Concord their thanks for the right royal reception and banquet given them at the Eagle Hotel on Monday evening, November 21st, also for the many courtesies extended to us during the entire stay in the city of Concord.

Resolved, That the National Grange hereby extends to the press a vote of thanks for the courtesies given in so fully publishing the proceedings of this body, while we have been in session in the city of Concord.

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Grange are hereby given to the Gradaljo quartette for most excellent vocal music rendered at this session of the National Grange. Also all others who have furnished music at this session.

Resolved, That the National Grange thanks the Boston & Maine railroad for a rate fare of one cent a mile, from all points upon their line in New Hampshire, for attendance at this meeting, a rate as low as has ever been given for attendance at any session of the National Grange during its existence.

Resolved, That the National Grange does most heartily extend a vote of thanks to Oliver J. Pelren, manager of the Eagle Hotel, for the many courtesies shown us while we have been the guests at this most commodious and pleasant hotel.

Resolved, That the National Grange, both individually and collectively, do most heartily and sincerely extend our thanks to Bro. N. J. Bachelder, master of the New Hampshire state grange, and Bro. H. H. Met-Metcalf, lecturer, for their untiring zeal and efforts in our behalf to make this meeting not only pleasant and profitable, but one of the best meetings ever held by the National Grange.

H. E. HUXLEY,
S. O. BOWEN,
A. E. JUDSON,
MRS. M. W. JONES,
MRS. M. M. WILSON,

At 1:10 o'clock p. m. the Grange took a recess.

AFTERNOON.

The Grange resumed work in the Fourth degree at 2:30 o'clock p. m., with Worthy Master Jones presiding.

Bro. Oliver Wilson, chairman, presented the following report of the Committee on Good of the Order, and it was adopted by the Grange:

Resolved, That this Grange elect a historian whose duty it shall be to collect historical data of the Grange, who shall report to the National Grange annually the progress of his work, which may be published when deemed complete, under such terms and conditions as the Grange may determine.

The foregoing resolution presented by Bro. T. C. Atkeson has been considered. And we concur therein and recommend that the Executive Committee shall appoint a suitable person whose duty it shall be to collect data concerning the Grange; said appointee shall hold all such data as the property of the Grange, and turn the same over to his successor when required. He shall report to the Executive Committee in writing at least annually. The work to be done without compensation.

OLIVER WILSON,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
O. GARDNER,
MRS. RUTH RHOADES,
MRS. S. G. BAIRD,
MRS. MARY G. HUXLEY,
MRS. M. LOUISE BELL.

Bro. S. H. Messick, chairman of the Committee on Dormant Granges, submitted a report, which, after being read and considered, was, on motion of Bro. H. E. Huxley, recommitted, with instructions,

The report referred to above was re-submitted to the Grange, after being somewhat altered, and was adopted as follows :

Worthy Master :—Your Committee on Dormant Granges, to which was referred the following preamble and resolutions submitted by Bro. T. C. Atkeson, has had the same under consideration, and recommends that they be not adopted.

S. H. MESSICK,
G. B. HORTON,
L. RHONE,
MRS. I. L. HILLEARY,
MRS. R. E. COX.

WHEREAS, The corps of organizers employed by the Executive Committee have done good work in rebuilding the Order in the states to which they were sent during the past year, therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to continue the work during the present year, and they are hereby authorized to spend such amount of money belonging to the National Grange as, in their judgment, may be necessary.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grange the time has now come when a special effort should be made to reorganize the grange in every state in the Union not now entitled to representation in this body, and thereby make it a national organization in the fullest sense ; and that the Worthy Master and Executive Committee are hereby instructed to send one or more organizers to every dormant state where there is reasonable prospect of reviving the Order.

Bro. S. H. Messick, chairman, submitted the following general report of the Committee on Dormant Granges, which was adopted :

Worthy Master:—The importance of the question of dormant Granges is most apparent. The most satisfactory way to solve the problem of dormant Granges, and by far the most economical of time and labor, is their prevention. In this work the ounce of prevention is worth the pound of cure.

The granges should be carefully inspected at frequent intervals by a competent member of the Order, and wherever a grange is found to be drifting into an inactive, dormant state the strength of our Order in the district in which it is located should be exerted to quicken that grange. The cause should be found, and, if possible, removed. Oftentimes a visit from a committee of an adjacent grange will give encouragement and inspiration, and save the grange. We believe that by far the most frequent cause of dormancy is the lack of a previously prepared and announced programme. Members go to such granges without preparation and go home without having done anything. Loyal, indeed, must that Patron be who will continue to attend such meetings. Carefully arranged programmes should be previously announced and all the members should be encouraged to participate, and this applied especially to the young and the diffident. In this connection we recognize the usefulness of the *Quarterly Grange Bulletin*, and we most earnestly commend it to the use of subordinate granges everywhere.

To the worthy lecturer is assigned the duty of selecting subjects and otherwise providing literary work for the grange, but it may happen that the worthy lecturer will need assistance in the discharge of his responsible duty. For this event a committee, say of three Patrons, of whom the lecturer shall be chairman, might contribute to the success of the work. We emphasize the absolute necessity of a judicious arrangement of literary work for the grange meeting as essential to success. Rarely will a member go home feeling that that meeting is a failure, in the proceedings of which he has actively participated.

Opportunities for solid pleasure and development should be given, and the business arm of the Order should not be ignored. Nothing will warm up a certain class of backsliders quite so effectively as a chance to save or make some money. The application of the great law of development, which is exercise, work, and forever at it, is as necessary to secure grange success as elsewhere.

The work of reorganizing dormant granges successfully requires special talent. Not everyone can be a successful organizer any more than can every one become a successful lawyer or doctor. The organizer must be selected in accordance with the eternal fitness of things. To the average member of a dormant grange the grange has been tried and found wanting. The organizer must show more of the past triumphs and give brighter conception of the sublime purpose of our grand and noble Order than he has ever seen before.

He has become indifferent and the organizer must furnish the enthusiasm to arouse him from his lethargy. Hindrances and disappointments are likely to attend him, and he must have an invincible purpose not easily discouraged; and yet he must be prudent as well as zealous from start to finish.

Your committee are unable to map out any royal road to success in grange organizing, and success comes as it comes to every other good cause, through faithful and untiring endeavor, oftentimes through discouraging and disappointing circumstances. Nor is it probable that we could suggest methods that would be equally successful everywhere, as the successful organizer will be in a measure a law unto himself, adapting his methods to the varying circumstances and conditions under which he may be called to labor.

The gift of eloquence is not an essential condition for success in this work. The would-be organizer should have the shrewdness and tact possessed by the ordinary agents sent out by insurance companies and

other business concerns. The organizer should first select a suitable place for starting his grange. He may then endeavor to secure the assistance of the best persons of the community and make them his assistants through whom he may work. Through these get the names and post-office addresses of the farmers of the community to whom grange literature may be sent, giving notice of a time and place for a public meeting. At the meeting explain what the grange is, what it has done, and its purposes for the future. Secure signatures of those of good character and whose interests do not conflict with those of agriculture who are willing to join. If an insufficient number have been secured, set those that have been secured at the work of getting pledges from others and name a time for another meeting. The organizer should have a firm faith in this cause and in the people to accept it. Once organized the grange should be taught till it shall become self-reliant.

Personal solicitation in the home, the field, the hall, or elsewhere is, we believe, the acknowledged method of restoring granges that have become dormant. Pleasing and instructive addresses by grange orators, however encouraging to granges in good standing, are usually comparatively fruitless to dormant granges, unless they are supplemented by the personal appeal of the grange worker.

We have learned through the public press and otherwise of the gratifying success of national organizers that have been sent to some of the weaker states under the direction of the Worthy Master and the Executive Committee of the National Grange, and we would earnestly recommend that efforts in this direction be continued in every field of promise.

Members of our Order upon whom devolve the great duty and responsibility of restoring dormant granges should have the sympathy and active coöperation of the membership of our Order, and they should receive substantial recognition for their successful labors by adequate compensation therefor.

Ours is an organization in which justice is a cardinal principle, and it is not just that any one of our members shall bear the entire sacrifice of building up the Order in any given district. We therefore commend the faithful and successful organizer to the loyal and liberal support of our Order everywhere—local, state, and national.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. MESSICK,
G. B. HORTON,
L. RHONE,
MRS. I. L. HILLEARY,
MRS. R. E. COX.

Bro. Oliver Wilson of Illinois offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That we recognize and appreciate the efforts of the department of agriculture to place in the hands of our members the various documents issued by the department, particularly those relating to the experiment station work.

Bro. Leonard Rhone of Pennsylvania offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Temple fund, paid to the National Grange by several parties, be returned on application of the donors, and that the Executive Committee is hereby instructed to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

Sister Eva S. McDowell, Worthy Treasurer, submitted the following report on the Temple fund :

Deposited in Trust company to the credit of the special fund, known as the Temple fund, as follows :

March 9, 1892,	\$125.00
April 2, 1892,	50.00
May 16, 1892,	110.00
August 27, 1892,	66.00
December 24, 1892,	75.00
February 21, 1893,	100.00
September 1, 1893,	75.00
October 21, 1893,	100.00
Total,	<hr/> \$701.00

Interesting remarks were made by Bro. D. W. Working, of Colorado, Bro. Geo. R. Drake, of New Hampshire, Sister E. L. A. Wiggin, Sister S. G. Baird, Bro. Geo. W. Baird, Bro. Henry Rhoades, Sister L. M. Messick, Sister Ida Judson, and Bro. W. W. Miller, Assistant Secretary.

The journal of the day was read and approved, and, all business having been disposed of, the thirty-second annual session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was closed in ample form, *sine die*, at five o'clock p. m.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary*.

WELLS W. MILLER, *Assistant Secretary*.

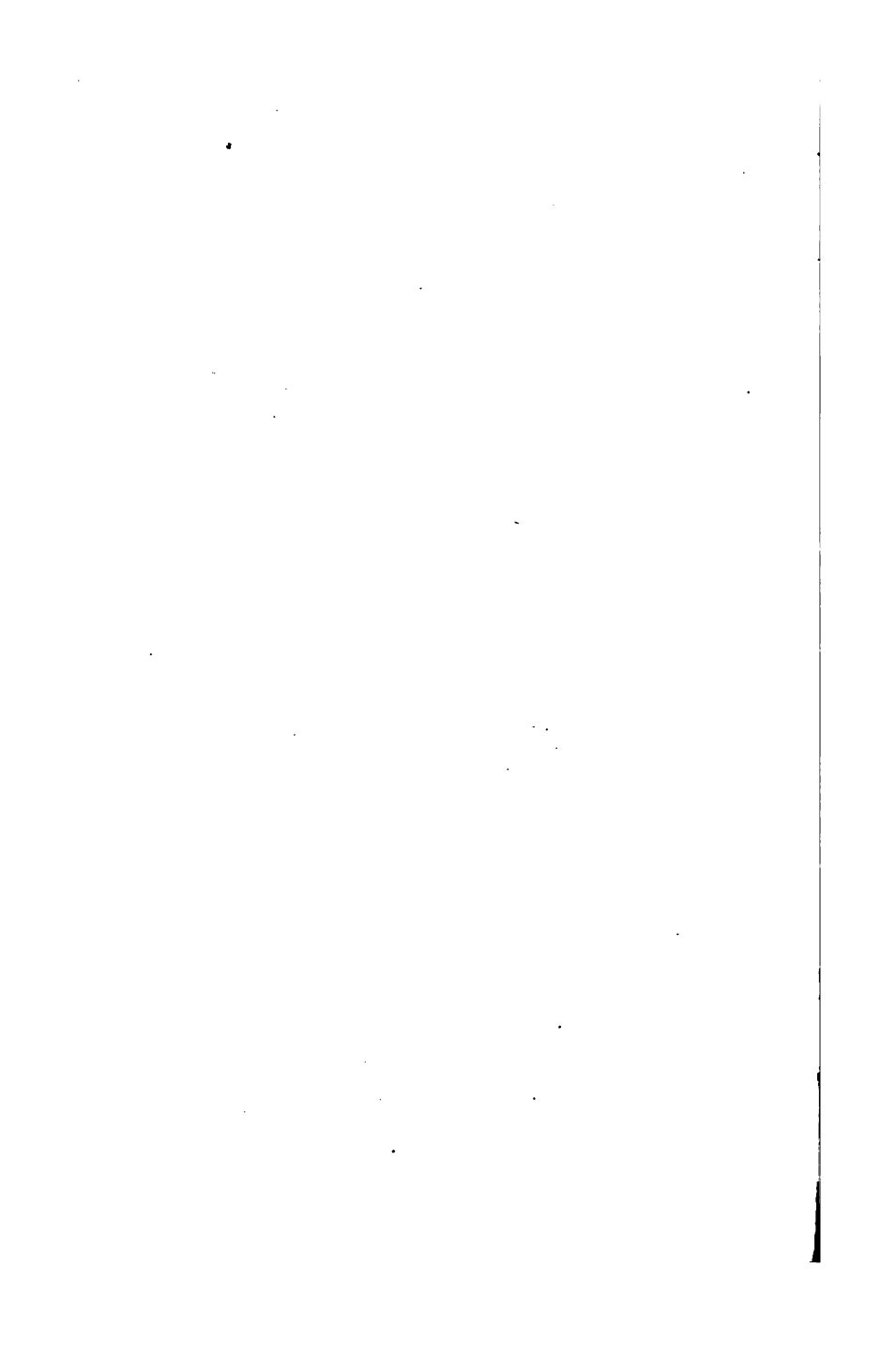
In Memoriam.

D. W. JONES

PAST MASTER, STATE GRANGE

OF

IOWA.



In Memoriam.

CHARLES H. KNOTT

PAST MASTER, STATE GRANGE

OF

WEST VIRGINIA.

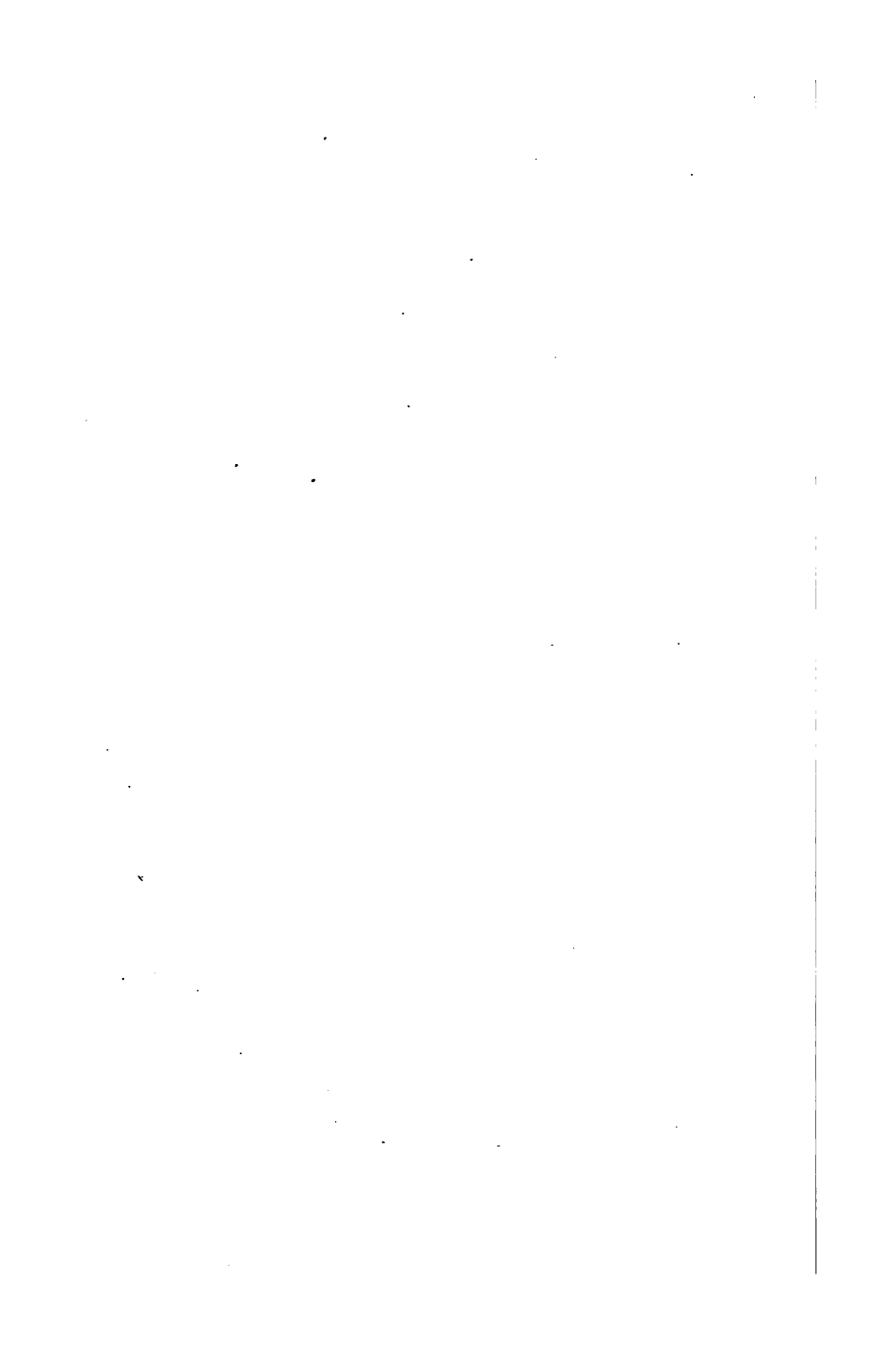
In Memoriam.

MRS. OLIVIA M. ROBIE

**WIFE OF FREDERICK ROBIE,
PAST MASTER, STATE GRANGE**

OF

MAINE.



APPENDIX.

Proceedings of the Seventh Degree.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, November 18, 1898.

Formal notice having been given, meetings of the Priests of Demeter were held at 2 and 8 o'clock p. m., respectively, for the purpose of conferring the degree of Ceres. The following officers of the assembly conducted the work:

<i>Worthy High Priest</i>	. . .	GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN.
<i>Worthy Priest First Mystagogue</i>	. . .	J. A. NEWCOMB.
<i>Worthy Priest Second Mystagogue</i>	. . .	N. J. BACHELDER.
<i>Worthy Priest Archon</i>	. . .	AARON JONES.
<i>Worthy Priest Annalist</i>	. . .	GEO. B. HORTON.
<i>Worthy Priest Treasurer</i>	. . .	EVA S. MCDOWELL.
<i>Worthy Priest Heirophant</i>	. . .	O. H. HALE.
<i>Worthy Priest Orator</i>	. . .	ALPHA MESSER.
<i>Worthy Priest Archevist</i>	. . .	W. K. THOMPSON.
<i>Worthy Priest Interpreter</i>	. . .	OLIVER WILSON.
<i>Worthy Priest Herald</i>	. . .	S. O. BOWEN.
<i>Worthy Priest Messenger</i>	. . .	C. J. BELL.
<i>Worthy Priest Conductor</i>	. . .	W. W. GREER.
<i>Worthy Priest Ceres</i>	. . .	MRS. LENA M. MESSICK.

Worthy Ceres was assisted by Worthy Pomona and Flora and full court.

Applications from the following 1,047 persons who had been instructed in all preceding degrees were presented, and declared duly elected;

John H. Congdon.	Warren Abbott.
W. J. Chadbourne.	Grace B. Dodge.
Albert E. Stevens.	Annie M. Clough.
Mildred H. Wilson.	Will Duncklee.
Nellie E. Foster.	Estella Duncklee.
Z. E. Foster.	Mrs. Walter Sargent.
James A. Linsley.	Sarah E. Neal.
Mrs. James A. Linsley.	Susan M. Cutler.
Fred B. Trow.	Frederic A. Cutler.
Mrs. Fred B. Trow.	Roscoe A. Brock.
Ernest P. Pinkham.	John A. Flanders.
Mary E. Piper.	A. N. McMurphy.
George F. Piper.	Geo. W. Paul.
Orrin S. Huntley.	Henry W. Hayward.
Osmon B. Huntley.	John F. Davis.
Rufus W. Harriman.	Alvin Davis.
Emmett S. Robinson.	Mark Spokesfield.
Mrs. A. N. Head.	Mrs. Carrie B. Ball.
Lewis M. Varney.	Eben M. Johnson.
J. Leon Brownell.	F. D. Messer.
Marvin C. Brown.	Mrs. Nettie M. Messer.
Fannie P. Brown.	Edwin Carleton Mansfield.
M. Lenora Brown.	Abbie L. Clark.
Mary A. Nutting.	Mary A. Hutchinson.
Lillie May Cook.	A. L. Parker.
Evy C. Cotton.	Nellie F. Chase.
Ambrew V. Cotton.	George P. Cass.
Ida M. Clark.	Arabella C. Cass.
T. T. Baker.	Roscoe Hill.
Mrs. T. T. Baker.	Mary I. Brown.
Abbie E. Aldrich.	Emily Brown.
Edna V. Hadley.	Flora J. Hill.
Ella M. Richardson.	Blanchard H. Fowler.
Mary Martin.	Annie M. Fowler.

Georgia Mae Davis.
 Nathan D. Griffin.
 Sumner N. Ball.
 Mrs. Phebie J. Rice.
 Mrs. Eliza E. Farr.
 Wyman F. Lincoln.
 Daniel W. Coe.
 L. Jennie Graves.
 Allie J. Chase.
 Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson.
 James O. Lyford.
 Grace E. Kilburn.
 Ella R. Chellis.
 John F. Kent.
 Blanche Weymouth.
 Maud Weymouth.
 Lizzie M. Webster.
 Henry W. Gardner.
 Mrs. J. E. Hodgdon.
 Chas. R. Allen.
 M. M. Lane.
 George E. Bailey.
 Loren W. Lawrence.
 Alice J. Whidden.
 A. T. Pierce.
 Charles W. Weeks.
 Anna M. G. Weeks.
 Hezekiah T. Thompson.
 Ida F. Thompson.
 W. I. N. Thompson.
 William Tasker.
 Bertha L. O. Tasker.
 Mrs. Sarah J. Neal.
 Martha A. Roberts.

Walter H. Tripp.
 Alice F. Tripp.
 George L. Flanders.
 Alice Flanders.
 Mary W. Whidden.
 Charles S. Whidden.
 Carrie A. Towle.
 Laurin W. Rolfe.
 Emma C. Burdick.
 Ben M. Rolfe.
 James P. Burleigh.
 C. Howard Fisher.
 S. J. Thompson.
 Frank P. Whitcomb.
 Jennie E. Whitcomb.
 W. D. Murray.
 Addie C. Nye.
 George W. Colburn.
 Myra H. Waterhouse.
 J. H. Waterhouse.
 Alfred N. Fairbanks.
 Flavius J. Berry.
 Alma E. Babbitt.
 Darwin J. Babbitt.
 George E. Gardner.
 Elmer S. Ellsworth.
 Alice M. Ellsworth.
 Celestia A. Russell.
 W. J. Porter.
 Effie P. Smith.
 Edith M. Person.
 John H. Rogers.
 Walter L. Blodgett.
 Fred A. Stratton.

Anna G. Rogers.
 Rachel M. Roberts.
 Charles C. Torr.
 Charles A. Tebbets.
 Etta J. Tebbets.
 Rodney E. Cross.
 Belle C. Tebbets.
 Laura A. Jewell.
 Mary Elsie Moore.
 Mrs. Sarah E. Page.
 Edith E. Woodman.
 John S. Blanchard.
 Helen T. Hutchins.
 Wm. W. Buchanan.
 Emma B. Buchanan.
 William L. Whittier.
 John A. Cate.
 Mabel L. Wheeler.
 Benton E. Layne.
 Amanda M. McIntire.
 Sarah M. Haley.
 Elizabeth Stearns.
 Carrie M. Woods.
 Walter G. Africa.
 Bayard C. Ryder.
 Amelia J. Carleton.
 Geo. E. Leet.
 Mrs. Mabel H. Jones.
 Bessie F. Jones.
 Mrs. Effie Cochrane.
 Joseph G. Johnson.
 Maggie Mills.
 George S. West.
 Charles S. Gilman.

C. A. Pearson.
 O. S. Phelps.
 Karl M. Sholes.
 Frank Badger.
 Elizabeth Badger.
 John E. Hall.
 John D. Nutter.
 Walter F. Kimball.
 Glenn C. Clement.
 J. E. McIntire.
 E. B. Morse.
 Ralph R. Cochrane.
 Leonard D. Hunt.
 Harrison G. Burley.
 F. N. Howland.
 Harry F. Wiggan.
 William F. Rundlett.
 E. W. Maxwell.
 Edson H. Patch.
 Abbie S. Todd.
 Fannie B. Tripp.
 Mrs. L. J. Maxwell.
 Stephen M. Bragdon.
 Mildred L. Bragdon.
 William J. Kingsbury.
 Lucian Thompson.
 Sarah W. Cheswell.
 Addison A. Bean.
 John M. Corson.
 E. G. Flanders.
 Mrs. E. G. Flanders.
 Prescott B. Emerson.
 H. F. Robinson.
 Clara A. Haines.

Geo. W. Hurd.	Alanson C. Haines.
Eben E. Noyes.	James E. Foote.
Harry Boutelle.	Judith A. Foote.
Chas. E. Hayes.	Evelyn M. Yorke.
Chas. E. Wilkins.	Alice E. Brainard.
Lydia G. Woodward.	Elmer C. Fitch.
Alfred B. Sargent.	Lawrence E. Davis.
F. O. Colby.	Mrs. Kate A. Gilman.
Orlando M. Tenney.	Lucy C. Sawyer.
Gustie M. Todd.	Edgar Merrill.
M. Lizzie Watson.	Mrs. Edgar Merrill.
Daniel H. Rowe.	Martha E. Merrill.
Luther P. Eaton.	L. C. Rollins.
Truman H. Smith.	Abbie P. Luce.
Chas. E. Shepard.	Julia M. Whipple.
Maude Shepard.	Eugene A. Whipple.
F. G. Winn.	Bertha M. Newell.
Georgianna Tilton.	Emma J. Anderson.
Zerah E. Tilton.	Lena S. Cole.
Jennie F. Ellis.	Israel D. Fogg.
F. W. Colby.	Flora I. Taylor.
Gilman F. Ellis.	Rosetta P. Adams.
H. N. Gilman.	John Ayer.
R. P. Ellis.	Hugh T. Skelly.
Harris H. Rice.	Carrie E. Bailey.
William F. Robbins.	Mabelle S. Gerald.
A. F. Clark.	F. E. Philbrook.
Etta B. Clark.	H. O. Haley.
John A. MacDonald.	Flora B. Haley.
Julia M. MacDonald.	Geo. E. Fairbanks.
Clarence J. Colby.	Ada R. Tenney.
Dorothea A. Ellis.	Willis M. Sanborn.
Benjamin F. Ellis.	E. W. Colburn.
Llewellyn W. Britton.	Lizzie S. Colburn.

John B. Moore.
 Sylvia A. Shadrick.
 Edwin O. Goward.
 Rosa F. Prescott.
 R. T. Dodge.
 R. A. Tenney.
 A. R. Hyde.
 Woodbury Durgin.
 Bert I. Tarbell.
 Mary E. Cheever.
 William F. Fuller.
 Etta M. Hamm.
 Bertie A. Whipple.
 Lida M. Sanborn.
 John D. Pingree.
 C. E. F. Davis.
 Emma F. Davis.
 Wm. P. Clough.
 Sue A. Gault.
 Sarah E. Stowell.
 Georgia F. Martin.
 Emma F. Martin.
 Frank H. Martin.
 Lizzie A. Fowler.
 Edwin W. Farnum.
 Flora M. Farnum.
 M. S. Blaisdell.
 Geo. E. Heath.
 Carrie F. Heath.
 Mary E. Taggart.
 Florence L. Philbrick.
 Onslow B. Gilman.
 Wm. A. Cowley.
 Margie A. McLaughlin.

Mrs. Carrie E. Johnson.
 M. Augusta Kimball.
 Stephen G. Kimball.
 H. N. Scripture.
 Jennie F. Porter.
 Benjamin F. Porter.
 Eleanor B. Robinson.
 W. F. Slack.
 Annie M. Mathews.
 Ida E. Slack.
 Ella P. Roberts.
 Lucy A. Perkins.
 Allie T. Wathen.
 Mrs. R. P. Silver.
 Mrs. Olive J. Doble.
 Carrie M. Abbott.
 Mrs. Emma A. Parker.
 James I. Parsons.
 Sarah J. Peabody.
 Clara J. Westgate.
 Daniel C. Westgate.
 Rachel B. Reid.
 Allan F. Currier.
 Jennie F. Center.
 Fred L. Center.
 Hannah B. Langley.
 Emma L. Dow.
 James C. Hill.
 Clarence N. Cogswell.
 Thomas Cogswell, Jr.
 Charlie J. Hosford.
 Alice Sanborn.
 F. T. Woodman.
 James O. Carter.

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| M. Amanda Cloyd. | Harry M. Green. |
| Jennette E. Bachelder. | Louis A. French. |
| Kimball M. McLaughlin. | Ida E. S. Burt. |
| Hattie C. Fletcher. | Waldo A. Burt. |
| Geo. A. Sanborn. | J. Albert Massie. |
| Nellie D. W. Sanborn. | Belle H. Aldrich. |
| Susan A. Cluff. | William B. Aldrich. |
| Emma F. Coburn. | Clara L. Emerson. |
| Allie A. Stevens. | Mrs. Annie A. Davis. |
| Wolfred N. Pike. | Almon G. Harris. |
| Charlie Tuttle. | Charles L. Seavey. |
| James Griffin. | Mrs. Clara Seavey. |
| G. H. Colbath. | Mary Ellen Richardson. |
| Frank A. Dow. | Mary A. Crosby. |
| George W. Dow. | Alma L. Smith. |
| Edith M. Dow. | Eliza H. Robie. |
| Lizzie May Griffin. | Lizzie A. Barker. |
| Mrs. Arabell Curry Rogers. | Julia A. Saltmarsh. |
| E. Geo. Rogers. | W. C. Saltmarsh. |
| Addie E. Ward. | A. B. Gale. |
| Eugene A. Ward. | Mrs. Hattie J. Gale. |
| Maryland P. Foss. | Grace Little. |
| B. G. Allen. | Will F. Herrick. |
| Elizabeth M. Walker. | Laura A. Moore. |
| Irving H. Lamprey. | Mrs. Warren Abbott. |
| D. O. Rowell. | Mrs. Annie L. Varney. |
| Annie J. Pollard. | Gertrude Hopkins. |
| Albert S. Pollard. | Emily M. Robinson. |
| Frank P. Annis. | Charles Gould. |
| E. C. Bickford. | Fred H. Pettingill. |
| Hattie J. Little. | Cora A. Abbott. |
| Geo. H. Everett. | Harriet Carleton Kimball. |
| Nellie M. Cox. | Willard Bill, Jr. |
| Geo. W. Cox. | Susan E. Sampson. |

C. W. Burkett.
 Herbert W. Varney.
 Ada M. Straw.
 L. B. Woodman.
 Helen L. Coll.
 Judson A. Potter.
 Jennie H. Wendell.
 Edwin P. Hunt.
 Wilda T. Cole.
 Susie J. Wiggin.
 Omer Rae Wiggin.
 Jennie F. Wiggin.
 Willis M. Bachelder.
 Geo. F. Munsey.
 Mrs. Geo. F. Munsey.
 George S. Smith.
 Mrs. George S. Smith.
 Edward E. Fuller.
 Ethel May Wheeler.
 Hattie M. Plummer.
 Lewis C. Bragg.
 David Jenness.
 Fred W. Fassett.
 Robert O. Foss.
 William S. P. Sanderson.
 John R. Sawyer, Jr.
 Caroline M. Jones.
 C. Alice Rollins.
 Fannie S. Blood.
 W. H. H. Rollins.
 Fred D. Parsons.
 Charles A. Walker.
 Luella Hobbs.
 Amos R. Hobbs.

Lena A. Sampson.
 J. Clifton Tilton.
 Lizzie E. Tilton.
 John Ferrin.
 Cora B. Ferrin.
 John W. Proctor.
 Charlie H. Proctor.
 Edith M. Page.
 Adin H. Philbrick.
 Clara I. Foss.
 Sarah A. Courser.
 Emma J. Courser.
 E. H. Hardy.
 Lizzie C. Hardy.
 Sadie F. Sanborn.
 Alice E. Langley.
 Rufus H. Langley.
 Alfred C. Philbrick.
 Abbie R. Shapley.
 Nora M. Shapley.
 Willard A. Trefethen.
 David A. Flanders.
 William J. Montgomery.
 Absalom Ford.
 Lennie B. Blodgett.
 Eva J. Metcalf.
 William E. Kimball.
 Caleb O. French.
 Cora A. Blodgett.
 Addie L. Curtis.
 John H. Gillingham.
 Nellie J. Blodgett.
 Charles N. Stevens.
 Forrest R. Wendall.

Sadie L. Hobbs.
 May A. Rideout.
 John A. Edgerly.
 May C. Edgerly.
 Geo. A. Folsom.
 Emma F. Folsom.
 John R. Durgin.
 Frank Blodgett.
 Hattie S. Warren.
 Mrs. Abbie E. Noyes.
 Julia E. Pierce.
 James Pierce.
 Kimball Webster.
 Arthur L. Joy.
 Daniel M. Peaslee.
 Moses B. Dow.
 Ellen F. Osgood.
 Mrs. Isaac A. Moulton.
 Isaac A. Moulton.
 Charles W. Tyler.
 G. A. Marshall.
 James G. Woodbury.
 Levi M. Bixby.
 Mary M. Woodbury.
 Clarence H. Gould.
 Lydia E. Gould.
 Minnie Lesure.
 John G. Lesure.
 Fred A. Ramsey.
 Samuel W. Gerrish.
 Annie H. Gerrish.
 Stephen E. Root.
 Mary C. Farr.
 Daniel McIntyre.

Jemima A. Stewart.
 Hezekiah B. Stewart.
 Orville F. Porter.
 J. Clifton Avery.
 Martha A. Folsom.
 Frank A. Folsom.
 Herbert C. Folsom.
 Chas. H. Rutherford.
 Mary Ramsey.
 Mrs. F. Adelina Seward.
 Flora L. Bowman.
 Retta M. Ramsey.
 Mrs. Ella M. Patten.
 Addie F. Cogswell.
 Frank I. Smith.
 Mattie J. Smith.
 Geo. H. Yeaton.
 Fannie W. Yeaton.
 Fred A. Horne.
 Horace H. Roberts.
 Mary E. Roberts.
 Nehemiah C. Twombly.
 John O. Smart.
 Lizzie V. Smart.
 Minnie G. Smart.
 Elmer J. Smart.
 Mrs. Gusta L. Cotes.
 Blanche N. Foye.
 Sarah E. McDuffee.
 Fred A. Crosby.
 Flora E. Clough.
 Ellen D. Nickerson.
 Abbie A. Dodge.
 Mary E. Knight.

B. F. Hanson.
Benj. F. Hanson.
Victoria M. Rowe.
Geo. M. Wason.
Annie G. Wason.
W. B. Wason.
Marinda A. Wason.
Herbert N. Sawyer.
N. Grace Sawyer.
Mabel M. Nevins.
Clara E. Greenleaf.
Netta A. Cotton.
Frank B. Bunn.
Martha W. Bunn.
Charles R. Putnam.
Harry D. Locke.
Carrabelle Silver.
Irving A. Watson.
Augustine R. Ayers.
Clara M. Ayers.
Abbie N. Folsom.
Burt S. Cole.
Imla S. Brown.
Anna L. Long.
Geo. W. Phillips.
Esther Phillips.
Annie L. Little.
George B. Little.
Mrs. A. F. Jackman.
Joseph H. Jackman.
Edwin L. Child.
William H. Sisson.
Mary J. Sears.
Nina E. Messer.

Mrs. Marion E. Knight.
William A. Knight.
Robert M. Gordon.
Thomas J. Wiggin.
M. Ardella Arnold.
Matilda E. Irvine.
Myron J. Pratt.
Fred H. Bowles.
Isa S. Bowles.
George S. Ewins.
James Drew.
Edward N. Pearson.
Frances M. Blake.
George N. Vinica.
P. P. Belanger.
Eldora S. Belanger.
Mattie A. Mathews.
John H. Farwell.
Mrs. Mary Hardy.
Charles H. Carter.
Mary L. Chellis.
Alpheus A. Hurlburt.
Samuel P. Philbrick.
Chas. H. Cole.
Fred G. Richardson.
Melissa H. Kellogg.
Mrs. Mary W. Bailey.
Ralph H. Bailey.
Geo. D. Stevens.
Ernest S. Wood.
Effie M. Wood.
F. C. Foster.
Abbie F. Foster.
C. P. Messer.

Florence M. Blanchard.
 Clara L. Blanchard.
 Hadley B. Worthen.
 L. A. B. Dodge.
 Philena I. Vinica.
 F. W. Jones.
 Walter W. Kimball.
 Melvin I. Ramsey.
 Mrs. Hulda Symes.
 Ivory H. Glover.
 Grace E. Cobb.
 Sara A. Cobb.
 William L. Lawrence.
 Addie R. Lawrence.
 Mrs. Fred B. Gay.
 Fred B. Gay.
 Frank M. Stanley.
 Florence R. Stanley.
 Clara E. Flint.
 Ernest F. Flint.
 Walter A. Connor.
 Carrie A. Connor.
 Warren Thompson.
 Wealtha Thompson.
 F. P. Blake.
 Maria L. Blake.
 Frank E. Dimond.
 Mattie E. Dimond.
 Joseph C. Blake.
 Sadie E. Blake.
 Arthur M. Duston.
 George P. Wood.
 Helen A. Currier.
 Lillian M. Currier.

Jennie E. Messer.
 Walter B. Loring.
 M. Roselle Hutchinson.
 Frances Messer.
 Imogene Fox.
 Myrtie E. Huntley.
 Roy D. Huntley.
 Mrs. Kate M. Spaulding.
 Walter L. Moore.
 Ira W. Ramsay.
 S. P. Carbee.
 N. Della Carbee.
 O. C. Moore.
 Ellen A. Bailey.
 Mattie A. Crocker.
 Mrs. Mercy J. Baker.
 Ida B. Williams.
 Melbourne S. Williams.
 Chas. B. Flanders.
 Rose W. Flanders.
 John Vannevar.
 Gertrude F. Vannevar.
 Leonard C. Canney.
 Mrs. L. C. Canney.
 L. B. Simpson.
 A. M. Shadford.
 R. I. Rainney.
 Perley E. Holmes.
 Bertha Kendrick.
 Aaron S. Mouiser.
 A. J. Mead.
 S. Gertrude Watson.
 Abbie M. Davis.
 O. A. Wadleigh.

Aroline Currier.
Gertrude H. Currier.
George H. Currier.
Edith M. Hunt.
Gilman Greenough.
Mary C. Greenough.
Franklin J. Tenney.
Joha L. Flanders.
Frank L. Camley.
Fred W. Laning.
Mrs. Fred W. Laning.
Lucretia G. Webster.
Francis C. Wood.
Anna G. Gould.
George D. Gould.
Mary C. Russell.
Frank E. Russell.
George A. Hatch.
Ivan C. Weld.
C. A. R. L. Runnells.
A. S. Runnells.
P. M. Lord.
Ellen L. Lord.
Charlton W. Woodbury.
F. A. Wilson.
Olive G. Buss.
George S. Buss.
B. S. Maloon.
Carrie W. Critchett.
Arthur Critchett.
Lucinda M. Colby.
S. Kate Swinington.
Alice T. Davis.
John M. Hiland.

Hortensia McMillen.
Martha E. Rolfe.
Fred H. Jennings.
Mrs. Mary E. Rockwood.
Martin A. Rockwood.
Jennie L. Bickford.
Emily A. C. Thorpe.
Annie P. Dimond.
Jos. T. Walker.
Sarah M. Bennett.
Mrs. Emeline A. Richardson.
Mary A. Payson.
Herbert S. Clay.
F. W. Thompson.
Herbert E. Farnum.
Alonzo Sawyer.
M. Abbie Twombly.
Channing Folsom.
Ruth F. Folsom.
Robert Lamprey.
Minnie T. Clark.
Samuel R. Sanborn.
Charles E. Smith.
Fannie E. Bailey.
Julia A. Chadwick.
Mary Isabel Harris.
A. L. Simmons.
Lavinia J. Doe.
A. Augusta Smith.
Lizzie M. Marsh.
George S. Bullin.
Ella A. Hobbs.
Wm. C. Hills.
J. M. W. Hills.

Lizzie A. Fogg.
 Abba May McConnell.
 Angelina Marie McConnell.
 E. A. Todd.
 Eliza Colby Burpee.
 Alice A. Todd.
 LaRolf L. Talbot.
 Eliza A. Talbot.
 Grace E. Matthews.
 Eugene V. Damon.
 Ella A. Matthews.
 John B. Matthews.
 Ira P. Hutchinson.
 Linda Hutchinson.
 John E. Tenney.

Mrs. Nellie M. Hills.
 Morice D. Hills.
 Laura J. Healey.
 Annie L. Healey.
 James M. Healey.
 W. A. Thompson.
 George A. Morrison.
 Mary A. Morrison.
 J. E. Hobbs.
 Mrs. L. E. Hobbs.
 Martha E. Bemis.
 Helen M. Boyce.
 Alfred J. Morse.
 Effie M. Curtis.
 Arthur W. Tuttle.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Willie E. Clough.
 Mary J. Foss.
 Henry A. Lord.
 Eva A. Lord.
 Mrs. G. E. Crosby.
 James W. Wilson.
 H. F. Maxwell.
 Elizabeth B. Bailey.
 S. H. Bailey.
 F. M. Hill.
 Ella L. Hill.
 Orrin H. Keith.
 Mary A. Keith.
 Mrs. Almey Adams.
 Sarah S. Patch.
 Frank A. Patch.

Mary Gilchrist.
 J. N. Page.
 Mrs. J. N. Page.
 Anson Wetherbee.
 Eldesta C. Chandler.
 Joshua H. Chandler.
 Arthur B. Worthley.
 A. W. Trow.
 J. W. Peabody.
 E. J. Connell.
 A. W. Colburn.
 Herbert A. Butterworth.
 Charles F. Willmarth.
 Bertha A. Chandler.
 S. Ella Southland.
 F. M. Southland.

Augustus Hopkins.
 L. A. Hart.
 Ella C. Rice.
 Charles H. Rice.
 Charles S. Hooker.
 Henry S. Wilson.
 May H. Stebbins.
 Ira J. Webster.
 Mrs. Ira J. Webster.
 Ella C. Needham.

Rosa A. Cope.
 Eva B. Banister.
 Bessie M. Swan.
 Fred L. Hooker.
 F. O. Wheeler.
 Mrs. F. O. Wheeler.
 Frank E. Bailey.
 Albert Needham.
 Julia F. Richardson.
 J. A. H. Richardson.

MAINE.

Benj. Larrabee.
 Mrs. Benj. Larrabee.
 C. W. Haskell.
 Frank H. Bickford.
 Thos. G. Hall.
 Mabel E. Hall.
 Nellie Collins.
 Chas. F. Robie.
 Frank S. Collins.
 Mrs. Geo. C. Hawes.
 J. M. Weymouth.
 Mrs. Lizzie M. Frost.
 Fannie E. Wentworth.
 J. Edward Downes.
 Emma B. Gould.
 Herbert E. Coffin.

Ella A. Fletcher.
 C. F. Fletcher.
 Jessie S. Spencer.
 W. S. Rogers.
 Elmer E. Smith.
 John Boyd.
 Arthur Boyd.
 Eugene H. Libby.
 Eva F. Libby.
 C. F. Sanborn.
 E. W. Sanborn.
 M. S. Dearborn.
 Jeremiah W. Dearborn.
 I. B. Neily.
 Kate M. Coffin,
 John E. Hobbs.

NEW JERSEY.

Daniel Jones.

MISSOURI.

C. O. Raine.

Mrs. Pauline S. Raine

RHODE ISLAND.

F. W. Voelker.	N. C. Grant.
Hattie S. Voelker.	Isaac L. Sherman.
Mrs. Samuel E. Bennett.	Horace W. King.
George Howland.	

CONNECTICUT.

Henry D. Hunt.	Frank E. Warner.
Burton H. Alling.	Mrs. D. A. St. John.
Catherine D. Noble.	D. G. Porter.
Chas. L. Luce.	Preston B. Sibley.
F. A. Francis.	Mrs. W. G. Grupe.

MICHIGAN.

Jennie Buell.

NEW YORK.

David Crowe.	Charles E. Collins.
T. M. Barger.	

VERMONT.

Edith D. Coburn.	Mary J. Currier.
F. P. Viall.	Sophia B. Craddock.
W. M. Robbins.	Augusta Bennett.
Carl S. Hopkins.	Hattie S. Johnson.
Maveretta Fisher.	F. E. Johnson.
John F. Sheldon.	A. F. Lanons.
F. R. King.	L. A. Lanons.
Herbert W. Sargent.	Will G. Coburn.
Mrs. Lucy W. Sargent.	Hattie M. Hunkins.
M. J. Sargent.	T. A. Hunkins.
Mrs. May S. Edwards.	Clyde N. Stevenson.
Lois C. Clark.	Anna M. Stevenson.

The lessons of the degree were impressively rendered, and when completed, there being no further business, the Assembly closed in ritual form.

GEORGE B. HORTON,
Annalist.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

In order to the completion of the record, it is appropriate that mention be made in these pages of the public reception accorded the National Grange, in White's Opera House, Concord, on the afternoon of Thursday, November 17, on which occasion the great hall was completely filled, the exercises opening with an overture by Stewartson's orchestra.

Hon. N. J. Bachelder, master of the New Hampshire state grange, presided, and in behalf of the organization, of which he is the head, gave an address of welcome, speaking substantially as follows :

On the seventeenth day of November, 1892, it was my privilege, in behalf of the 11,000 members of the grange in New Hampshire, to extend a greeting to the National organization upon the occasion of its first visit to the Granite state. Six years later, upon the same day of November, 1898, and from the same platform, it becomes my pleasing duty to again extend the greeting of the grange in New Hampshire, numbering 21,000 members. Your former visit contributed in no small degree to this grand result.

In response to our earnest invitation, you have traveled long distances to meet in our capital city. You have come from the cotton fields and orange groves of the sunny southland ; from the broad plains of the great west, where graneries are bursting with plenty ; from the charming Pacific slope, with its fascinating climate and luscious fruits ; and from our own dear New England. We are glad to see you.

You have assembled in annual session to devise ways and means of advancing the great interest of American

agriculture. You have an extended and honorable record in this respect. You have contributed to improved farming, increased educational facilities, and your great influence has been felt in state and national legislation. But the grandest thing that has resulted from your faithful efforts is the sunshine and happiness brought to thousands of farm homes in all sections of this broad land. To promote all of these, we understand to be the object of this meeting.

During your stay with us we shall call your attention to some of the special advantages of New Hampshire. Our charming lakes and rugged mountains, our busy rivers and thrifty and industrious people, are matters to which we refer with satisfaction, but that to which as New England people we point with the greatest pride is the stone face of the Old Man of the Mountain, hung out in our Granite hills, proclaiming to the world that the grandest product of New England is her men and women. We have many educational institutions that may be termed the finishing rooms for this product, but the grange is an important factor in preparation for farm life and true, honorable citizenship.

The agricultural resources of our state may not impress you with that vastness with which many of you are familiar, but if you could visit our humble farm-houses, scattered over our hills and valleys, we would convince you that we are inculcating the maxim that "happiness depends not upon the abundance, but the right use of God's blessings." We appreciate the honor of this visit, and during your stay our people will assemble by thousands to meet and to greet you, and for the honor of touching shoulders with you in the grand march for culture and refinement among the farming class, and a larger share of what the harvest yields.

When you have concluded your labors and departed to your distant homes, which are so dear to you, we trust you will carry only pleasant recollections of the

session held among the New Hampshire hills, and that you will find it convenient to soon visit us again.

Again in behalf of the New Hampshire state grange I bid you a cordial, hearty greeting.

The Oberon ladies quartette of Laconia sang "To Arms, Ye Brave," and Hon. Aaron Jones of Indiana, the Worthy Master of the National Grange, was introduced to speak in behalf of that organization.

He referred in terms of the highest praise to the 21,000 Patrons in New Hampshire, and expressed his great pleasure at visiting New England once more. In fact, he thought so much of New Hampshire that his wife said he talked about it in his sleep. Mr. Jones told some good stories at the expense of Master Bachelor and others which brought down the house. Turning to serious mood, he claimed for the grange that under God it was working out the beneficent destiny of mankind.

Governor George A. Ramsdell was heartily greeted and expressed his pleasure at being present to welcome the visiting Patrons of Husbandry. Nothing connected with his office, he said, had given him more pleasure than the opportunity of attending on such occasions. Grange and agricultural meetings are refreshing, spontaneous, and free from cant. He was glad to live in grange days and was glad that his gubernatorial successor had started in rightly by joining the grange.

After a few jocular remarks the governor cast a glance over New Hampshire's honorable history and closed with renewed words of welcome to the National Grange, assuring its members, as he did so, that New Hampshire was not going out of the business of farming any more than it is out of woolen and cotton manufacturing and other industries.

New Hampshire is flourishing, said the governor, in every department. He paid especial tribute to its

schools, headed by Dartmouth college and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and asked the farmers to send more of their boys to Durham.

Owing to ill health, Col. J. H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture, was unable to be present, and his place was well filled by J. J. Woodman of Michigan, Past Worthy Master of the National Grange. Mr. Woodman paid a well-turned compliment to Governor Ramsdell and congratulated him on being the executive of so grand a state as New Hampshire, the state which has the greatest number of subordinate granges to the acre in the Union.

The speaker briefly and eloquently recapitulated the aims of the grange in sweetening, ennobling, and beautifying life and labor, in educating and elevating the American farmer and helping the rural home.

Ninety per cent. of the country's children get nothing beyond a common school education. They should, therefore, be prepared for business and industrial life.

Our Order is in a splendid condition; it is doing a grand work, and it will keep on doing it and doing more. It will abolish trusts, destroy monopolies, and bring the principles of our government back to their primitive simplicity.

The Oberon quartette sang again before Mayor A. B. Woodworth was introduced to extend to the National Grange a welcome to the city.

The mayor started in with a good story, and briefly alluded to Concord's products, coaches, harnesses, silverware, pianos, belting, granite, etc. He mentioned the city's schools and its state library, its Historical society's collections and its monuments, extending a cordial invitation to the Patrons to visit any or all of them.

His youth on the farm the mayor vividly described,

and cited it as giving him a right to be in touch with the grange. He commended its social work, and mentioned some of the material benefits proceeding from it.

Hon. Alpha Messer of Vermont, Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, was called upon to respond to his honor the mayor, and did so most fittingly. He said :

The circumstances and associations of the present time most forcibly remind me of the words of Holy Writ, "What hath God wrought?" and they may be applied to the progress that has been made in this country during the last half century. During this eventful period of our existence as a nation, transportation facilities have been increased, agriculture has made greater strides, there have been greater developments in trade and in commerce, a larger increase of the products of the factory, the farm, and the shop, and more of human progress than during the entire previous period since Columbus crossed the Atlantic and opened up to the astonished gaze of the European nations a new world of matchless grandeur and wonderful resources.

Within the memory of some who are present to-day the ox team was the motive power in the transportation of the products of New England farms to the markets of Boston, New York, and Albany, the round trip from distant points consuming weeks and sometimes months of time. Some of our western brethren can well remember that when "Westward the course of empire" took its way the ox team was the advance guard of civilization in the settlement of the prairies and plains of the West, and in the development of its unlimited resources. But during the past fifty years a wondrous change has taken place. The power of steam has changed the time of transporting the products of the farm and the factory from weeks to hours. The iron horse now traverses the broad plains of the West with great rapidity and spans the entire continent in a brief space of time.

More than this, during the past few years a new and mysterious agent of resistless force and as yet unknown energy and power has been brought to light, and although electricity is yet in its infancy, it has been truly said that "the dynamo dominates the civilization of to-day and is its most interesting product." It is well known that the material conditions which surround a people are the true index to their habits of thought and their advancement along the lines of human progress. The most conclusive evidence is all about us that the days of ox team thought and progress in this country are forever departed, and whether we will it or not these changed conditions apply with as much force to the operations of the farm and the household as to manufacturing, to trade and commerce, and the intense activities of professional life.

As farmers we sometimes complain of hard times, and find fault with adverse conditions. It is too true that times have been hard and conditions have been adverse to the highest degree of prosperity among our farming population, but not more so than among other classes in society. It is also true that a large element of our farming population are slow to accept the changed conditions by which they are surrounded, and they persist in clinging to the traditions and methods of the past, vainly trying to succeed in competition with the piston-rod and dynamo thought and progress of the present time. Various agencies have been at work to quicken the thought and accelerate the action of other classes, but among the rural population the grange has been the quickening power that has incited them to develop their latent forces of thought and speech, and enabled them to keep step with the progress of the times. As I look upon this vast audience, the direct representatives of the foundation industry of our nation, I am impelled again to repeat "What hath God wrought?" for our farming population and the best interests of state and nation through the instrumentality of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Hon. Channing Folsom of Dover was introduced as a master of a subordinate grange and the state superintendent of public instruction. He said that this double rôle was one of his troubles, for when he was in an educational meeting he feared lest he should be taken for a farmer, and when he was in a grange meeting he feared lest he be not taken for a farmer.

Mr. Folsom's address was one of the most thoughtful and valuable of the afternoon. He considered the decadence of the rural schools, its cause and its remedy, and urged the grange to be more truthfully and more fully what it claims to be, a great educational organization.

Hon. O. H. Hale of New York, Worthy Overseer of the National Grange, emphasized the position of the previous speaker, that the keynote is education.

These barren New Hampshire hill farms are fertilized with brains. It is better to begin to work at eleven and to think at seven, than to begin to work at seven and to think at eleven; but we farmers sometimes begin to work at four and do n't think at all.

The orchestra was applauded for its fine rendering of a selection which preceded the introduction of Hon. Joseph B. Walker, president of the New Hampshire state board of agriculture, who complimented the audience on its good looks and its brains, and its position as representative of a great agricultural nation. He searched history in vain for any such assemblage as this. Agriculture is a power. It has risen, and it is to rise still higher. Mr. Walker added another to the cordial welcomes extended to the National Grange.

Hon. W. W. Greer, master of the California state grange, was introduced as an officer just mustered out from the volunteer army. He brought an eloquent greeting from the Pacific coast, and paid tribute to the united nation, the grandest under heaven's canopy, and its dear old flag.

President Charles S. Murkland, of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, said

that his institution and the grange were working together for the same end. The grange is a protest against the social isolation of the farmer. The college is a protest against intellectual isolation.

The supply of the state college must come from the rural schools. We look to you to send us your children and your neighbors' children.

Hon. Oliver Wilson, master of the Illinois state grange, spoke an earnest word in favor of agricultural schools. He called attention to the fact that this organization is becoming international and is doing its part to bring about a world peace. His fervent utterances brought him the heartiest applause of the afternoon.

Hon. T. C. Atkeson, master of the West Virginia state grange, and president of the West Virginia Agricultural college, was introduced to speak for the South, and with appropriate southern chivalry called attention to woman's place in the ranks of the Patrons of Husbandry. He closed with a new funny story.

As the last speaker of the afternoon, was introduced Hon. Jabel Robinson of Middlemarch, Ontario, Past Master of the Dominion Grange of Canada, who brought the exercises to a close with a bright and witty talk that greatly pleased his hearers. "If you want to look a Britisher in the face, now's your chance," said he, and the storm of applause that greeted him showed the sympathy of that part of the United States represented in the audience with Great Britain. "If England had not said, 'Hands off the United States' in the Cuban war, my friend from California would have had a much bigger job on his hands," was another sentiment that brought immediate response from his hearers.

The Oberon quartette brought the exercises of the afternoon to a close with another song.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.

On Monday evening, November 21, at 8:30 o'clock, a complimentary banquet was tendered the National Grange at the Eagle Hotel, by the Concord Commercial club, following an informal reception of half an hour in the ladies' parlor. Plates were laid for 150 and nearly all taken. Major M. J. Pratt, president of the Concord Commercial club, presided, with Col. C. C. Danforth as master of ceremonies. The Rev. John Vannevar, pastor of the First Universalist church of Concord, was chaplain, and the Hon. James O. Lyford, naval officer of Boston, displayed his versatility of talent most effectively as toastmaster.

The several toasts, and those responding thereto, were as follows:

"The National Grange, the Hope of the Nation," Gen. George Austin Bowen of Connecticut, High Priest of Demeter.

"The American Farmer, the Bulwark of the Republic," the Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, U. S. S.

"The State Grange, Ever Loyal to New Hampshire," Henry H. Metcalf, lecturer of the New Hampshire state grange.

"The Granite State, the Nursery of Men," Governor-elect Frank W. Rollins.

"The Grange of the Empire State; Security and Strength," Elliot B. Norris, master of the New York state grange.

"Concord, the Seat of Hospitality," Mayor-elect Nathaniel E. Martin.

"Womanhood, the Charm of Life," Mrs. Olivia J. C. Woodman of Michigan.

The Hon. John M. Mitchell of Concord, who was to have responded to the toast, "Respect for Law the Safety of Our Country," had been unexpectedly called out of the city upon important legal business, and in his place Col. J. H. Brigham of Washington, Past Master of the National Grange, and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who had just that morning arrived in the city, was called to respond to "The Department of Agriculture, the Child of the Grange," which he did most eloquently.

"Our Common Schools, the Guarantee of the Future," John F. Kent, principal of the Concord High school.

"Woman in the Grange, Its Crowning Triumph," Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, master of the Minnesota state grange.

It was 12:30 o'clock before the speaking, which was of a high order throughout, was concluded, and the toastmaster bade the highly satisfied assembly a final goodnight. Excellent music was furnished by Blaisdell's orchestra, and the entire affair was a credit to the occasion and all participating therein.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGES.

ALABAMA.

State Grange meets Wednesday after Second Monday in July.

Master, H. Hawkins, Hawkinsville, Barbour Co.
Lecturer, Rev. A. Daugherty, Dothen, Henry Co.
Treasurer, W. J. Roundtree, Valegrande, Dallas Co.
Secretary, F. Shackelford, Jr., Colquitt, Mont'y Co.

CALIFORNIA.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in October.

Master, W. W. Greer, Sacramento.
Lecturer, John L. Beecher, Jr., Stockton, San Joaquin Co.
Treasurer, A. D. Logan, 300 California St., San Francisco.
Secretary, Miss Mattie Maholm, Sheldon, Sacramento Co.

COLORADO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master, J. A. Newcomb, Golden, Jefferson Co.
Lecturer, Wm. B. Roberts, 2,506 15th street, Denver.
Treasurer, Elwood Easley, Golden, Jefferson Co.
Secretary, Will T. Wilson, 1,638 15th street, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master, S. O. Bowen, Eastford, Windham Co.
Lecturer, Mrs. Estella H. Barnes, Southington, Hartford Co.
Treasurer, Norman S. Platt, New Haven, New Haven Co.
Secretary, H. E. Loomis, Glastonbury, Hartford Co.

DAKOTA.

Annexed to Minnesota.

DELAWARE.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, S. H. Messick, Bridgeville, Sussex Co.
Lecturer, A. T. Neale, Newark, Newcastle Co.
Treasurer, Thomas H. Riggins, Laurel, Sussex Co.
Secretary, W. W. Seeders, Farmington, Kent Co.

GEORGIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, T. H. Kimbrough, Cataula, Harris Co.
Lecturer, J. D. Gunnels, Banksville, Banks Co.
Treasurer, S. H. Roberts, Dawson, Terrell Co.
Secretary, E. Taylor, Pope's Ferry, Monroe Co.

ILLINOIS.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Oliver Wilson, Magnolia, Putnam Co.
Lecturer, George F. Bell, Lостant, LaSalle Co.
Treasurer, D. Q. Trotter, Piasa, Macoupin Co.
Secretary, Thomas Keady, Dunlap, Peoria Co.

INDIANA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Aaron Jones, South Bend, St. Joseph Co.
Lecturer, W. W. Stevens, Salem, Washington Co.
Treasurer, J. W. Holmes, Cortland, Jackson Co.
Secretary, Taylor B. Frazier, Frankfort, Clinton Co.

IOWA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in October.

Master, A. B. Judson, Silver City, Mills Co.
Lecturer, George Van Houden, Lenox, Taylor Co.
Treasurer, W. H. Hollister, Manchester, Delaware Co.
Secretary, John Turner, Lenox, Taylor Co.

KANSAS, INCLUDING OKLAHOMA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Henry Rhoades, Gardner, Johnson Co.
Lecturer, Mrs. Bina A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Treasurer, William Henry, Olathe, Johnson Co.
Secretary, George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.

KENTUCKY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, J. D. Clardy, Newstead, Christian Co.
Lecturer, W. G. Myers, Wingo, Graves Co.
Treasurer, J. M. Clark, Hopkinsville, Christian Co.
Secretary, J. A. Browning, Church Hill, Christian Co.

MAINE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master, Obadiah Gardner, Rockland, Knox Co.
Lecturer, Elijah Cook, Vassalboro, Kennebec Co.
Treasurer, M. B. Hunt, Centre Belmont, Waldo Co.
Secretary, E. H. Libby, Dirigo, Androscoggin Co.

MARYLAND.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Joseph B. Ager, Hyattsville, Prince George Co.
Lecturer, J. Enos Ray, Senior, Chillum, Prince George Co.

Treasurer, Geo. H. Merrymor, Bosley, Baltimore Co.
 Secretary, Wm. B. Sands, Lake Roland, Baltimore Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, W. C. Jewett, Worcester, Worcester Co.
 Lecturer, George W. Ladd, Sturbridge, Worcester Co.
 Treasurer, F. A. Harrington, Worcester, Worcester Co.
 Secretary, Wm. N. Howard, South Easton, Bristol Co.

MICHIGAN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Geo. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge, Lenawee Co.
 Lecturer, Jason Woodman, Paw Paw, Van Buren Co.
 Treasurer, E. A. Strong, Vicksburg, Kalamazoo Co.
 Secretary, Miss Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co.

MINNESOTA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday after fourth day of December.

Master, Mrs. S. G. Baird, Edina Mills, Hennepin Co.
 Lecturer, J. S. MacDonald, Rush City, Chisago Co.
 Treasurer, Mrs. Corolin Schofield, Bloomington, Hennepin Co.
 Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Adams, box 447, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, S. L. Wilson, Okolona, Chickasaw Co.
 Lecturer, Judge H. F. Simrall, Glass, Warren Co.
 Treasurer, Mrs. Joe Bailey, Conehatta, Newton Co.
 Secretary, T. J. Aby, Fayette, Jefferson Co.

MISSOURI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in October.

Master, C. O. Raine, Benjamin, Lewis Co.
Lecturer, E. H. Long, Deer Ridge, Lewis Co.
Treasurer, W. E. Harbaugh, Liberty, Clay Co.
Secretary, R. L. Harbaugh, Liberty, Clay Co.

NEBRASKA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, J. M. Williams, Culbertson, Hitchcock Co.
Lecturer, A. M. Bovee, Vacoma, Washington Co.
Treasurer, B. S. Gitchel, Butler, Buffalo Co.
Secretary, J. R. Cantlin, Webster, Dodge Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master, N. J. Bachelder, Concord, Merrimack Co.
Lecturer, Henry H. Metcalf, Concord, Merrimack Co.
Treasurer, Joseph D. Roberts, Salmon Falls, Strafford Co.
Secretary, E. C. Hutchinson, Milford, Hillsborough Co.

NEW JERSEY.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in December.

Master, John T. Cox, Readington, Hunterdon Co.
Lecturer, George L. Gillingham, Moorestown, Burlington Co.
Treasurer, C. Collins, Moorestown, Burlington Co.
Secretary, M. D. Dickinson, Woodstown, Salem Co.

NEW YORK.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in February.

Master, Elliot B. Norris, Sodus, Wayne Co.
Lecturer, E. P. Cole, Ovid, Seneca Co.

Treasurer, P. A. Welling, Hannibal, Oswego Co
 Secretary, H. H. Goff, Spencerport, Monroe Co.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, W. R. Williams, Falkland, Pitt Co.
 Lecturer, M. B. Pitt, Old Sparta, Edgecomb Co.
 Treasurer, W. H. Powell, Battleboro, Edgecomb Co.
 Secretary, H. T. J. Ludwig, Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co.

OHIO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, S. H. Ellis, Springboro, Warren Co.
 Lecturer, C. M. Freeman, Rex, Miami Co.
 Treasurer, W. W. Miller, Columbus, Franklin Co.
 Secretary, Frank A. Akins, Sandusky, Erie Co.

OREGON—including IDAHO TERRITORY.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in May.

Master, W. M. Hilleary, Turner, Marion Co.
 Lecturer, Dr. Joseph Casto, Carus, Clackamus Co.
 Treasurer, J. C. White, Crowley, Polk Co.
 Secretary, Mrs. Mary S. Howard, Mulino, Clackamus Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Leonard Rhone, Centre Hall, Centre Co.
 Lecturer, W. F. Hill, Westford, Crawford Co.
 Treasurer, S. E. Niven, Landenburg, Chester Co.
 Secretary, J. T. Ailman, Thompsontown, Juniata Co.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Joseph A. Tillinghast, Kingston, Washington Co.
Lecturer, P. H. Wilbur, Little Compton, Newport Co.
Treasurer, B. Martin, E. Providence, Providence Co.
Secretary, N. T. Reynolds, E. Greenwich, Kent Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in February.

Master, W. K. Thompson, Liberty Hill, Kershaw Co.
Lecturer, C. J. Rollins, Bishopville, Sumter Co.
Treasurer, J. J. Shaw, Wisacky, Sumter Co.
Secretary, W. A. James, Jr., Bishopville, Sumter Co.

TENNESSEE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in August.

Master, W. L. Richardson, Brownsville, Haywood Co.
Lecturer, J. M. McCorkle, White Haven, Shelby Co.
Treasurer, D. A. Stewart, Brownsville, Haywood Co.
Secretary, E. L. Allen, Brownsville, Haywood Co.

TEXAS—including INDIAN TERRITORY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in August.

Master, J. L. Ray, Mineola, Wood Co.
Lecturer, C. F. Kiker, Dublin, Erath Co.
Treasurer, J. L. Howell, Dublin, Erath Co.
Secretary, J. J. Ray, Dublin, Erath Co.

VERMONT.

State Grange meets Second Wednesday in December.

Master, C. J. Bell, E. Hardwick, Caledonia Co.
Lecturer, R. B. Galusha, Jericho, Chittenden Co.

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Treasurer, F. B. Pier, Rawsonville, Windham Co.
Secretary, A. A. Priest, Randolph, Orange Co.

VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master, A. J. Wedderburn, Washington, D. C.
Lecturer, Thos. F. Rives, Gunns Hill, Dinwiddie Co.
Treasurer, E. C. Powell, San Marino, Dinwiddie Co.
Secretary, T. S. Stadden, Wadesville, Clark Co.

WASHINGTON.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in June.

Master, Augustus High, Vancouver, Clark Co.
Lecturer, William Olson, Trout Lake, Clickitat Co.
Treasurer, William Smiley, Vancouver, Clark Co.
Secretary, Mrs. M. Wright, Washougal, Clark Co.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets Second Wednesday in January.

Master, Prof. T. C. Atkeson, Morgantown, Monongalia Co.
Lecturer, E. D. Smoot, Meadow Bluff, Greenbrier Co.
Treasurer, J. M. Rine, Wells, Marshall Co.
Secretary, M. V. Brown, Buffalo, Putnam Co.

WISCONSIN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, H. E. Huxley, Neenah, Winnebago Co.
Lecturer, S. C. Carr, Milton Junction, Rock Co.
Treasurer, Thos. Dickson, Waneka, Dunn Co.
Secretary, A. C. Powers, Beloit, Rock Co.

CANADA.

DOMINION GRANGE.

Master, Geo. E. Fisher, Freeman, Ontario.
Secretary, Robert Wilkie, Blenheim, Ontario.
Treasurer, Peter Hepinstall, Fordwich, Ontario.

Executive Committee.

Henry Glendenning, Manilla, Ontario.
Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch, Ontario.

MARITIME PROVINCIAL GRANGE.

Master, C. W. McKean, Upper Penaux, Kings Co., N. S.
Secretary, G. L. Sellers, River John, Pictou Co., N. S.

Executive Committee.

G. I. Bentley, Shieffield, Kings Co., N. S.

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The Patrons of Husbandry.

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less than half dozen.....	\$ 40
Per dozen.....	4 00
Per half dozen.....	2 00
Or, the purchaser to pay freight or express—	
Per dozen.....	8 50
Per hundred.....	27 00
Secretary's Record Book.....	45
Treasurer's Account Book.....	40
Order Book.....	25
Receipt Book, for dues.....	25
Roll Book.....	10
Digest.....	95
Dedication Ceremony, Grange Hall.....	10
Application Blanks, per 100.....	20
Application Blanks, 50.....	55
O. H. Kelley's History, single copy.....	6 00
" " per dozen, prepaid.....	4 00
" " " " purchaser to new arrivals.....	

As all business of the Secretary's office is conducted on a cash basis, books or supplies will not be sent in any case unless the cash accompanies the order.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Order, draft or Registered Letter. Personal Checks should never be sent.

~~22~~ The National Grange does not keep for sale any supplies other than those named in the above list.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN TRIMBLE.

Secretary National Grange.

Thirty-third
Session
National
Grange
Patrons of
Husbandry



1899

2008

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE

OF THE

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

1899.

JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary
Washington, D. C.

WELLS W. MILLER, Ass't Sec'y,
Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O.:
Fred J. Heer, Printer.
1899.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

1899-1901.

<i>Master,</i>	Aaron Jones,	South Bend, Ind.
<i>Overseer,</i>	O. Gardner,	Rockland, Me.
<i>Lecturer,</i>	N. J. Bachelder,	Concord, N. H.
<i>Steward,</i>	J. A. Newcomb,	Golden, Col.
<i>Asst. Steward,</i>	W. C. Jewett,	Worcester, Mass.
<i>Chaplain,</i>	S. O. Bowen,	Eastford, Conn.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Mrs. Eva S. McDowell,	Columbus, Ohio.
<i>Gatekeeper,</i>	H. E. Huxley,	Neenah, Wis.
<i>Ceres,</i>	Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson,	Morgantown, W. Va.
<i>Pomona,</i>	Mrs. M. M. Wilson,	Magnolia, Ill.
<i>Flora,</i>	Mrs. Ida V. High,	Vancouver, Wash.
<i>L. A. Steward,</i>	Mrs. A. M. Horton,	Fruit Ridge, Mich.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. B. Norris, <i>Chairman,</i>	Sodus, N. Y.
J. J. Woodman, <i>Secretary,</i>	Paw Paw, Mich.
S. H. Messick,	Bridgeville, Del.
Aaron Jones, <i>ex-officio,</i>	South Bend, Ind.

High Priest, Geo. A. Bowen, Woodstock, Conn.
Priest Archon, Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.
Priest Annalist, Geo. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge, Mich.

Treasurer's Address:

Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, 877 Dennison Ave., Columbus, O.

Secretary's Address:

John Trimble, 514 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Address of Fiscal Agency:

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street,
New York, N. Y.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY.

ARMORY HALL, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO,
WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1899.

In accordance with the constitution, and the action taken by the National Grange at its thirty-second session, supplemented by the action of the Ohio State Grange, the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry assembled in its thirty-third annual session, and was opened in the sixth degree at 11 o'clock, a. m., there being present:

OFFICERS.

Aaron Jones, Indiana.....	Master
O. H. Hale, New York.....	Overseer
Alpha Messer, Vermont.....	Lecturer
W. C. Jewett, Massachusetts.....	Steward pro tem
J. A. Newcomb, Colorado.....	Assistant Steward
S. O. Bowen, Connecticut.....	Chaplain
Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, Ohio.....	Treasurer
John Trimble, D. C.....	Secretary
F. A. Derthick, Ohio.....	Gate Keeper pro tem
Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson, West Virginia.....	Ceres pro tem
Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, Minnesota.....	Pomona
Mrs. Ida V. High, Washington.....	Flora pro tem
Mrs. Amanda M. Horton, Michigan.....	L. A. Steward

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. J. Woodman, Mich.	S. H. Messick, Delaware.
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MEMBERS.

G. W. Worthen, Cal.	Mrs. H. L. Braddock, N. J.
Mrs. Mary J. Worthen, Cal.	Elliot B. Norris, N. Y.
J. A. Newcomb, Col.	Mrs. G. C. Norris, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma J. Newcomb, Col.	S. H. Ellis, Ohio.
S. O. Bowen, Conn.	Mrs. R. J. Ellis, Ohio.
Mrs. A. L. Bowen, Conn.	W. M. Hilleary, Ore.
Oliver Wilson, Ill.	Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary, Ore.
Mrs. Martha M. Wilson, Ill.	W. F. Hill, Pa.
Aaron Jones, Ind.	Mrs. Marie A. Hill, Pa.
Mrs. Maggie W. Jones, Ind.	Joseph A. Tillinghast, R. I.
Henry Rhoades, Kan.	Mrs. E. I. Tillinghast, R. I.
Mrs. Ruth Rhoades, Kan.	W. K. Thompson, S. C.
Obadiah Gardner, Maine.	Mrs. S. W. Thompson, S. C.
Joseph B. Ager, Md.	C. J. Bell, Vt.
Mrs. Jane E. Ager, Md.	Mrs. M. Louise Bell, Vt.
W. C. Jewett, Mass.	Augustus High, Wash.
Mrs. Lizzie M. Jewett, Mass.	Mrs. Ida V. High, Wash.
Geo. B. Horton, Mich.	T. C. Atkeson, W. Va.
Mrs. A. M. Horton, Mich.	Mrs. C. Atkeson, W. Va.
George W. Baird, Minn.	H. E. Huxley, Wis.
Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, Minn.	Mrs. M. S. Huxley, Wis.
Edmund Braddock, N. J.	

HONORARY MEMBERS.

George A. Bowen, Conn	Mrs. Lucy G. Smith, Ohio.
T. R. Smith, Ohio.	J. H. Brigham, Ohio.

Bro. Arnold Naudain, Jr., Master of the Delaware State Grange, and his wife, Mrs. Emma P. Naudain, were presented at the altar and obligated in the sixth degree.

The Worthy Master announced the appointment of the following Committee on Credentials: Bros. S. O.

Bowen, O. Gardner and Geo. W. Baird, and Sisters Ida V. High and Lizzie M. Jewett.

The roll of states was called by the Worthy Secretary and a quorum of members was found present.

The Worthy Master declared the National Grange closed in the sixth degree and working in the fourth degree.

Bro. Jabel Robinson, Worthy Master of the Dominion Grange of Canada, fraternal delegate to the National Grange, being present, was introduced by the Worthy Master. Bro. Robinson entertained the Grange with brief remarks.

Bro. S. O. Bowen, Chairman, presented the following report of the Committee on Credentials, which was unanimously adopted:

November 15th, 1899.

Worthy Master:—Your Committee on Credentials, having examined the books of the Worthy Secretary and Treasurer, beg leave to make the following report. We find the following states clear upon said books and entitled to representation:

California,	Massachusetts,	Oregon,
Colorado,	Michigan,	Pennsylvania,
Connecticut,	Minnesota,	Rhode Island,
Delaware,	Missouri,	South Carolina,
Illinois,	New Hampshire	Vermont,
Indiana,	New Jersey,	Washington,
Kansas,	New York,	West Virginia,
Maine,	Ohio,	Wisconsin,
Maryland,		

Also the Dominion Grange of Canada, represented by the Worthy Master, Hon. Jabel Robinson.

S. O. BOWEN,	} Committee
O. GARDNER,	
G. W. BAIRD,	
LIZZIE M. JEWETT,	
IDA V. HIGH.	

Bro. W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and is hereby authorized to procure twenty copies of a daily paper containing a synopsis of the proceedings of this session for each State Grange here represented, and for each officer who is not a representative.

Sister Martha M. Wilson, of Illinois, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to have forwarded to the Master and Secretary of each State Grange, not entitled to representation in this body, a copy of a daily paper containing proceedings of National Grange.

On motion of Bro. Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, it was agreed that the order of business of the last session of the National Grange be the order of business of this session until a new order shall be adopted.

The Worthy Master announced the appointment of the following:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Augustus High, *Chairman*.

J. A. Newcomb.

C. J. Bell.

Mrs. Mary S. Huxley.

Mrs. Ruth Rhoades.

Mrs. A. M. Horton.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

J. B. Ager, *Chairman*.

C. J. Bell.

G. W. Worthen.

Mrs. G. C. Norris.

Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson.

Mrs. Ida V. High.

PUBLICATION.

N. J. Bachelder, *Chairman*.
 T. C. Atkeson. Mrs. S. G. Baird.
 G. B. Horton. Mrs. Pauline S. Raine.
 Mrs. G. C. Norris.

FINANCE.

Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, *Chairman*.
 Jos. B. Ager. Mrs. Ida Judson.
 Jos. A. Tillinghast. Mrs. Corinna A. Gardner.
 S. O. Bowen. Mrs. R. J. Ellis.
 J. A. Newcomb.

DIGEST.

S. H. Ellis, *Chairman*.
 Edmund Braddock. Mrs. Lizzie M. Jewett.
 C. O. Raine. Mrs. Mary J. Worthen.
 Mrs. Marie A. Hill.

RITUAL.

J. A. Tillinghast, *Chairman*.
 W. F. Hill. Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson.
 Arnold Naudain, Jr. Mrs. Pauline S. Raine.
 Mrs. Mary J. Worthen.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

C. O. Raine, *Chairman*.
 W. C. Jewett. Mrs. Jane E. Ager.
 Arnold Naudain, Jr. Mrs. Martha M. Wilson.
 Mrs. Corinna A. Gardner.

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES.

Henry Rhoades, *Chairman*.
 Jos. B. Ager. Mrs. M. L. Bell.
 Mrs. M. S. Huxley. Mrs. Martha M. Wilson.

DORMANT GRANGES.

W. M. Hilleary, *Chairman*.
 Augustus High. Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson.
 Mrs. Hannah L. Braddock. Mrs. E. J. Newcomb.

ACCOUNTS.

H. E. Huxley, *Chairman*.
 W. M. Hilleary. Mrs. S. G. Baird.
 Edmund Braddock. Mrs. Jane E. Ager.
 Mrs. M. A. Bachelder.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

George W. Baird, *Chairman*.
 Oliver Wilson. Mrs. E. P. Naudain.
 J. A. Newcomb. Mrs. M. W. Jones.
 Mrs. A. L. Bowen.

CO-OPERATION.

Elliot B. Norris, *Chairman*.
 Joseph A. Tillinghast. Mrs. Marie A. Hill.
 W. M. Hilleary. Mrs. Ida V. High.
 Mrs. Ruth Rhoades.

RESOLUTIONS.

C. J. Bell, *Chairman*.
 E. B. Norris. Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson.
 W. F. Hill. Mrs. A. L. Bowen.
 Mrs. Mary J. Worthen.

EDUCATION.

T. C. Atkeson, *Chairman*.
 W. F. Hill. Mrs. M. A. Bachelder.
 Mrs. Emily I. Tillinghast. Mrs. E. J. Newcomb.
 Mrs. S. W. Thompson. Mrs. Emma P. Naudain.
 Mrs. A. M. Horton. Mrs. A. L. Bowen.
 Mrs. M. M. Wilson. Mrs. M. L. Bell.
 Mrs. M. W. Jones.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. C. Jewett, *Chairman*.
 A. B. Judson. Mrs. Amanda M. Horton.
 Arnold Naudain, Jr. Mrs. Sarah G. Baird.
 Mrs. Martha M. Wilson.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

S. H. Ellis.	O. Gardner, <i>Chairman</i> .
J. B. Ager.	Mrs. M. Louise Bell.
	Mrs. Lizzie M. Jewett.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

	Oliver Wilson, <i>Chairman</i> .
W. K. Thompson.	Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary.
H. E. Huxley.	Mrs. Emma J. Newcomb.
Mrs. Emily I. Tillinghast.	

AGRICULTURE.

	George B. Horton, <i>Chairman</i> .
A. B. Judson.	Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary.
Henry Rhoades.	Mrs. R. J. Ellis.
G. W. Worthen.	Mrs. Pauline S. Raine.
W. K. Thompson.	

The Worthy Secretary read the following communication, and on motion of Bro. O. Gardner, of Maine, the invitation was duly accepted:

The Ohio State Grange, now in session, extends its greetings to the National Grange and cordially invites its members to be present at the conferring of the Sixth Degree this afternoon; due notice will be given of the hour.

S. H. ELLIS, *Master*.

F. A. AKINS, *Secretary*.

The Worthy Secretary presented the following invitation, which, on motion of Bro. Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, was accepted by the Grange:

To the Delegates and Members of the National and State Granges:

The Commercial Club has arranged with the Big Four Railroad Company to furnish a train on Thursday, November 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., to convey the members to Lagonda to visit the Warder, Bushnell and Glessner Co's Reaper Works, the largest of the kind in the world, and to visit the Ohio Masonic Home, also the finest institution

of its kind in the United States. You are most cordially urged to accept this invitation and we are certain you will find great enjoyment and valuable information in a visit to these institutions. And it is our desire to have you remember this visit to the Champion City as one of the most pleasant in your recollection.

Please wear your badges.

W. H. SCHAUS, *Vice President.*
Acting President of The Commercial Club.

On motion of Bro. E. B. Norris, of New York, it was ordered that the Grange sit in open session during the delivery of the Worthy Master's annual address at the afternoon session.

On motion of Bro. W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, the Grange, at 12:35 p. m., took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The Grange reassembled at 2 o'clock p. m. in open session and the Worthy Master, Bro. Aaron Jones, delivered the following, his annual address:

MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Worthy Members of the National Grange and Patrons:

I congratulate the National Grange on the harmony, good will and fraternal spirit that actuates the Order throughout the Country; and in the restoration of confidence of farmers in each other — confidence in the sincerity of their purposes and honesty and integrity in business matters, confidence in their ability to maintain significant organization. Confidence being restored, the growth, power and influence of the Order

for the accomplishment of its purposes, namely, the elevation and improvement of the agricultural classes, socially, educationally and financially, and in restoring to them their due influence in shaping the policy, and in the enactment of the laws of our country, is assured.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

It is with pleasure, that I call your attention to the prosperous condition of the Order, as shown by the State Masters' reports from the various States of the Union, and the sound, prosperous condition of the National Grange, as shown by the reports of the Worthy Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee.

Never has the National Grange assembled under brighter prospects, never has the future of the Order been so hopeful for the realization of the grand objects sought by the Founders and the earnest, faithful workers of our Order. Still, no National Grange ever assembled that had greater responsibility than rests upon us today.

Our Order representing, as it does, the agricultural interests of the country, an industry in which over 30,000,000 of our citizens are engaged, an industry that produces seventy per cent of the wealth of the Nation, furnishes seventy per cent of our vast exports, and sixty per cent of all the freighting on our railways, and the eight million tonnage floating on our rivers, great lakes and coast-waters. Our Order being the only great National organization of farmers representing this most important industry, has a responsibility resting upon it second only to the responsibility of the Congress of the United States.

PUBLIC MEETINGS UNDER AUSPICES OF THE GRANGE.

During the past year it has been my duty, as well as pleasure, to visit many of the States of the Union, and attend meetings of the Order in private and in public sessions. It affords me great pleasure and satisfaction to note the devotion of the membership to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Order, and their abiding faith in its principles as stated in the Declaration of Purposes.

I am pleased to say that farmers generally, business men, teachers in our public schools, presidents and professors of agricultural colleges, directors of United States experiment stations, members of Congress, governors of States, and other leading officials were in attendance at these public meetings, occupied seats on the platform, took great interest in the discussions, and without a single exception endorsed the principles and purposes of the Order. In several of the States we were welcomed to the State and introduced to the people by the Governor, and in every instance the work of the Grange was commended, and the farmers were counselled to give the Grange encouragement, stating in a public way that this is an age of organization, and that farmers should avail themselves of its advantages; they did not hesitate to present the matter as a duty, for farmers to counsel with each other, and co-operate in all educational matters, in the improvement of public highways, in encouraging the planting of trees, in cultivating a taste for beautifying farm homes, and making more attractive country life, as well as to promote and foster sociability and a fraternal spirit among the citizens of the State.

These public meetings held under the auspices of the Grange, during the past year have been an important factor in educating and directing public thought

to the advantages of farmers' organizations for the improvement of agriculture. I therefore recommend to the Order a continuance of the same and that preparations be made in the coming winter for the holding of similar meetings. Such meetings will be of great value to the Order, and of very great advantage to the agricultural interests of the country, and all partisan and sectarian questions should be excluded therefrom. The Grange must keep its principles and purposes before the public until all are familiar with them and until they are understood and endorsed by all worthy and good farmers, and their families.

At all of the meetings of the Grange, public or private, which I have attended this year, (and these meetings extended over fifteen states of the Union,) the attendance of women was greater than that of men, and in all cases they took equal if not greater interest in the welfare of the Order, and in Grange choirs, which furnished good and acceptable music, women's voices predominated, thus demonstrating without doubt that the farmers' wives and daughters appreciate the Grange. They know that the Grange was the first great National fraternal Order to recognize their abilities and to place them on an equality with their husbands and brothers, in all the work of the Order, and they are admitted to all its mysteries and take an active part in all the deliberations. They add grace, dignity and refinement to the meetings, and, by their finer intuitions elevate, refine and improve all who are in attendance. As Master of the National Grange, I desire to go on record, in this public way, that the wisdom of the Founders of the Order in recognizing the abilities and equality of women is the strongest and best feature of our Order. With their aid and active co-operation, the Grange will be made as enduring

as time, and the strongest and best fraternal Order in the world.

EXTENSION OF THE ORDER.

I recommend that provision be made for the further extension of the Order. The closest relation should exist between Subordinate, Pomona, State and National Granges. Suggestions from the humblest members should be freely made to the State and National Granges on all matters and measures deemed important and helpful to the Order. The members and officers of the State and National Granges should communicate to the subordinate Granges all measures that in their judgment will make the membership more helpful and beneficial. This cordial and fraternal sympathy should never be suspended or broken.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

As the individual citizen is the unit in State and National governments, so the individual member is the unit in our Order, and the duties devolving on each member can not be performed by another. When these duties are fully realized and performed our Order becomes a resistless force, able to accomplish all that should be done.

It has been my aim to impress the membership with the importance of individual responsibility, individual effort, and to inculcate the important truth, that the benefits of the Grange are realized in the ratio of individual effort; recognizing the principle that all advancement in life, intellectual or financial, comes from thoughtful, faithful, honest labor, and that no permanent good will come to any person unless he has honestly earned it by his efforts.

State and National Granges can suggest work, outline great co-operative enterprises, but the execution

and realization of these measures depend on the subordinate Granges, and the subordinate Grange depends on its individual members. This principle underlies all associated effort. It is the principle on which governments are established. Town, City, County, State and the general governments are just what their citizens make them. If they are intelligent, industrious, honest, cultured, refined, temperate and practice the Christian virtues, then we have the best government in the world. So, when the members of the Grange possess and practice these qualities, we have the best Grange.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

My efforts have also been directed to establish the closest and most friendly relations between our Order and the agricultural departments of the various States and the general government, agricultural colleges, State and local agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, and farmers' clubs, believing that all these agencies having the same general purpose in view — the improvement of agriculture — should be closely identified with each other and should co-operate in all measures to improve agricultural conditions. Such co-operation will not only help agriculture, but it will make each of these associations stronger and better. Especially will the co-operation with agricultural colleges be of great advantage both to the Grange and the colleges. It will bring our agricultural colleges in touch with the practical farmers, who will be induced to patronize them, to send their sons and daughters to these schools, and these boys and girls returning to the farm will apply the knowledge acquired at the school to the practical operations of the farm, and thus diffuse scientific agriculture among the farming population.

Many farmers fail to realize the great loss to them-

selves and the country by pursuing such a system of farming as year by year exhausts the fertility of their lands. And again, but few farmers realize the possibilities of their lands. I am fully satisfied that the limit of profitable agriculture will not be reached until the average per acre of all crops, including stock, will be more than double what it is today. The Grange and our agricultural colleges must teach and demonstrate these possibilities.

The average farmer does not apply the best business methods in the operation of the farm and in the selling of its products. The Grange must teach the farmers that success in agriculture can come in no other way. Good business rules must apply to every operation on the farm, and the most important of these operations is the selling of its various products. Farmers must realize all their products are worth. Any course of farming that does not include a thorough knowledge of the commercial side, leads but to bankruptcy and ruin.

No successful farmer can shut his eyes to the changed conditions that confront him. The American farmer is interested in the price of land, labor, transportation, rate of interest and rate of taxation in every civilized country of the world. The reliance of the American farmer must be upon superior intelligence, better methods, better system, better machinery, and to insist upon such State and National legislation as will place the agricultural class on terms of equality with other industrial interests. Anything short of this means loss of profit, loss of social, financial and political standing of the agricultural classes. The American farmer understands that he can not be legislated into prosperity, but he does demand that all laws, State and National, shall be just and fair to the agricultural classes.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Legislative Committee was summoned before the Industrial Commission to advise with that body as to what legislation the agricultural interests of the country needed. For two days the Committee was in conference with this important Commission and pressed the merits of the demands of the National Grange for State and National legislation on the following important subjects: Enlarging the powers and duties of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, election of United States Senators by popular vote, equalizing taxation, the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States, extension of free rural mail delivery, regulating the use of shoddy, postal savings banks, and the enactment of State and National laws prohibiting corporations, combinations, or trusts from oppressing the people or infringing upon their rights.

The policy of the government in regard to the building of reservoirs and constructing irrigating canals in the arid portions of the country, with the subjects above noted, have been previously considered by the National Grange. The committee published petitions to Congress on all of these subjects and caused copies to be sent to each subordinate Grange in the United States. The committee was treated with distinguished consideration on account of the reputation of the Order and the important industry it represents.

It may not be improper to state that on most of the subjects presented the Industrial Commission expressed itself satisfied of the merits, needs, and justice of the laws demanded, and in our opinion the hearty and active co-operation of this important Commission in securing this legislation will be of great advantage to the agricultural interests of the country.

THE PRESS.

Never in the history of the Order has the Grange press done more effective work than in the past year. It has kept before the people the principles of the Order, the leading lines of thought, and contributed valuable suggestions to advance its interests. The members should liberally support the Grange press by extending the subscription lists, and in contributing valuable information, and advertising liberally. The agricultural press with Grange departments should be liberally supported. These papers have done and are doing valuable service for the Order. All agricultural papers friendly to the Grange, and all the local press, should be urged to start Grange departments, and the members should see that these are filled with interesting and profitable matter. Through the medium of the press thousands of farmers can be influenced who can be reached in no other way. Farmers must remember that the press is one of the leading educators and moulders of public opinion. The press generally is friendly and favorable to our Order and will defend its principles, and the most cordial relations should exist between it and the membership.

TRUSTS.

The growing aggressiveness of trusts and combinations to arbitrarily control prices, and monopolize trade, is alarming the whole people. A conference was called by the Civic Federation to consider the entire matter of trusts, to convene in the city of Chicago, September 13 to 16 inclusive. Governors of States were requested to appoint delegates to represent the States, and all National organizations were accorded representation.

There were present at the conference delegates repre-

sending twenty-six States. The National Grange was accorded five delegates together with the Master of the National Grange. As such delegates I appointed Brothers S. H. Ellis of Ohio; Geo. B. Horton, Michigan; Oliver Wilson, Illinois; H. E. Huxley, Wisconsin; and C. O. Raine, Missouri. The delegates of the National Grange were accorded distinguished consideration by the Conference, being recognized as the only representatives of the great industry of agriculture and also in recognition of the power and influence of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Bro. Ellis was appointed on the committee of resolutions and Bro. Huxley on organization.

As Master of the National Grange, I was asked to address the Conference, which I did, having first submitted the subject matter of my address to the delegates representing the National Grange, and also to Bros. R. L. Holman of Ohio, and ex-Gov. C. G. Luce of Michigan, and other distinguished Patrons present, receiving their endorsement. Owing to the importance of the questions involved, I deem it proper to lay before the National Grange the substance of my address delivered at the Conference at Chicago. I said, in part:

"Every citizen of this Republic should be free to use his labor as will best contribute to his benefit and happiness not, however, infringing on the rights of any other citizen.

"The right to acquire, own, control and enjoy the use and income of property, is an inalienable right that should be enjoyed by each individual. Governments are organized and laws are enacted to better protect life, liberty and ownership and use of property. It is the legitimate function of government to protect its citizens in the full and free enjoyment of these rights. It is for this security of life and ownership of property

that people are willing to pay taxes for the support of state and national governments.

"The tendency of the times is for conducting large business enterprises and concentration of business into the hands of a few. In the early history of this country, when individuals desired to do a more extended business than they had capital to control, partnerships were formed of two or more and the business was conducted by them jointly. These partnerships gave them no additional powers or privileges beyond those enjoyed by the individual citizen.

"As the demand came for concentration of business on a still greater scale, the laws provided for the formation of corporations to conduct certain lines of business and the state granted them certificates of incorporation with certain defined privileges and the right to conduct business along certain lines, and in the case of canals and railroads they were granted the extraordinary power of condemning lands necessary for the construction of their roads or canals, and issuing stock, limiting liability within certain limits defined by law, and granting absolute control of the minority of stock by the majority, and many other advantages and privileges not enjoyed by any individual citizen. These forms of corporation served a useful purpose, but within the past few years, through the ambitions of men to acquire wealth and power rapidly, these corporations have been consolidating, many separate corporations located in one or several states selling out their plants to a corporation organized for the purpose of buying up all these separate plants and conducting them all under one management, and it has been found that the increased power possessed by these large consolidated corporations or trusts, as they are commonly known, have caused them to pursue a policy that has infringed on the rights of individuals, or has in some

the abuses that have grown up in corporate management of the various corporations now doing business in the United States. This is one of the most important questions now confronting the American people, and it must be met, and wisely met, or the Republic is drifting on very dangerous ground, that sooner or later will subvert the liberties of the people. We believe every good and loyal citizen should wisely consider this grave question and cast his influence to secure such legislation, state and national, as will eliminate all the evil practices of these so-called trusts and combinations.

"It occurs to me that the first step to be taken in remedial legislation is to pass a well considered anti-trust law by the Congress of the United States, clearly defining what practices on the part of any corporation would be injurious to public policy, and cripple or injure individual enterprise, thrift, and the acquirement and use of the property of any citizen of the Republic, and to supplement this law by equally well considered anti-trust laws by each of the several state legislatures to reach and apply to such phases of the matter as could not be reached by the act of Congress of the United States. These laws should have such provisions for their enforcement and provide penalties for violation by fines or imprisonment or both as will insure the compliance and observance of the laws by all trusts and combinations. To make these laws effective, it is absolutely necessary to know what these trusts and combinations are doing; and as these trusts have assumed, so far as appearances go, to be honest and legitimate corporations, it is difficult to ascertain which ones are operating in a way detrimental to public welfare. It would therefore seem that these laws should provide for government and state inspection of their business, of their books, agreements, receipts and ex-

penditures, and that the state may have full knowledge, the right to examine all vouchers and records of the meetings of directors and managers; in short full and complete knowledge of all the business affairs of the instances operated in restraint of trade, been detrimental to the rights of labor, destroyed the value of other property and deprived other individuals of the use of their capital, and so far as this has been done it is clearly against public welfare and subversive of the best interests of the Republic. The purpose of this conference, as I understand it, is to consider this great question, so vitally affecting the property rights of the citizens of the United States, and make such recommendations to the Congress of the United States and the several Legislatures as will secure legislation which will in nowise cripple legitimate enterprise or prevent the development of the resources of our country, and yet secure the passage of such laws as will restrain corporation. The individuals in seeking a corporate franchise have asked the state to help them to a privilege or advantage they did not possess as individuals, or they would not seek to be incorporated as a corporation. And on account of that advantage and power granted to them by the state, and to protect the public, this inspection should be rigid and full. The people must know what the specific acts are that are against public welfare before the laws can be enforced against them, and the rights of the public protected. Corporations may object to this inspection on the ground that it would expose what they claim as their private business. In answer to this it might be said that citizens of the state, who grant the articles of incorporation or allow them to do business in the state, with special privileges, have a right to know that the privileges have not been used in opposition to public interests. Besides, there is no law now, never has been,

never can be, compelling anyone to form a corporation and invest his money in any corporate enterprise. Those who invest in corporation stock do so voluntarily.

"If the corporations are conducting legitimate business no injury will be done them by inspection. If they are using the powers granted to them by the state to crush out other enterprises and deprive other citizens of the use and value of their property in order to avoid competition, they are using their power and influence in restraint of trade; if they are using large sums of money to illegally control political parties or to control legislation, as was testified before the congressional investigation that the "sugar trust made it a rule to make political contributions to the Republican party in Republican states and to the Democratic party in Democratic states," then these practices ought to be stopped. Mr. Havemeyer testified that: "We get a good deal of protection for our contributions," and when asked if his company had not endeavored to control legislation of Congress with a view of making money out of such legislation, he answered: "Undoubtedly. That is what I have been down here for." Many other cases like this might be cited. If they have agreements with railroad companies for rebates of freights, as has been shown to be the case in the Standard Oil trust and many others, the practices should be punished by such penalties as will effectually stop them.

"The agreements and conspiracies to depress the prices of raw material and staple products are equally against public welfare.

"In speaking of the agricultural interest of our country, that great basic industry that makes it possible for the other industrial interests of our country to prosper, I desire to say, these practices and conditions most seriously and injuriously affect it, and far-

mers demand of the legislatures of the several states and of the National Congress, well considered and effective legislation that will prevent the injurious practices of trusts and combinations.

"I believe it to be the settled purpose of a majority of the people to hold our representatives in Congress and in the several legislatures personally responsible for the enactment of such laws as will restrain and prevent the continuance of acts of trusts that are against public interests. I do not think that the people hold any one party responsible for the present conditions, but I do believe that each individual member holding official position will be, and is, held responsible for his voice and vote and action in the enactment of demanded remedial and protective legislation.

"Our country is so vast, its interests so extended, and wealth in its multiplied forms is increasing so rapidly that the people need carefully considered laws governing the rights and uses of property in order that corporations or individuals, by agreements, may not be able to oppress or destroy any of the great industries of the nation. The demand of the times is for good, sound, substantial business men with broad common sense to frame the laws of our country, state and nation."

Since the Chicago conference the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of Harding against the American Glucose Company, has rendered a decision that is the hardest blow to trusts ever given in a court ruling. In this opinion it is held that the transfer of the property of the American Glucose Company to the Glucose Sugar Refining Company is illegal and the case is remanded to the lower courts with instructions to set aside the deed of transfer, and all the contracts conveying the property of the American Glucose Company to the Glucose Sugar Refining Company. This is the

first time in the history of the country that the courts have been called upon to pass upon the legality of trusts as they are now formed, and the opinion affects not only trusts in Illinois, but those formed in other states. In rendering the opinion the court used this language: "The American Glucose Company and the other persons whose names appear in the record created and entered into a trust or combination with themselves and with one or more of the five corporations other than the American Glucose Company who conveyed their plants to the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, to regulate and fix the price of Glucose and grape sugar and their products and by-products, these parties under the law were guilty of a conspiracy to defraud." This decision is in full accord with the position taken by the Grange. On November 4, 1899, the State's Attorney of Illinois, De Neen, commenced twenty-five other suits in the Circuit Court against corporations for failing to comply with the Anti-Trust Law of Illinois.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation is one of the most important interests in our country, and the just and equitable adjustment of charges for freight and passenger rates is of utmost concern to private and public welfare. June 30, 1897, there were in the United States 184,428 miles of railway valued at \$10,635,008,074.00. The earnings of the railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1897, as reported, were \$1,122,089,606.00.

This vast system of railways was built by authority of franchises granted by the United States and the several States. In the case of the Northern and Central Pacific railways, large donations of land and the loan of the Nation's credit, were also given, and in many other cases large donations were made by cities, townships and counties. These franchises gave rail-

way corporations power to condemn private lands, to pass through farms, villages and cities, destroying homes in country and in city, at prices fixed by disinterested appraisers, representing the State. This power was granted to them on the broad principle that these highways were necessary for the public welfare. Under our advanced civilization this is true, but it is also true that private and public welfare demand that these corporations should be so managed as not to oppress the people or make discriminating charges between citizens or localities in freight and passenger rates, but should give to all citizens the same service for the same money, and that this service should be reasonable and just to shipper and carrier. When so managed, railways are of incalculable advantage to the entire country. Are they, and have they been so managed? The Inter-State Commerce Commission has made investigation as reported on page 5 of its twelfth annual report to the Congress of the United States, and on this point, says: "Meanwhile the situation has become intolerable, both from the standpoint of the public and the carriers. Tariffs are disregarded, discriminations constantly occur, and the price at which transportation can be obtained is fluctuating and uncertain. Railroad managers are distrustful of each other, and shippers all the while in doubt as to the rates secured by their competitors. The volume of traffic is often so unusual as to frequently exceed the capacity of equipment, yet the contest for tonnage seems never relaxed. Enormous sums are spent in purchasing business and secret rates accorded far below the standard of published charges. The general public gets little benefit from these reductions, for concessions are mainly confined to the heavier shippers. All this augments the advantages of large capital and tends to the injury and often to the ruin of smaller dealers. These

are not only matters of gravest consequences to the business welfare of the country, but they concern in no less degree the higher interests of public morality.

"The conditions now widely prevailing can not be better illustrated than by reference to investigations of the Commission during the last year, an account of which appears in the following pages. These are not isolated and exceptional cases; their counterpart may be found in many localities. The facts thus brought to light carry their own comment, and nothing said by us can add to their significance."

And again, the commission in the same report, page 22, said, "Every consideration of private justice and public welfare demands that railway rates should be reasonable, uniform to all shippers, and equitable between all communities. Until needed legislation is supplied, that demand must remain unsatisfied and the Commission must continue to rest under the responsibility of a duty which it is powerless to discharge."

The investigations referred to and set out in the report refer to those had in the rates on flour from Minneapolis and Duluth, and upon general freights at Portland, Oregon, of violent fluctuations in freight rates between North Pacific Coast points and points on and east of the Missouri River.

In this inquiry the evidence taken had main reference to practices of the railway officials. It was established by the proof that secret rates generally prevailed at Portland and common points, and that transportation was, in effect, sold to the lowest bidder. The lawful rates were ignored except as they might serve as a standard in making agreements for lower charges. Some of the merchants conformed to the law, but in so doing they were at a disadvantage in competing with those who disregarded the statute; and in many instances

the disadvantage represented more than a fair profit upon the commodities involved. Many more cases are cited by the Commission on which its conclusions are based. This investigation was made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and report made to the Congress of the United States, January 9, 1899. As the law creating the Inter-State Commerce Commission was largely secured by the influence of our Order, the important facts disclosed indicate the wisdom of the Order and the necessity for such Commission and for further legislation.

If the railways of the country were properly and fairly managed, all the people would have equal opportunity to compete for business, but as conducted the railways are one of the main supports of "trusts." It occurs to me that it is the duty of this great organization to educate the public to the gravity of the situation. Horace Greeley was right when he said in his address to the farmers of Minnesota, in Minneapolis, in 1871 — "I ask this state and every other state to affirm its jurisdiction." I can see no reason why the same power which sufficed to give the farmer's lands to a and exercise its rights of fixing proper and reasonable power which sufficed to give the farmers' lands to a company at a price virtually fixed by the State, should not insure to farmers the right to use the railroads at prices likewise fixed by the State.

In referring to the able address delivered by my distinguished predecessor, Hon. J. J. Woodman, at Nashville, Tennessee, he quotes from a speech of General Garfield, of Ohio, when he said, "In these contests, the corporations have become conscious of their strength, and have entered upon the work of controlling the States. Already they have captured several of the oldest and strongest of them; and these dis-crowned sovereigns now follow in chains the triumphal

chariots of their conquerors. And this does not imply that merely the officers and representatives of States have been subject to the railways, but that the corporations have grasped the sources and fountains of power, and control the choice of both officers and representatives."

State Legislatures should provide for fixing maximum freight and passenger rates on all railroads subject to their jurisdiction. Congress should empower the Inter-State Commerce Commission or some other disinterested commission to fix maximum rates, freight and passenger, on all inter-state railways. In all cases these rates should be just to shipper and carrier, and the managers of all railways compelled to obey the law under penalties of heavy fines, imprisonment, or both.

We are fast approaching a condition when either the people must assert their rights and compel obedience to law or the railroads will own, control, and dictate who shall be permitted to do business and what sections of the country may prosper, and what men, what business and what sections of the country shall be deprived of all profits in their business.

Our vast sea coast, our river navigation and our great lakes have in service documented and undocumented vessels exceeding eight million tonnage. On the great chain of lakes extending from Minnesota to New York State, more ships sail than enter the ports of Liverpool or London. More than double the freight passes through Sault Ste. Marie in eight months than passes through the Suez canal in a year. Last year 168,000,000 tons of freight passed through Sault Ste. Marie. Our coast-wise traffic is on the same gigantic scale. It has been demonstrated that water transportation is very much cheaper than rail. On long distances freight can be carried by steam for one quar-

ter, and by sail for one-seventh, the cost by rail. In view of these facts should not our Order favor the improvement of our harbors on sea and lake, and keep our rivers free from all obstructions that interfere with navigation? Our rivers and lakes are worth billions of dollars to the American people. I recommend that our Order favor and urge the construction by the United States of a ship canal from the great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean and also a deep water-way connecting the Mississippi River with the great lakes. These great arteries of commerce would be worth to the American people many, very many, times their cost, and would afford the cheapest transportation known, and would be a wholesome check to railway extortions. Such water-ways would save to the farmers over \$200,000,000 a year.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States would bring San Francisco, Columbia River, Puget Sound and all seaport towns on our Pacific Coast-line 10,000 miles nearer by water to all our cities on the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and then the deep water-way connecting the Mississippi River, Great Lakes and Atlantic Ocean would enable boats to deliver cargoes from our Pacific coast to river and lake ports and all along the line of the ship canal.

We are asked to favor a subsidy to our Merchant Marine. Let us first provide for cheap transportation to the seaboard by the construction of deep water-ways and by the control of charges on railways, then our ships may load and discharge cargoes on river, lake ports and at any point along the lines of these great arteries of commerce.

GOOD ROADS.

There are in the United States millions of miles of public highways connecting farms with railway stations, river landings, ports and harbors, towns and cities. These roads should be improved in a systematic and permanent manner, grades reduced, surplus water removed, and the roadbeds graded and surfaced with gravel or crushed stone or other substance that will make a hard smooth surface. A few years ago the Agricultural Department made investigation of the cost of transportation on these common roads in the United States and at the average rate of wages then prevailing it was estimated that the annual cost was not less than \$950,000,000, and it was also estimated that if these roads were properly constructed and maintained the same transportation would not have cost to exceed \$500,000,000. Good roads improve the value of real estate and add much to the comfort and pleasures of country life as well.

RURAL DELIVERY OF MAIL.

The Order is to be congratulated on the progress and growing popularity of the free delivery of mail in the rural districts, of which the Grange was the originator and promoter. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, an appropriation of \$300,000 was secured, a far larger sum than at any preceding year, and the service has been correspondingly extended. Since July 1, 1899, the service has been extended to 180,000 persons. Several members of Congress have said to me that the appropriation is entirely too small and that they will favor the service being taken from the experimental list and placed on the same permanent footing as the delivery of mail in the cities and that the

appropriation should be commensurate with the demands of the service.

First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath will say in his annual report: "The service so far has resulted in increased postal receipts; enhancement of the value of farm lands reached by rural free delivery or from \$2 to \$3 per acre; a general improvement of the condition of the roads traversed by the rural carrier; better prices for farm products, the producers being brought into daily touch with the state of the markets; besides educational benefits conferred by relieving the monotony of farm life through ready access to wholesome literature and knowledge of current events."

GONE TO THEIR REWARD.

Since the last meeting of the National Grange, three former members have died. Brother Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa, the second Master of the National Grange; Brother A. B. Smedley, Past Lecturer of the National Grange; Brother A. J. Vaughn, the first Master of Mississippi State Grange and Past Steward of the National Grange.

Their voices will not again be heard in our councils. Their memory and good works live after them.

SUMMARY.

I recommend that the National Grange continue to press its demands for appropriate legislation on the following important matters:

1st. Free delivery of mail in the rural districts; and that the service be placed on the same permanent footing as the delivery of mail in the cities and that the appropriation therefor be commensurate with the benefits and demands of the service.

2nd. Provide for Postal Savings Banks.

3rd. Submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

4th. Enlarge the powers and duties of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, giving it the power and charging it with the duty of fixing maximum rates of fare and freight on all Inter-State railways.

5th. Regulate the use of shoddy.

6th. Enact a pure food law.

7th. Provide for the extension of the markets for farm products, making it the duty of United States Consuls to render the same aid in extending the markets for farm products as for manufactured articles.

8th. The enactment of an Anti-Trust Law clearly defining what acts on the part of any corporation would be detrimental to public welfare.

9th. The speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States.

10th. The speedy construction of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi river with the great lakes and the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean.

11th. Revise the fees and salaries of all federal officers and place them on a basis of similar service in private business.

I also recommend to the several State Granges that they urge on their respective State Legislatures the enactment of appropriate legislation on the following important matters:

1st. Anti-Trust Law and State inspection of corporations.

2nd. Equalize taxation so that all property will bear its just proportion of the cost of government.

3rd. The passage of a Pure Food Law.

4th. Provide for a State Commission charged with the duty and power of fixing maximum rates of

freight and passengers on all railways subject to their jurisdiction.

5th. The revision of all fees and salaries, placing them on an equitable basis.

CONCLUSION.

This session closes my official term. I desire to thank the officers and members of the National Grange with whom I have been associated, the members of the Order generally, and the editors of the Grange Press, for the loyal support each and all have extended to me, without which support I could have accomplished but little. I am profoundly grateful for the uniform courtesy extended me. I shall always remember with pleasure the pleasant associations and the many personal acquaintances which I have made with members of the Order in various portions of our country.

At the conclusion of the Worthy Master's address it was announced that the citizens of Springfield were to give a public reception to the National Grange, the Ohio State Grange and the visiting members of the Order, so the labors of the day were closed at 4 o'clock p. m.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1899.

The National Grange re-assembled in Armory Hall at 9:30 o'clock a. m. and was opened in the fourth degree, with Worthy Master Aaron Jones presiding, and the officers and members in their proper stations, as

recorded for first day's session, except that Sister L. M. Messick, Worthy Ceres, was present and occupied her official position.

The roll was called and a quorum of the members was found present, including Bro. A. B. Judson and Sister Ida Judson, delegates from the Iowa State Grange, and Brother C. O. Raine and Sister Pauline S. Raine, delegates from the Missouri State Grange.

Wednesday's journal was read and approved.

Under the call of the roll of states for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, the following were offered and referred:

By Bro. G. W. Worthen, of California, in relation to appropriation for state aid, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Survey of Forests, to Committee on Agriculture.

Thanks to the Department of Agriculture, to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Telegraphic reports of crops, to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Bro. G. B. Horton, resolution in regard to the number of ballots required to reject candidates. Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. E. B. Norris, of New York, Dairy and food products, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Bro. W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, resolutions in relation to the Nicaragua Canal, referred to the Committee on Transportation.

By Bro. W. K. Thompson, of South Carolina., in relation to the membership of the Order, referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. Geo. B. Horton, of Michigan, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That 5,000 copies of the Worthy Master's address be printed for the immediate use of the members of the National Grange.

The following resolution offered by Bro. Geo. B. Horton, of Michigan, was adopted:

Resolved, That all reports and addresses of officers of the National Grange be referred to the Committee on Division of Labor, so that recommendations and suggestions contained therein may be placed before other committees for further consideration and action by the Grange.

Under the call for reports and recommendations of officers, the following reports were presented:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORTHY OVERSEER,
BRO. O. H. HALE, OF
NEW YORK.

Worthy Master :—Webster defines an overseer as an officer whose duty it is to overlook or superintend, but in our Order his duties are declared to be to assist the Master, to see that his orders are faithfully transmitted to the laborers, and in his absence take his place.

Brother Patrons, with our very able and efficient Master, I can assure you that my labor during the past year has been very light. We are fortunate in

having as our leader and beloved Master, a brother whose ability, energy and willingness to work for the good of our Order has never been exceeded, one who has proven himself upon the platform and before legislative bodies the peer of our ablest speakers; one who has devoted his time and ability to the best interests of the agriculturists of our country. With such a standard-bearer we need not fear for the safety or perpetuity of our Order. We need not fear to follow where he may lead; clear in thought, quick in perception, true to the principles upon which our Order is founded. We may unfurl the banner of the Grange and carry it boldly forward, feeling assured that the principles it represents and inscribed upon its folds, "in essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity," will never be trampled in the dust or suffer defeat.

Let us rally around him, each in his proper position, doing all in our power to aid and support him, and victory will crown our efforts and our Order will occupy a position commensurate with the vast interests represented by agriculture.

Questions of momentous interest are before us to-day, some of them will come before this body for discussion. Let them be met fairly, discussed intelligently, remembering that difference of opinion is no crime; let us accord to those who may differ with us in opinion the same honesty of purpose and desire to accomplish that which shall be of the greatest good to the greatest number. I trust the discussions and conclusions reached may be such as shall prove to those outside of our gates that we seek only the good of all. We desire equity, equality, protection for the weak, restraint of those who would oppress, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed powers. Let

sectionalism and all unholy strife find no place in our deliberations.

Brothers and sisters, we have no paltry heritage. Our fathers have left us the best country, the best government the sun ever shone upon, the grandest institutions with brightest prospects for the future ever bequeathed to earth's children. This grand heritage brings with it vast responsibilities and it is our duty to preserve it untarnished for our children. We must not fold our hands and sit idly by in these stirring times of political strife, when monopolies and trusts are seeking control of every industry, and national measures looking to irrigation schemes and expansion that will bring the American farmer into competition with cheap labor and cheaper land.

What then is the duty of the hour? I answer, education and co-operation. The farmer must not simply know how to raise wheat and corn or produce his beef and pork more cheaply, but how best to preserve this grand heritage of ours untarnished and uncorrupted. Unprincipled men are more eager to get into power than honest men are to keep them out. This should not be and I firmly believe if Patrons of Husbandry, Christians, law-loving and law-abiding as they are, would follow the dictates of their own consciences, would not be, and fewer corrupt men would be in places of honor and trust.

We have popular suffrage, but popular suffrage without education may be our ruin. Brother Cushman truly says, the duty of the hour is the consecration of thoughts, of heart and of wealth at the altar of our country, cutting loose from the evils of this generation and doing something to preserve our inheritance. It takes moral courage and backbone to stand for right and lead in reform. But as I look out upon this assembly of Patrons of Husbandry and see

intelligence beam from every countenance, methinks that within the bosom of the Grange pulsates the blood of independent men, free men, stalwart and strong in the right, who will step aside from the beaten track, and if need be non-affiliate with party, if by so doing better officials can be secured. Men who will execute and make advancement, who will consummate and shape the government so that the future of these United States of America shall be under the benign influence of truth, morality, intelligence, virtue and religion, so that America shall be robed in garments of purest white, and shall sit queen of the earth, with her magic wand.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORTHY LECTURER, BRO. ALPHA MESSER, OF VERMONT.

Worthy Master:—In presenting my sixth annual report as Lecturer of the National Grange, to this representative body of men and women from the rural homes of the nation, it gives me much pleasure to say, that the lecture work of the Grange in all parts of the country is in better condition, and is doing better work for the membership of the Order, and the farming population of the land, than ever before in its history. This most gratifying condition is the result of the steady, persistent efforts of the lecturers of the Grange, Subordinate, Pomona, State and National, aided by the membership which has been interested in this great educational movement. It is universally conceded that what gives the Grange its high standing and influence in community, and in legislative halls, is the thought power which has been developed in its great membership through the educational arm of the Order.

That the farming population of this country has in it the living germs, the latent powers of statesmen, orators, professional men of renown, and business men of high standing, is shown by the fact that nine-tenths of the recruits for all of these high and honorable stations in active life are reared in the farm homes of the nation. Today the great body of the inmates of these homes, which are the arteries through which flows the life blood of the nation, are asking, craving, for that mental stimulus which precedes intellectual growth and the highest and noblest forms of human activities. It is in this line of work, which penetrates even the humblest home of the farmer, that the highest and noblest achievements of the Order are attained, which add lustre and glory to its beneficent work. The time has come in the history of our nation, when the safety valve of the people, which rests mainly with the intelligence and virtue of the farming population, should be in readiness for action at a moment's notice. As our nation increases in population and advances in the arts and sciences, in commerce and in wealth, the disintegrating forces of evil increase in a still greater ratio, and if not annihilated or checked they threaten to destroy not only the liberties of the people, but even the fair fabric of our nationality.

Today we are called upon to meet and overcome the evil influences, which emanate not only from an element of our own careless, thoughtless and reckless population, but also from an ignorant and degraded foreign element which is daily flocking to our shores.

We are also brought face to face with the evil tendencies of avarice and greed which are forced upon us by gigantic combinations of wealth, such as the world has never known before. Not only these but questions of policy touching the vital interests of the nation are before the people for adjustment and settlement.

The strength of a republican form of government lies in the virtue and intelligence of its people. As a fountain cannot rise higher than its source, so our government, if true to the principles upon which it is founded, must reflect the sentiments of the people who gave it existence and who are, in fact, the government itself.

The work of the Grange is to educate its members along such lines of thought and duty in regard to self, home, society, and the interest of state and nation, as will make them citizens in the truest sense of the word, and enable them to become living, active factors, individually and collectively, in solving aright the momentous questions which are before us. No other organization, fraternal or otherwise, is so broad in the scope of its work, and so practical in its application, as the Grange, and while its educational work is but one feature of the Order, it is in reality the foundation stone upon which all of its other features are built, and which gives it the prosperity, commanding influence and popularity which it enjoys today.

LECTURE WORK.

The lecture field during the past season has been well supplied by the Master and Lecturer of the National Grange, the Masters and Lecturers of State Granges, with a host of other Grange workers, all of whom have rendered most efficient service in giving encouragement to the membership, and presenting to the farming population in general, the claims of the Grange as the most potent and forceful organization in existence, for the protection of the varied interests of agriculture.

FIELD MEETINGS.

The Grange picnics and field meetings which are now held in all parts of the country have become a distinguished and most efficient feature of the work of the Grange, and their value to the Order can hardly be estimated. At these annual gatherings which varied in size from one or two hundred people to tens of thousands, the chosen speakers, nearly all of them direct from the farm, proclaimed the great truths and principles upon which the Order is founded, and discussed in clear and forcible language the current questions which directly and indirectly relate to the foundation industry of our country. Another feature of these meetings which is perhaps of equal value to the one just noted, is the opportunity afforded for the social intercourse and cordial greetings of friends, neighbors and townspeople, who otherwise would never meet in a social way, to renew old acquaintances, form new ones, and spend a day of enjoyment from the relaxation of household duties and the cares and toils of the farm. It is safe to say, that at least nearly a million of the best people of the land have attended the public meetings of the Grange during the past year; and who can estimate the influence for good in social enjoyment, in broadened thought, and a clearer understanding of economic and governmental conditions which have emanated from these farmers' gatherings?

GRANGE LITERATURE.

Another and perhaps not less important factor in building up the Grange, and contributing to its remarkable prosperity during the past year, has been the printed page.

During the past twelve months the demand for

Grange literature has largely exceeded that of any similar period in the past six years. Much of this extraordinary demand has been owing to the special and successful efforts of Worthy Master Jones to extend the Order and increase its membership. Experience in the organizing department of Grange work, has clearly demonstrated that the distribution of a few plain facts in concise printed form, clearly and briefly stated in regard to the Grange and its objects, what it has done and what it is trying to do, is the cheapest and most effective means at hand for calling the attention of farmers to the only National Farmers' Organization in existence, and preparing the way for organization or reorganization by the deputies. During the current year I have prepared, printed and sent out 60,500 eight-page, 62,500 four-page and 57,500 two-page leaflets, making an aggregate of 180,500 leaflets, containing 859,000 pages of printed matter, at an average cost of about two mills per copy, or four-tenths of a mill per page. All of this matter has been sent upon direct orders from Masters and Secretaries of State Granges, Deputies and other Grange workers, and with but few exceptions, in small parcels by mail.

QUARTERLY BULLETIN.

In addition to this large amount of reading matter I have had printed and sent to the Lecturers of Subordinate, Pomona and State Granges and others, 20,000 copies of the National Grange *Quarterly Bulletin*, 5,000 each quarter, with 10,000 supplements containing the excellent suggestions of Worthy Master Jones of "How to Extend the Order," with a timely and important communication from the National Grange Legislative Committee. The *Quarterly Bulletin*, as in former years, has been devoted almost exclu-

sively to the work of Lecturers of Subordinate Granges. It was brought into existence four years ago to assist the Lecturers, and to sympathize, in a measure at least, the lecture work of the Grange.

All Subordinate Grange Lecturers may not need help, but very many of them do, and that they greatly appreciate the efforts of the National Grange in this direction, is shown by the many commendatory words received at my office, some of which have been printed in the *Quarterly Bulletin*. The lecture work of the Grange has assumed such proportions, and the standing and influence of the Order are so largely dependent upon it, that great care, good judgment and discretion are necessary to present the right questions for study and discussion in Grange meetings. The work of the Grange will be of comparatively little value, if it does not seek to direct the thought of its members towards better remuneration for the labors of the husbandman, better environments for the farm, and higher ideals of farm life and American citizenship.

The personnel of the Lecturers of Subordinate Granges changes from year to year. New Lecturers are often chosen who may have had no experience as teachers or leaders in educational work of any kind. Lecturers of new Granges are placed upon the stage of action without any definite knowledge of the work before them, and if left to themselves they are like ships without rudders, drifting upon an unknown sea. Hence the necessity of some instrumentality by which direction and system can be given to this great work. Unless the National Grange can provide some better means of reaching the Subordinate Grange Lecturers, and accomplishing the objects in view, the *Quarterly Bulletin* should be continued in its present or some changed form, as may be determined by those who have the matter in charge.

In two states, Ohio and Michigan, Quartely Grange Bulletins in a modified form are now issued by the State Lecturers to the Subordinate Granges, with gratifying results.

For some time I have thought that it might be advisable to establish a State Lecturers' department in the National Grange *Quarterly Bulletin*, enlarging it if necessary, thereby enabling State Lecturers to impart to the Lecturers of their Subordinate Granges, such advice, suggestions, questions relating to State issues and local needs, as occasion may require. Under such a plan the entire field would be benefited by the suggestions of State Lecturers. All states would know of any special lines of lecture work in other states, there would be a tendency towards still greater uniformity and system in the lecture work, and the State Lecturers would be brought into closer touch and sympathy with each other and with the Lecturer of the National Grange.

I ask your careful consideration of this matter.

SYSTEM IN LECTURE WORK.

I desire to again emphasize what I have said in former reports in regard to the value of system in lecture work. It is just as valuable in the Grange as in business life.

In every instance where a greater or less degree of system prevails in this work there is a corresponding degree of success. While progress in this direction has not been rapid, there has been a steady growth and future prospects are very encouraging. Lecturers in all of the degrees of the Order find obstacles in the way of success, and they always will, but there are many compensations in overcoming them, and in doing one's duty in ministering to the intellectual requirements of the Grange.

LECTURERS' CONFERENCES.

Lecturers' Conferences are the outgrowth of the efforts for better and more systematic lecture work. If any class of teachers and leaders in thought need the inspiration and encouragement which comes from meeting together, comparing notes, and discussing the best methods of work, it is the Lecturers of the Grange.

If, because of the distance and expense involved, it is inexpedient for State Lecturers to meet in a body or in groups, these conditions do not apply to Subordinate Grange Lecturers who can meet in groups with but little trouble and expense. If the Lecturers in the jurisdiction of each Pomona Grange in the country would meet, even once a year, under the direction and leadership of the State Lecturer or some competent Deputy for the purpose of getting new thoughts, better methods of work and learning how to better direct their efforts for developing the best there is in the membership, there would be greater strides in the educational work of the Order than we have ever seen in the past.

GRANGE PRESS.

I should be unmindful of my duty to the Order, and ungrateful to the newspaper fraternity, if I omitted to give just and merited credit to the Grange newspapers which have always stood by the Order, and to the large number of farm journals and general newspapers who have generously opened their columns to the work of the Grange, and established special departments devoted exclusively to the interests of the Order. These silent messengers weekly enter the farmers' homes by the hundred thousand in

support of the truths and principles of the Grange and the best interests of its membership.

Without the aid and support of the newspapers the prosperity of the Grange would be retarded and its influence greatly lessened. The liberal patronage of Grange papers and those that have Grange departments, gives encouragement to this efficient arm of service and is a direct means of strengthening and advancing the interests of the Order.

NATURE STUDIES.

Much has been said and written about keeping the boys on the farm, and advice and suggestions as to how it can be done have been freely given, much of them by those who have neither farms nor boys. We should not try to keep all of the boys on the farm who are raised there. Some are too good, and others are not good enough, but none of them are too bright to stay on the farm. It is the latter class who are most likely to go away. Some of them want to be merchants, others want to be lawyers, and still others would be doctors, while the good ones expect to be ministers. But with proper education and environment a larger proportion of the best, would find it congenial to remain on the farm. The education and environments of the boy largely determine the occupation of the man. Hence the necessity of that kind of an education for the farmer's boy which will direct his thought to, and not from the farm and the objects of nature by which he is surrounded. To this end Nature studies are gradually being introduced into the rural schools of the land with most gratifying results. In accordance with the injunction of our Declaration of Purposes, I believe it to be the duty of the Grange to aid and support this most desirable educational move-

ment, which with better farm homes and better surroundings, will unquestionably go far towards solving the serious question of, "How to keep the boys on the farm."

OFFICE ACCOUNT.

My office account is as follows:

<i>Dr.</i>	
To postage	\$143 71
Printing Quarterly Bulletins and ex- penses	146 45
Printing	372 51
Express	6 61
Freight and incidentals.....	9 41
Total	<hr/> \$678 69
<i>Cr.</i>	
By drafts from National Grange.....	\$663 44
Quarterly Bulletin subscriptions and ads.	15 25
Total	<hr/> \$678 69

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion permit me to say that I greatly appreciate the honor which this body has conferred upon me during the past six years. I also appreciate and shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the courtesy, kindness and support which State, Pomona and Subordinate Grange Lecturers have given me in the feeble but earnest efforts which I have made to magnify, systematize and make more efficient the lecture work of our grand fraternal Order. I fully understand that the results of my efforts have not been equal to the opportunities before me, but the failures, whatever they may have been, either in voice or pen, in ability or in judgment, have not been for lack of devotion to the principles of the Order, nor lack of de-

sire for such a degree of prosperity and intellectual development of the American farmer, as will enable him to take and maintain his rightful position in the affairs of state and nation.

As the new century will soon open with the varied hopes and aspirations of the 70,000,000 of human beings in this country whose homes are protected by the stars and stripes, may it also be the beginning of an era of greater prosperity for the 30,000,000 of this great number who live in the farm homes of the nation, and may the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, which has become the champion of our farming population and the mouthpiece of their interests, continue its great work until a majority of the tillers of the soil in this country shall reach that degree of intelligence and exalted citizenship which will enable them to secure for agriculture and its diversified interests, that recognition and protection which belongs to the great foundation industry of our land.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORTHY CHAP- LAIN, BRO. S. O. BOWEN, OF CONNECTICUT.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:—As we are again assembled in National Convention to consider our present condition and to devise ways and means to perpetuate and improve the same, let us not forget the obligation that rests upon each one of us to acknowledge our dependence upon the Almighty Father, who is the Maker of heaven and earth and the Giver of all good, for verily it is in Him that we live and move and have our being.

Let us be devoutly grateful to Him for His sparing mercy during this eventful year, in thus permitting

so many of us to meet together again for work in such a glorious cause.

Notwithstanding the Peace Conference held at The Hague so recently, which we fondly hoped might result in the establishment of the principle of universal arbitration among the nations of the earth, wars and rumors of wars seem everywhere to prevail. Strife and bloodshed seem to be the order of the day. Great Britain in deadly conflict with the Boers of Africa; the United States arrayed in hostile combat with the Filipinos; Germany about to double the strength of her army; Russia testing new armored cruisers and ordering more; two revolutions in South America and one in San Domingo; the Mexican government engaged in a hard struggle with the Yaqui Indians; all would indicate that Peace is surely delayed in its coming. We must remember that civilization has ever been progressive and must therefore be opposed to savagery.

"It is slowly but surely bringing about greater liberty to the individual."

"Liberty and progress are the results which make wars defensible." God, in the performance of His will and purpose, is doubtless overturning and will continue to overturn until He, whose right it is, shall reign.

Ian Maclaren says: "There are three steps in the 'Santa Scala' which the race is slowly and painfully ascending. The first, barbarism—where men cultivate the body only. Second, civilization—where they cultivate the intellect. Third, holiness—where they cultivate the soul."

Let us hope and work and pray for such an advancement upon the third stage of progression that the "sword shall be beaten into plow shares and the spears into pruning hooks." Then

"God shall spread abroad His banner,
 Sign of universal peace;
 The earth shall shout Hosanna
 And the reign of blood shall cease."

"Then man no more shall seek dominion
 Through a sea of human gore;
 Then war shall spread his gloomy pinion
 O'er this peaceful earth no more."

The influence of the Grange has ever been on the side of peace and good order, and the salutary effects of its teachings during the past generation are to be demonstrated in the progress of civilization and Christianity in the generation to follow.

"The Grange, in morals, surely is seeking the highest standard." Seldom do we hear of a member of the order posing as defendant in the criminal courts, neither are the services of police officers required, even at our largest gatherings. Honesty is still inculcated; education nurtured; temperance supported; brotherly love cultivated, and charity made an essential characteristic.

So long, fellow patrons, as we continue to exercise these virtues, we shall enjoy, and deserve to enjoy, the respect and esteem of the wise and good everywhere, as well as the approval of our own consciences.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORTHY TREASURER, SISTER EVA S. McDOWELL, OF OHIO.

E. S. McDowell, Treasurer in account with the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. Year ending September 30, 1899.

1898.

DEBIT.

Oct. 1—To balance in Trust Co. \$9,834 83

1899.

Sept. 30—To Deposited in Trust Co. by
 John Trimble, Secretary, as receipts
 Secretary's office 5,874 90

To deposited by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., interest on account....	157 70
To deposited by E. S. McDowell, Treasurer, interest on mortgage investment	2,550 28
To deposited by E. S. McDowell, Treasurer, payment of mortgage.....	3,000 00
To deposited by E. S. McDowell, Treasurer, interest on land contract.....	424 27
To deposited by Treasurer of State Grange for dues:	
California	\$26 06
Colorado	32 17
Connecticut	445 38
Delaware	29 58
Illinois	168 08
Indiana	98 49
Iowa	35 44
Kansas	73 48
Kentucky	10 53
Maine	1,122 11
Maryland	10 60
Massachusetts	644 47
Michigan	574 22
Minnesota	33 36
Missouri	48 89
Nebraska	13 72
New Hampshire.....	802 52
New Jersey	166 92
New York	1,651 45
Ohio	944 20
Oregon	114 94
Pennsylvania	1,478 70
Rhode Island	77 90
South Carolina	32 85
Tennessee	3 87
Texas	19 52
Vermont	230 59
Washington	10 15
West Virginia.....	33 48
Wisconsin	42 42
	\$8,976 09
	<u>\$30,818 07</u>

CONTRA.

By drafts drawn for expense of 32nd session, mileage and per diem.....	\$5,566 63
By expense 32nd annual session:	
Printing and Sundries:—	
Printing proceedings...	441 00
Printing reports, postage, etc.....	70 20
Assistant secretary.....	134 96
Papers for members.....	68 20
Stationery	24 18
Gatekeeper	20 00
Expense of Secretary at Concord	18 00
Sundries	24 61
	<hr/>
	801 15
By printing, general, for year	926 80
By contingent, Secretary's office.....	400 00
By office rent.....	180 00
By lecture fund.....	1,770 69
By contingent, Deputy fee fund.....	900 00
Salaries and expenses of officers:—	
Aaron Jones, salary.....	500 00
Alpha Messer, salary	400 00
E. S. McDowell, salary....	\$400 00
Office expense	37 25
	<hr/>
	437 25
John Trimble, salary.....	1 200 00
By expense of Executive Committee:—	
N. J. Bachelder.....	67 06
J. J. Woodman.....	279 64
Leonard Rhone	74 10
	<hr/>
	420 80
By expenses of Legislative Committee..	599 89
By special appropriation, Seventh Deg.	271 28

SUNDRIES.

Expenses of Seventh Degree	\$459 82
Paid New Hampshire State Grange Sixth Degree fees.....	192 50

Expense of Aaron
 Jones in connection
 with loan investment.. \$ 21 00
 Gavels 71 25
 Tin boxes and padlocks 156 68
 Engrossing resolutions 10 00

	911 25
By loaned on real estate.....	5,685 00
By in hand of Executive Committee for loaning on real estate.....	725 00
By balance in Trust Company.....	9,122 33
	<u>\$30,818 07</u>

The report of dues from State Granges in the above report embraces only the money paid in during the fiscal year. The following is a statement of the amount of dues which are charged for the year ending June 30, 1899, from reports of State Secretaries:

Alabama (2 quarters ending Dec. 31, 1898)	\$ 6 76
California	81 94
Colorado	31 24
Connecticut	429 47
Delaware	29 68
Illinois	168 08
Indiana	98 49
Iowa	18 66
Kansas	92 16
Kentucky	12 34
Maine	1,164 85
Maryland	19 04
Massachusetts	644 59
Michigan	550 99
Minnesota	26 69
Missouri	45 00
Nebraska	11 44
New Hampshire	1,065 87
New Jersey	157 51
New York	1,697 41
Ohio	944 20
Oregon	114 94
Pennsylvania	922 72
Rhode Island	77 90
South Carolina	20 21

Tennessee (2 quarters ending Dec. 31, 1898)	\$2 59
Texas	19 52
Vermont	165 82
Washington	22 72
West Virginia	33 48
Wisconsin	31 45
	<hr/> \$8,707 76

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORTHY SECRETARY, BRO. JOHN TRIMBLE, OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I respectfully report the work of the Secretary's office for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899.

During the year dispensations were issued for new Granges to the number of one hundred and forty-six (146). These were distributed as follows:

California	7	New Hampshire.....	13
Colorado	5	New York	23
Connecticut	2	Ohio	10
Illinois	1	Oregon	1
Indiana	12	Pennsylvania	8
Maine	7	South Carolina.....	2
Maryland	1	Vermont	7
Massachusetts	1	Washington	4
Michigan	41	Wisconsin	1
Total			<hr/> 146

There were issued during the year:—

Dispensations	146
Original Charters	146
Duplicate Charters	34
Granges re-organized	74
Seventh Degree Certificates (N. G.).....	1,047
Sixth Degree Certificates (N. G.).....	428
Sixth Degree Certificates (State Granges)	1,157

The receipts of the Secretary's office during the year ending September 30, 1899, were \$6,031.70, from the following sources:

RECEIPTS.

Seventh Degree Fees (National Grange)	\$1,047 00		
Sixth Degree Fees (National Grange).....	428 00		
Sixth Degree Fees (State Granges) as follows:—			
Colorado	\$10 00	New Hampshire...	\$30 50
Connecticut	26 50	New Jersey	13 00
Illinois	14 50	New York.....	71 50
Indiana	13 00	Ohio	82 50
Kansas	2 50	Oregon	40 00
Maine	61 50	Pennsylvania	37 00
Massachusetts	45 50	Rhode Island	5 00
Michigan	27 00	Vermont	8 50
Missouri	6 50	Washington	9 50
New Hampshire...	74 00		

Total\$578 50

Sales as per order book.....\$3,682 23

Oct. 1, 1898, balance in hands of Secretary..... 295 97

Total\$6,031 70

Cr.

Oct. 1, 1899, deposited in Fiscal Agency.....\$5,874 90

Balance in hands of Secretary..... \$156 80

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORTHY POMONA, SISTER SARAH G. BAIRD, OF MINNESOTA.

Worthy Master and Patrons:—As we meet and resume work in annual conclave, near the close of this nineteenth century, the most eventful and productive of any epoch, we realize, as never before, that this is truly a revolutionary and progressive age. "That every sphere of human thought, every orbit of human endeavor and aspiration has been occupied with a creative power and activity without example in history."

While all movements are originated, directed and controlled by a Supreme Power, man utilizes them.

By his inventive genius humanity is placed today in a position of infinitely more power than it had a quarter of a century ago.

The result of thought and experience, of years of experiments and research, have wrought wonderful improvements in every line for the wellbeing of humanity. Pomona and her votaries, marching in the procession, all indicating the results of the creative forces of man, through whom God works to produce our great blessings.

Not a single class of fruit from the smallest berry to the luscious apples or pears, but furnishes a long history of man's education. His active brain, with patience and perserverance, has supplied the common people of our country with those choice fruits at nominal prices, which men with large fortunes could not have a century ago. It has produced these fruits in sections where it was asserted they could *never be raised successfully*, as in our State of Minnesota. These conclusions came from discouraging experiments with Eastern varieties of apples, which could not be acclimated to that region. After years of patient self-sacrificing effort, there has been a steady development in the fruit industry and a horticultural success, till it is now asserted that the most profitable acres in the southern part of the State are those devoted to orchards. At the fairs large buildings are wholly devoted to the display of fruit with over 5,000 varieties. One man exhibited 250 varieties of apples. Most of you present have seen varieties we have brought to this Grange at previous sessions grown there. The size may not be equal to tropical grown fruit, the flavor and richness is superior.

The State now offers \$1,000 as premium for a new species of apple as good as the Wealthy in size,

quality and appearance, that will prove as early and profitable as the Duchess.

Plums, grapes and small fruits are produced in great abundance, and cherries promise well; even peaches have been grown, but apples will evidently be the staple fruit crop of the future in Minnesota. Our horticulturalists deem no sacrifice too great to develop the business of fruit growing.

According to the government report there is no record of so general a failure of tender fruits throughout the United States as that of this year; the effect of last winter's blizzards and freeze, which destroyed not only the fruits, but in many instances the trees as well. In Florida the oranges and bloom for next crop perished, and many trees were a total loss; besides ruining their bananas, guavas and other delicate fruit. Consequently we have missed the great abundance of some varieties of fruit this year.

The European demand for American apples is unprecedentedly large this year, exceeding last year by a total of 1,217,757 barrels.

Apples, the great staple American fruit, are generally scarce, inferior in quality and high priced.

If these experiences, severe as they have been, bring to light hardier varieties or better methods for providing against these climatic changes that are sure to come, some recompense will have been gained. Success in fruit culture as in every other line, comes not to the laggard, but to those who deserve it by energetic, persevering, unselfish exertion. God gives no value unto man, unmatched by meed of labor, and cost of worth has ever been the closest neighbor.

Bro. Geo. B. Horton, of Michigan, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, Bro. Alpha Messer, be and is hereby authorized and appointed to prepare copy for publication of such parts of the proceedings of our daily sessions as will be of interest to Patrons and the general public.

Bro. Geo. B. Horton, Worthy Annalist of the Priests' Demeter, made the following announcement

In accordance with notice formally announced, the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter will convene this evening in the City Hall for the purpose of conferring the Seventh or Degree of Ceres.

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
Worthy High Priest.

GEO. B. HORTON,
Worthy Annalist.

Bro. C. J. Bell, of Vermont, for the Committee on Order of Business, presented the following report, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:—We, your Committee on Order of Business, respectfully submit the following:

1. Opening the Grange.
2. Roll call.
3. Reading and approving journal of preceding day.
4. Calling roll of states for the introduction of business for reference without debate.
5. Reports and recommendations of officers.
6. Reports of Executive Committee.
7. Reports of Standing Committees.
8. Reports of Special Committees.
9. Motions and resolutions.
10. Special orders of the day.

11. New business.

12. Unfinished business.

Your committee also recommend that the morning sessions shall open at 9:30, the afternoon at 2:30, and the evening at 7:30.

AUGUSTUS HIGH,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
C. J. BELL,
RUTH RHOADES,
MARY HUXLEY,
AMANDA M. HORTON,
Committee.

Bro. E. B. Norris, of New York, announced that Mr. Alexander R. Smith, member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was in the city of Springfield, and desired the privilege of addressing the National Grange on the subject of "Merchant Marine."

On motion of Bro. Norris it was agreed to grant the request of Mr. Smith; and, on motion of Bro. W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, the hour of 11:30 a. m. Saturday, 18th instant, was fixed upon for the address.

Under the call of the roll of States for the presentation of reports of Masters of State Granges, the following were presented and read:

CALIFORNIA.—G. W. WORTHEN, Master.

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of National Grange:—California is a world in itself. To explain her varied climate and scenery, her abundant natural resources, would be to reveal the hidden mysteries of nature. Geology teaches that she was of late formation. She seems to have been kept in reserve in the economy of nature.

When this nation was engaged in a great civil strife California opened up her treasures of gold and thus averted financial disaster. Today she is sending her cereals and fruits east and west. She is no longer isolated. She is bound to the nation by ties of commerce and blood as strong as the iron rails which span this continent.

No man, no state can live alone.

The spirit of social and business co-operation which distinguishes our Order will work out for our nation salvation.

We believe that California is entering upon a great era of educational and commercial advancement. In this prosperity we wish the grange to share its full measure.

The Grange has increased in numbers the past year and seems to be doing well.

Our state is so extensive it takes time and money to organize Granges north and south.

With your help we hope to explore new fields and send laborers to abundant harvests.

It is said that light comes from the East. As representatives from the far West we clasp hands with you and trust that we shall be mutually benefited.

CONNECTICUT.—S. O. BOWEN, Master.

Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons:—We are still pushing on the Grange car of progress in Connecticut, having organized and reorganized several Granges during the year—among them being the noted Enfield Grange, with a charter membership of 153—thought to be the largest one ever organized.

We have recently organized another, giving it the name of Cannon, which will probably speak for itself in the future.

At our last annual session the sum of \$500 was appropriated for extra lecture work during the year. Quite a little in this line was done last spring, but we have taken hold of the matter in earnest recently.

Past Master J. H. Hale was appointed from the Executive Committee to manage and superintend the business and he has put his accustomed hustle and push into it. An account of his stewardship may be of interest—especially to those of you who may be contemplating similar efforts in your own states. Our state was mapped out into 44 sections, where meetings could be made accessible to the greatest number of Patrons (in fact it was made possible for every Patron in the state to attend one or more of these meetings). Past Lecturer Whitehead, of the National Grange, who assisted in the organization of many of these Granges 15 years ago, was engaged as leading speaker, assisted at each meeting by some officer of the State Grange, a Professor of the Agricultural College, the President of the State Pomological Society, a Director of the State Experiment Station, or officer of the State Dairymen's Association. These meetings were open to the public and special efforts were made to draw in the farmers, both old and young—whether they were interested in the Grange or not. The leading topics of discussion have been along the lines of progressive agriculture, as adapted to the needs of the farmers in the various sections of the state, where the meetings were held.

We have aimed to show that the best results can not be secured without associated effort, and that our Grange organization is the best means yet devised to accomplish this purpose.

Town and Grange halls, churches of various denominations generally, the best public buildings have been freely opened for our use, and the local and sur-

rounding Granges have furnished good music at nearly all the meetings.

The plan was so arranged that quite a number of the meetings have been held in connection with those of Pomona Granges—the attendance in most instances having been good. A source of special gratification is in the fact that at nearly every meeting were seen old charter members who have continued with the Grange from the start and are now among the most enthusiastic workers.

In planning the advertising of these meetings we have had notices in 140 newspapers of the state, sent out 1,700 large posters, 100,000 circulars containing special notices, 1,500 personal letters through 368 postoffices to Patrons who have held the office of Master, Lecturer or Secretary, in their respective Subordinate Granges, at various times during the past ten years. These Patrons in turn, have sent or given special invitations to various friends and neighbors, who are not associated with us; so that we feel justified in believing that we have held the most successful series of agricultural meetings ever attempted in any state of the Union. The cost of all this has not much exceeded the appropriation, although Bro. Hale kept a stenographer and typewriter busy daily for more than a month. Having thus cast our bread upon the waters we feel that we may look hopefully for a return in the good days coming.

We have not accomplished, in legislation, as much as we had a right to expect; for we had enough farmers in the General Assembly to carry any and all agricultural measures needed, had they been sufficiently organized to enable them to co-operate. We succeeded, however, in getting an act passed regulating the sale of "Concentrated Commercial Feeding Stuffs," whereby every lot or parcel sold or offered for sale

in the state shall have affixed thereto a certificate stating the quantity and quality of its contents; also the name and address of the manufacturer or importer.

We think this law will be worth very much to our farmers generally—especially to our dairymen, who are large consumers of these goods, and who have been greatly defrauded in the past, by unscrupulous dealers in the same.

Our oleomargarine law, under the wise surveillance of Bro. J. B. Noble—State Dairy Commissioner—is quite effective in stamping out that fraud from competition with the farmers' products. By the way Bro. Noble was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the National Dairymen's Association at its recent convention in Chicago, which scores a good point for the Grange.

The Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company has sustained more losses than usual—principally of barns by lightning—but is continuing to bless its members as usual. We have held our quota of picnics, field meetings, anniversaries and fairs and feel, that on the whole, we are in quite good condition to enjoy Thanksgiving and to assist in ringing out the old and ringing in the new century.

DELAWARE.—ARNOLD NAUDAIN, JR., Master.

Worthy Master:—In making the twenty-fourth report of the Delaware State Grange, I am glad to say that Delaware is still a Grange state, but not in the condition that a great many of our best and most thoughtful people would like it to be. We still have seventeen Subordinate Granges in the state distributed equally in the three counties, with one Pomona in each. We have good State Grange meetings and a snug sum in the State Treasury. We held one Grange

picnic ; through the kindness of our National Worthy Master it was addressed by Brother Bachelder ; the attendance was estimated at 7,000. Several Granges report an increase of membership from this meeting. Although few in numbers, the influence of the order is surprising.

About eight years ago in the Grange the agitation was commenced for better schools in the rural parts of the state. The last Legislature passed a law making it possible for a boy living in any part of the state to secure a college education without any cost to him for tuition. We intend to continue the agitation until the same can be said for the girls. The trustees of our experiment station were about to make a change in the management of the station, but we protested and carried our point. Without taking more of your time I will say in conclusion that our state contains a small host of faithful and earnest Patrons who are still hoping to see the day when it can be truly said that the farmers of Delaware are organized under the banner of the Grange.

ILLINOIS.—OLIVER WILSON, Master.

Worthy Master and Patrons:—For twenty-eight consecutive sessions of the National Grange, Illinois has responded to the call to report the condition of the Order in the Prairie State.

These reports have varied as the tide of organization has ebbed and flowed throughout our great domain.

Various plans have been adopted which, for the time, were believed to be for the best interest of the order. Some have proved successful, others failures. Those measures which have proven beneficial we have adhered to, others have been discarded, until today

we have adopted such means and measures as we believe are based on true business principles, suited to the condition and needs of our people.

Our influence is being felt throughout the state, notably so, upon our State and County Agricultural Boards, as regards the management of our fairs and Agricultural College.

By the united action of the farmers, we have secured an appropriation for the erection of one of the largest and best equipped buildings in the interest of agricultural education there is in the world.

We have added but one new star to our banner during the year, but in many of our well established Granges, satisfactory additions to our membership have been made.

We have also had the pleasure of seeing new life and energy put into eight dormant Granges.

Our workers are now doing successful work in the field, and since the convening of this body the Worthy State Lecturer has reported the reorganization of two Granges.

Fraternal harmony pervades throughout the entire membership.

Our people having learned that "difference of opinion is no crime," we are enabled to discuss all the great economic questions in the light of true American citizenship.

Co-operation is becoming stronger and stronger, entrenched in the minds of our members, and they are not only taking advantage of it in the buying and disposing of their products and in insurance, but are constructing and supporting to a very large extent the Farm Telephone, which annihilates distance and brings them not only in touch with each other, but the outside world as well.

Illinois, during the past year, has lost several of

its efficient counsellors and workers, who have been called to the Great Grange beyond. Among these was John S. Armstrong, Past Treasurer of Illinois State Grange, favorably and well known by the members of this body, a regular attendant of its sessions, as long as health and strength permitted. He had the honor of holding the first seventh degree certificate issued by the Assembly of Priests of Demeter.

A strong man, a devoted Patron has gone, let us cherish his memory.

KANSAS.—HENRY RHOADES, Master.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:—Another year has rolled around and we are again required to report to this body the condition of the Order in Kansas. We regret that we cannot report as much progress as we had hoped for. Bro. Trimble gives us credit for four Granges reorganized. The order is in a healthy condition and increasing in membership. I think the lack of live, wide-awake organizers is the cause, to some extent, of no greater progress. Men that are capable of doing that kind of work are men that have business of their own that they cannot leave. However, in the near future, we expect to have an organizer in the field. Bro. Jones gave us a series of lectures in the month of July, which were much appreciated and generally well attended, and we hope has resulted in much good.

We have had quite a number of Grange picnics and Farmers' Institutes combined, the past summer that have been supported by professors from the Agricultural College, which tend to strengthen the Grange.

Our co-operative business associations, located in different parts of the state, are progressing with good results to those interested.

Our Fire and Tornado Insurance Company conducted by the Grange, is steadily growing, and is very satisfactory to those interested.

While we have not gained much in membership the past year, yet the influence of the Grange is visible, and it is to be hoped that it will be more so in the future.

The Grange having accepted an invitation to visit Lagonda and the Masonic Home in the afternoon and an announcement having been made that the Assembly of the Priests of Demeter would convene in the evening for the purpose of conferring the seventh degree (Ceres), the labors of the day were closed at 12 o'clock m.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH DEGREE.

CITY HALL,

Springfield, Ohio, November 16, 1899.

Previous notice having been given, the Priests of Demeter met at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of conferring the Degree of Ceres. The assembly was opened in due form by Worthy High Priest George Austin Bowen.

The following officers assisted in the ceremonies of the degree:

<i>Worthy High Priest</i>	Geo. Austin Bowen.
<i>Worthy Priest First Mystagogue</i>	J. A. Newcomb.
<i>Worthy Priest Second Mystagogue</i>	W. C. Jewett.
<i>Worthy Priest Archon</i>	Aaron Jones.
<i>Worthy Priest Annalist</i>	Geo. B. Horton.
<i>Worthy Priest Treasurer</i>	Eva S. McDowell.
<i>Worthy Priest Heirophant</i>	O. C. Hale.
<i>Worthy Priest Orator</i>	Alpha Messer.
<i>Worthy Priest Archevist</i>	W. K. Thompson.
<i>Worthy Priest Interpreter</i>	J. H. Brigham.
<i>Worthy Priest Herald</i>	S. C. Bowen.
<i>Worthy Priest Messenger</i>	C. J. Bell.
<i>Worthy Priest Conductor</i>	W. F. Hill.
<i>Worthy Priest Ceres</i>	Mrs. Lena M. Messick.

Assisting in the court of Ceres were Sister Alice L. Horton, Worthy Pomona pro tempore; Sister Ida V. High, Worthy Flora pro tempore; Sister Cordelia Atkeson, Sister Emily I. Tillinghast, Sister G. C. Norris, Sister Amanda M. Horton, Sister Marie A. Hill and Sister Lizzie M. Jewett.

The following four hundred and forty-three persons all having received instructions in the previous degrees of the Order and being in good standing in their respective Subordinate Granges were declared elected and the Degree of Ceres was conferred upon them.

OHIO.

Adam J. Best.	C. R. Niswonger.
Lydia M. Best.	Robert Schweitzer
I. M. Larue.	Margaret Schweitzer.
M. R. Woodling.	Gertrude E. Jenks.
Catherine M. Doner.	Bennet W. Jenks.
D. M. Niswonger.	Jane Way.

D. R. Way.
 Eric McCord.
 Emma L. Haskell.
 E. B. Haskell.
 M. E. Curtiss.
 J. P. Curtiss.
 P. B. Snider.
 Grant E. Tillotson.
 John Little.
 C. M. Deem.
 Emma O. Sutton.
 A. T. Sutton.
 H. D. Folmer.
 Charles C. Kennedy.
 Mira T. Kennedy.
 Z. T. Myers.
 Lucy Myers.
 Minnie Frampton.
 William H. Burns.
 Currie F. Burns.
 J. B. Tiernan.
 F. E. Tiernan.
 B. E. Rice.
 Eugene F. Cranz.
 G. M. Reynolds.
 E. R. Culver.
 C. S. Holliday.
 Lucinda Knepper.
 Nathaniel Knepper.
 P. F. Rhodes.
 Elizabeth Borger.
 Jennie Cook.
 Mary E. Blackford.
 J. G. Maught.
 Ellen Palmer.
 L. V. Spafford.

Fannie Spafford.
 Alice E. Spafford.
 F. C. Spafford.
 Jennie Loyd Johnson.
 W. Elmer Johnson.
 C. M. Shick.
 Joseph Love.
 B. F. L. Meredith.
 Ella Meredith.
 Clara L. Belknap.
 Henry F. Belknap.
 James A. Book.
 Joseph A. Book.
 James Hinds.
 Mary Snook.
 H. M. Snook.
 Metta R. Plumly.
 C. W. Plumly.
 Mrs. J. W. Hisey.
 John G. Ickis.
 Samuel Izor.
 L. H. Caughey.
 David W. Ditto.
 Ella Helser.
 Mrs. H. E. Freshour.
 S. B. Freshour.
 Jesse E. Izor.
 Mrs. L. I. Martin.
 W. W. Mauer.
 A. E. Mauer.
 S. C. Leak.
 Charles F. Delyerd.
 Eliza A. Hitzler.
 A. W. Hitzler.
 Frank H. Albright.
 John C. Immel.

D. E. Shields.
 Julia Dubbs.
 Edwin A. Dutton.
 Lettie R. Dutton.
 L. M. Campbell.
 W. D. Warren.
 Helen M. Warren.
 J. H. Yingling.
 Mary E. Yingling.
 R. E. Sawyer.
 Eunice L. Sawyer.
 Nellie M. Roberts.
 A. B. C. Chamberlin.
 Stephen Otto.
 Joseph Brumley.
 A. P. Lincoln.
 I. B. Read.
 W. R. Wiekens.
 L. L. Wiekens.
 J. C. Rose.
 Richard Gaul.
 Sarah I. Gaul.
 R. V. Taylor.
 Ira J. Masterson.
 A. G. Masterson.
 Kate F. Wilson.
 Jonathan Swagler.
 Kate Swagler.
 John A. Sheffield.
 J. W. R. Smith.
 J. H. Sceva.
 William Brown.
 Boyd McCormick.
 Mary E. Kaylor.
 D. M. Kaylor.
 H. S. Cobb.

Emma B. Shoffield.
 T. H. Pinkham.
 Margaret E. Detrick.
 G. M. Detrick.
 Harvey Perins.
 Pearl A. Hudson.
 James L. Hudson.
 E. D. Miller.
 Jemima E. Miller.
 H. P. Sellers.
 Addie L. Kelly.
 F. S. Kelly.
 John Everingham.
 B. F. Roberts.
 J. S. Johnson.
 M. F. Howe.
 Samuel Borger.
 H. B. Coe.
 Anna M. Rathbun.
 Rei Rathbun.
 W. S. H. Engle.
 Henry Pomeroy.
 Sallie E. Switzer.
 Frank Rand.
 John Q. Baker.
 Mary Baker.
 Mamie Fulkerth.
 Laura S. Dunham.
 D. E. Dunham.
 W. C. Finley.
 Laura A. Finley.
 J. N. Hogsett.
 H. E. Hogsett.
 J. O. Evans.
 F. M. Randolph.
 J. A. Hull.

J. M. Hurlburt.
 Gertrude McClimans.
 Francis A. Hartsock.
 J. F. Book.
 E. F. Yost.
 Hattie Tussing.
 Ed. S. Tussing.
 Elmer S. Hartzell.
 Mrs. Rosa Hageman.
 Theodore Hageman.
 A. M. Heidelbaugh.
 Samuel Eckert.
 C. E. Barrows.
 Geo. W. Brown.
 T. D. Trimmer.
 Edwin Betts.
 Robt. Meachen.
 Ottie Longfellow.
 E. A. Longfellow.
 Christopher Culp.
 Mary A. Culp.
 Edward Merritt.
 J. S. Detrick.
 Herbert Goff Winkler.
 Abbie Schlotterbeck.
 Leo Schlotterbeck.
 Roy Kellogg.
 J. G. Horn.
 S. E. Strode.
 Annie E. Strode.
 J. Ernest Hutchins.
 J. A. Murphy.
 C. M. Wilson.
 Daniel Gross.
 Lydia Gross.
 Jonathan Evans.

William H. Done.
 B. C. Hill.
 A. J. Andre.
 Jessie Foster.
 Adam Weisenbarger.
 Netta Henry.
 Lura Coppock.
 Rachel Coppock.
 Allie Foster.
 Mrs. K. L. Foster.
 O. O. Walters.
 I. H. Warner.
 Marion D. Gross.
 Eva L. Gross.
 G. H. Frasier.
 Sarah L. Frasier.
 L. N. Leuszler.
 Joshua D. Martz.
 J. W. Weaver.
 Harriet Mason.
 C. F. Bliss.
 Ben P. Lehman.
 C. W. Hale.
 Emma Hale.
 James Pearson.
 Lavina Pearson.
 Margaret King.
 William King.
 Minnie B. Ickis.
 Pauline Kaylor.
 E. H. Kelly.
 S. R. Clegg.
 Leroy Swartz.
 P. C. Knisely.
 William H. Ristine.
 Mary E. Petty.

T. A. Petty.
 William Bevelhymmer.
 Henry Heckler.
 John M. Wirth.
 Rosanna Moore.
 Illion E. Moore.
 H. W. Harris.
 Isaac W. Hoover.
 Hannah J. Hoover.
 Nellie G. Hoover.
 Arthur L. Hoover.
 Harriet Hoover.
 T. E. Dunshee.
 Celia Moore.
 C. E. Alloway.
 B. J. Aby.
 S. M. Mason.
 Jane M. Mason.
 N. C. Stoneburner.
 Mary A. Stoneburner.
 Floyd E. Sharp.
 C. R. Betts.
 J. W. Buchanan.
 L. B. Lee.
 Mrs. John Wentz.
 F. E. Arnett.
 Mrs. M. E. Arnett.
 Jonas May.
 J. W. Price.
 Nora A. Vale.
 M. Maud Vale.
 E. B. Steele.
 Andrew Melick.
 T. M. Fuller.
 Prudence A. Fuller.
 Frank Spangler.

Temperance Spangler.
 W. E. Cook.
 W. H. Cummins.
 J. D. Lyon.
 Norman F. Ankney.
 W. E. G. Jeffries.
 Edith E. Needham.
 Jerry Needham.
 S. H. Ward.
 Mrs. J. C. Bear.
 Q. W. Linton.
 Cora L. Linton.
 O. J. Messerly.
 O. J. Demuth.
 Nettie Sims.
 Charles Sims.
 Ellis Phillips.
 J. R. Cole.
 Ida M. Cole.
 W. A. Parks.
 Hattie A. Parks.
 D. F. Jones.
 Dan Alban.
 Frank Young.
 Nellie Young.
 G. E. Dixon.
 Mary Bayes.
 Henry Bayes.
 Peter Wright.
 R. D. Thomas.
 G. W. Ashton.
 Sallie C. Wiley.
 E. A. Berry.
 Anna D. Berry.
 Elisha Scurlack.
 E. A. Leedy.

A. Leedy.
 H. W. Binegar.
 F. F. Snyder.
 Emma Ingalls.
 Ida M. Hodge.
 Asa W. Hodge.
 Mary A. Hodge.
 Mary A. Johnson.
 L. H. Embury.
 C. S. Price.
 John V. Rutledge.
 G. G. Bloom.
 M. E. Sweet.
 M. A. Chambers.
 G. M. Shover.
 John Reeves.
 A. P. Detrick.
 C. A. Detrick.
 Jessie Bennet.
 G. H. Ringwood.
 Francis E. Ringwood.
 John Cole.
 W. H. Stentz.
 R. S. Thompson.
 Jacob Deffenbaugh.
 Mrs. M. M. Deffenbaugh.
 Rose A. Everal.
 J. B. Majors.
 James H. Glick.
 Ida Morse.
 A. R. Morse.
 Mary Wikel.
 William R. Minger.
 E. P. Hinkly.
 E. J. West.
 Rose Day.

Elvira Hinkly.
 Mrs. E. L. Hodges.
 D. H. Hodges.
 Henrietta S. Deam.
 F. H. Deam.
 Ellen Dunlap.
 Deidamia Jane Hutchins.
 E. M. M. Freeman.
 L. D. Johnson.
 Elnora Johnson.
 S. M. Edwards.
 Ida Winspear.
 Mary C. Miller.
 F. T. Gearhart.
 Electa E. Gearhart.
 D. A. Wachs.
 J. Morris Deam.
 W. J. Finch.
 Abigail Finch.
 Anna E. Detrick.
 James Kidman.
 Geo. Lewis.
 Mrs. Grace Merrill.
 Byron Merrill.
 Thornton Olden.
 Mrs. J. E. Lowry.
 Mrs. Mary F. Olden.
 Mrs. N. R. Howe.
 F. R. Howe.
 J. J. Buckley.
 William H. Faulkner.
 Mattie L. Crouse.
 H. B. Morrow.
 G. L. Schrock.
 Lovina Raney.
 Albert Raney.

J. W. Evercel.
 Peter Dorn.
 M. K. Dorn.
 C. S. Spore.
 Albert Leeds.
 A. T. Phifer.
 Grace H. Phifer.
 Leander Wike.
 F. B. Walton.
 John W. Kellough.
 V. W. Lee.
 Mary E. Lee.
 Mary L. Lare.
 J. D. Lare.
 Julia Hoyt.

William Hoyt.
 Emma J. Sherman.
 A. Sherman.
 Eunice G. Clarke.
 Anice Stillwagon.
 J. W. Stillwagon.
 Jonas Borrer.
 John F. Cuninghame.
 R. M. L. Hustone.
 W. A. Mossman.
 W. A. Steele.
 Milton E. Shick.
 F. M. Porter.
 J. S. Stuckey.

OREGON.

Jacob Clem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry Mesta.

Catherine Mesta.

WEST VIRGINIA.

C. C. Brown.
 M. V. Brown.
 H. C. Skinner.

Mrs. Lena A. Brown.
 T. E. Ball.
 S. H. McNeil.

WISCONSIN.

Louis Losse.

CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. M. J. Worthen.

G. W. Worthen.

DELAWARE.

Emma P. Naudain.

Arnold Naudain, Jr.

INDIANA.

W. A. Henderson.	F. J. S. Robinson.
Andrew J. Byers.	Laura E. Robinson.
J. C. Hall.	Rose B. Lucas.
H. D. Tufts.	A. T. Spray.
Elmer G. Tufts.	Rettie E. Spray.
Joshua Coffing.	P. B. Ewan.
Thos. H. Wathington.	H. L. Nowlin.
Sarah L. Ayers.	Taylor B. Frazier.
John B. Ayers.	Laura A. Frazier.
Wm. J. Nimmins.	J. M. Larabee.
Laura A. Nimmins.	Geo. Henry Smith.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. F. D. Saunders.	Benj. F. DePuy.
Brunella F. DePuy.	Elizabeth E. Tolford.

NEW YORK.

F. O. Berry.	Whitfield Irish.
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The degree services were conducted in perfect harmony by the assembly. No further business appearing, the assembly closed in due form at 10 o'clock p. m.

GEO. B. HORTON, Annalist.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1899.

The National Grange re-assembled in Armory Hall at 7:30 o'clock p. m., with Worthy Master Jones presiding, and was opened in the fourth degree. Sister M. M. Wilson, of Illinois, occupied Worthy Ceres' chair in the temporary absence of Worthy Ceres Lena M. Messick.

The roll call showed a quorum of members present.

Thursday's journal was read and approved.

Past Master J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., paid a visit to the National Grange and was escorted to the rostrum and presented to the members by Worthy Master Jones. Bro. Brigham addressed the Grange briefly, but most acceptably. He said he was visiting the Grange in an official capacity, representing the most important department of the National Government—the Department of Agriculture—and was most happy in having an opportunity to renew his very enjoyable personal relations with the individual members of the Grange.

Under the call of the roll of the states for the introduction of business to be referred without debate the following were presented and referred:

By Bro. W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, resolution relating to amendment of constitution. Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. W. F. Hill, of Pennsylvania, resolutions in reference to Grange banner or flag. Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. T. C. Atkeson, of West Virginia, in relation to Granges in Colleges of Agriculture, to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Under the call of the roll of states for reports from Masters of State Granges, the following were presented and read:

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MICHIGAN.—GEORGE B. HORTON, Master.

Fellow Patrons of the National Grange:—Through its representatives, Michigan sends greetings to all Patrons assembled at the National Grange. It is with much interest we learn that great progress has been made in extending the usefulness of the Order throughout the states of the Union. Michigan is glad to have contributed her share to the gratifying results as shown by the reports of the officers of this body. Since December 1, 1898, which is the beginning of our State Grange fiscal year, we have organized sixty-seven Granges, and confidently expect to reach the seventy-five mark by the close of our year. All these are practically new Granges, although in a few cases old charters, which have been dormant for several years, have been used. Approximately we have added five thousand to our general membership in the state, and over two thousand dollars to our annual treasury receipts, as compared with our standing and receipts respectively of the previous year. If our conclusions from the experiences we have had, to bring about these grand results, can be made of benefit to other states which are contemplating a revival of Grange interest and influence, we will willingly run the risk of being charged with egotism, and from our sincere desire for the greatest possible success of the Grange in every state in the Union, leave with you some suggestions.

Seventy to seventy-five new Granges in Michigan, in one fiscal year, has not been accomplished without effort and a determination to gain desired results.

To be successful in Grange extension we have found that the same thoughtfully matured and well-laid

plans must be executed that are essential to good results in any business enterprise.

It is of no use to merely talk about it and wish for it. There must be an executive plan. System must govern its execution, and labor and perseverance must be the watchword.

All the eloquence that the National or a State Grange can summon will not, alone and unsupplemented by solicitation, organize a single Grange.

The executive plans for Grange extension in a state must be so thoughtfully prepared in all essential details that their practical and general application by Organizing Deputies is assured.

Leaders in Grange work in a state should lose no opportunity to popularize the Order among the masses of farm people by good work done and in progress.

It is found in actual practice that while farmers are already converted to the fact that they should organize and work for their general and mutual welfare, the most of them will hesitate and wait for the few to demonstrate the way.

This should not discourage us, but instead, we should hasten the demonstrating process, knowing that just a little later the majority of farmers will be members and workers with us. The burden is upon us. We have proclaimed to the world and must now present the proofs. Farmers are not different from other people in these respects, and we cannot expect they will collect themselves ready to be organized unsolicited. Even with the allurements of great financial gain through incorporation of like interests into large combinations it requires the persistent and ingenious efforts of a professional promoter to perfect such organizations. The Grange must have skilled promoters in the field. The worker and suc-

cessful canvasser and solicitor makes a better organizer than the orator, unless all these qualifications are possessed in one. The organizer must be such as will command the attention and respect of farmers wherever he goes, else he will work to a great disadvantage. Organizers must be paid reasonable compensation based upon actual accomplishments, and not upon mere effort without desired results. Work and persevere!

Although we have made a good effort in the organizing field we have not overlooked or neglected the more important work of caring for our existing Granges; perhaps not in the way some other states would have proceeded, but the record of our Subordinate Granges proves that our plan works well. During the past two years we have practically held our Granges from the dormant list. Briefly told, our policy is to teach Granges self-reliance, and that every Subordinate Grange in the state can and should, with its own efforts, do a grand and satisfactory work in carrying out the objects of our Order within its jurisdiction.

This does not mean the absolute leaving of these Granges to themselves to live or die, but as a thoughtful parent teaches his son the fact that his success in life must mostly depend upon his own ambitions and energies, and that while it may be a fact that the parent is able and willing to place the son in line of superior opportunities, the burden still rests with the son as to the use he makes of these opportunities. The charter or license issued to a local Grange conveys with it an opportunity. If the members realize this and make the best of it the Grange lives and becomes a power in that community and a help to every member. Otherwise the Grange becomes dormant and dies even if the State Grange should empty

the whole treasury in its lap and send its best speakers to its aid repeatedly.

Realizing the great importance of Subordinate Granges being self-reliant and the signs of absolute failure that are given out by an idle, expectant and waiting attitude, we encourage Granges to the best of our ability to work and to work right; have regular meetings, strive to arrive at ritualist perfection, encourage the educational work in charge of the Lecturer, patronize Grange trade contracts, organize Grange Mutual Insurance Companies, influence representatives in Congress and Legislatures to stand by the right, and above all strive to merit a high moral, social and intellectual standing in the community. To these ends the State Grange of Michigan exercises a paternal care and vigilance which seems to have gained the confidence and hearty co-operation of Subordinate Granges and all Patrons. The Grange press of our state has called to its aid some of our ablest Grange advocates, and they are working harmoniously with the State Grange to advance the usefulness and general influence of the Order.

Just now an effort is being made to re-establish our Pomona Grange system and to have them more fully live up to their possibilities. The day has gone by when Pomona Granges can command the attention they should by being migratory literary societies and giving programs of a very common character. They should have a membership of the most proficient Grange in the country, and questions of vital interest to Subordinate Granges, instead of methods in farming, should be discussed. They should also have money at their command to aid in inspection service and field days, schools in degree work and other general helpful matters. At the present time

Michigan Grange work is in good condition for a grand forward march. If we get seventy-five Granges this year we certainly should crowd the 100-mark next year. The necessities of organization and the grand opportunities offered by the Grange will encourage us to our best efforts.

MINNESOTA.—SARAH G. BAIRD, Master.

Worthy Master.:—Minnesota comes with her annual greeting to the Patrons of the National Grange.

While we cannot bring "tidings of great joy," we can bring words of cheer and encouragement.

Our state has been blessed with an abundant harvest, with fairly remunerative prices for the same. The drouth that has so materially damaged crops in many Western states came to us later, only affecting the late potatoes and pastures.

Our people are generally happy.

The farmers are becoming more and more interested in our Order, as they learn its true aims and purposes.

Worthy Master Aaron Jones gave us a passing call on his way to the far West, which we took advantage of by calling, in a central location, a union meeting that the greatest number of Patrons of the state might listen to one of his very able and instructive talks. With only a few days' notice, and his stay short, we could not get word to a majority of the members in time for them to reach the meeting, consequently a very large number were deprived that privilege. who otherwise would have been present.

They unite with those who listened to his most interesting and instructive address in the hope he may return to the state, in the near future, that they may meet and greet him, and learn from his practical

methods, how to build up and strengthen the Order in our state. We need wise and able preachers and teachers throughout our state, strong enough to remove the prejudices arising from the mistakes and failures of its formative period to restore confidence by proving to us in plain practical facts that it is a real vitalized benefit to farmers, undo the mischief done by overdrawn promises and exaggerated inducements of former organizers. This is no small work. The membership now gained, is with full understanding, that its main object is not money saving or making, but to elevate their calling and improve its members, in social, educational and moral attainments; to understand the ever-changing conditions that surround their occupation, their commercial rights, how secured, their duties as citizens in the affairs of the country, learning that the business of farming does not relieve them of any of the responsibilities of citizens who are engaged in any other occupation.

This teaching has aroused new interest on the part of farmers, and the better class are inquiring into the workings of the Order, and it is growing in membership and all the elements of strength. A large proportion of the Subordinate Granges own their own halls, dedicated to the purposes of the Order. It was our privilege to participate in the interesting dedicatory services conducted by Past Master William S. Chowen, of a hall erected by the Grange, that lost its whole outfit by a cyclone three years ago, the same being replaced by this National Grange. It gives me pleasure to report its successful progress; the Grange is nearly out of debt with increasing membership and facilities for increased good work. Through the influence of our membership free rural mail delivery has been secured in portions of the state, for the first; this, with other influences, will

speak of the influence of organization plainer than words. We anticipate a general revival in Grange work throughout Minnesota.

NEW JERSEY.—EDMUND BRADDOCK, Master.

Worthy Master.—We report a steady and healthy growth of the Order in the state.

Although we have not organized any new Granges the past year, there has been a general growth all along the line and we have reports of an increased membership in nearly all the Granges throughout the state, amounting to 10 per cent. There is a prospect of organizing a few new Granges in the near future.

We believe the Grange is gaining in strength and influence by careful, thoughtful, conscientious work, and we urge this thought upon the attention of all, that as an organization, with the greatest of opportunities and possibilities for doing good, educating, training, bringing out and lifting to a higher plane of thought and action the agricultural classes of our country, we cannot afford to ignore it.

The Grange is educating our farmers to co-operate in business affairs that should accrue to their financial advantage and make trade arrangements for the purchase of farm machinery, fertilizers and various supplies on the co-operative plan, one Grange doing a business of \$24,000 the past year.

We are still in favor of the free delivery of mails in the rural districts, and report favorably on the experiments already made, and will use every possible effort to make it more general.

We have attended several silver anniversaries, where the meetings have been made very interesting by programs of the highest literary order.

A number of Grange picnics was held the past

season, where a few thousand Patrons and their friends were entertained by prominent speakers, so that our Order is becoming more popular every year.

Our Agricultural College, Experiment Farm, State Board of Agriculture, with its County Board Meetings and Institutes held throughout the state, are doing a vast amount of good in educating the farmers.

These, I may say, are the outgrowth of the Grange, and the members now have the hearty support of the state in making them better and more popular every year.

Years ago our State Board was a very limited affair. It met, elected officers and had a good dinner and adjourned, all in two or three hours; now, our State Board session lasts three days, and is attended by many farmers from all parts of the state, and our report is quite a treatise on many subjects. Nearly all the officers are members of the Grange.

OREGON.—W. M. HILLEARY, Master.

Worthy Master:—From beyond the Rocky Mountains Oregon State Grange greets you.

The Order is prosperous in our state. We have one new Grange and four reorganized Granges to our credit during the year, and our membership has steadily increased, and we now have a larger number of paying members than at any time for the past five years. In legislation we have secured the enactment of a pure food law. We have joined with the Patrons of Washington State Grange and organized the Patrons' Life Association of Oregon and Washington. Our Fire Insurance Association is steadily growing. We co-operate with the State Agricultural College in promoting Farmers' Institutes,

which are a great benefit to the farmers of our state. The State Grange appropriated \$400 with which to carry on the organizing and lecture work, and our Deputies are being set to work in the several counties and we hope to soon be able to report the organization of more new Granges in Oregon.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—W. K. THOMPSON, Master.

Worthy Master:—In reporting the condition of the Grange in South Carolina it gives me pleasure to say that we, as a State Grange, still live, and while we have not had that phenomenal growth and increase that is reported from some other states, still we feel proud that under all of the existing circumstances, we have added two new Granges to our roll, and have done a great deal of work in some sections that we believe will in the near future bring forth fruit. Our Worthy Master of the National Grange has helped us some during the year, which we appreciate very much. Some of our Subordinate Granges are very zealous and prosperous, while others are barely holding their own. It is perfectly amazing that farmers will not see the great advantages of organization, especially now, as it seems to be the tendency of the age for every conceivable industry to combine and form gigantic trusts to promote their own interests, while the farmers stand aloof, a prey to their combined power. The meetings of our Pomona Granges are always enthusiastic, interesting and instructive, and while our State Grange is small in numbers it is large in zeal, and our last meeting was one full of enthusiasm and pleasure, and South Carolina still entertains the hope that she will yet increase her Granges, and once more take her place in the councils of this Grand Body, as she did in days gone by.

Trusting that this meeting may be fraught with harmony and zeal and redound to the strengthening and building up of the Order all over our land.

WASHINGTON.—AUGUSTUS HIGH, Master.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:—I am pleased to report that the Grange has made substantial progress during the year in the State of Washington. During the spring we succeeded in organizing five new Granges, all of which are now in a flourishing condition. We also expect several more Granges from work already done.

Our Fire Insurance Company has done a reasonable amount of business, and we consider it our most potent factor in organization, as we confine its benefits to members of the Order.

During the year we held a number of Farmers' Institutes, which were well attended by both members of the Order and also those outside the gate. We have joined with the Oregon State Grange in organizing a Life Insurance Company, which we have hopes will be of great benefit to both states. All things considered we feel satisfied with the year's work and the prospects in the State of Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA.—T. C. ATKESON, Master.

Worthy Master:—The West Virginia State Grange held its twenty-seventh annual session in the City of Lewisburg, on Thursday and Friday, October 19 and 20, 1899, just eight months and ten days from the day of the last meeting, with a better attendance and more genuine Grange enthusiasm than usual. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary showed the finances to be in better condition than heretofore. The spirit

of confidence and hopefulness seemed contagious, and it might be read in the face of every Patron present the determination to stand by the Order with that persistency which insures success. During this short Grange year twelve Subordinate Granges have been reorganized, and while we have lost a few from dormancy, the condition of the Order, on the whole, is in every respect better than it has been for many years. I visited many of the Subordinate Granges during my summer vacation, delivered many addresses before Farmers' Institutes and other meetings, and assisted in the reorganization of a number of Subordinate Granges. In all my efforts I was loyally supported and assisted by faithful brethren who shrank from no duty. Realizing that it is works, rather than words, that win success in the Grange cause, as well as every other undertaking, it is not my purpose to prolong this report. In conclusion I wish to assure you that the Grange in West Virginia is building upon a solid foundation, and in spirit of peace, harmony, fraternity and good-fellowship greets the members of the Order, wherever they may be, from one end of the country to the other.

WISCONSIN.—H. E. HUXLEY, Master.

The condition of the Order in Wisconsin is not very flattering, but the trials that we are subjected to we hope to overcome in the near future. There seems to be an increasing desire among farmers outside the Grange for organization, which we trust will soon result in more effective work in the way of organization. The Grange influence is having its effect and drawing the attention of those engaged in agriculture to the fact that they have duties to perform if the interests of the tillers of the soil are

properly protected. What we need in Wisconsin is an efficient corps of Deputies to push the work. This we have been unable to secure, but hope in the near future to be more successful in getting those who are qualified and willing to take hold of this work.

Bro. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be and is hereby directed to visit the proprietors of "The Daily Morning Sun," of Springfield, Ohio, and secure an explanation of the publication in reference to the National Grange, which appeared in this morning's edition of said paper.

On motion of Bro. Augustus High, of Washington, it was ordered that the election of officers of the National Grange be made the special order for Tuesday, November 21, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

At 10 o'clock p. m. the labors of the day were closed.

FOURTH DAY.

ARMORY HALL,

Springfield, O., Nov. 18, 1899.

The National Grange assembled at 9:30 o'clock a. m., with Worthy Master Jones presiding, and was opened in the fourth degree and proceeded to the labors of the day.

The Worthy Secretary called the roll of states and a quorum of members responded.

Friday's Journal was read and approved.

Bro. G. W. Worthen, of California, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the National Grange, approve of the reports furnished by our Worthy Lecturer to the *Sun* and hereby express our confidence in his integrity and ability as Grange Reporter.

Bro. C. J. Bell, of Vermont, offered the following:

Resolved, That we immediately withdraw our contract from the Daily Sun and engage some paper that will represent us as our Publication Committee may dictate from day to day.

Bro. Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, moved that the resolution of Bro. C. J. Bell be referred to the Executive Committee for action. Adopted.

Bro. J. B. Ager, Chairman, presented the following report for the Committee on Division of Labor, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:—The Committee on the Division of Labor beg leave to make a partial report:

The Committee have had under consideration recommendations contained in the Worthy Master's address, and believe that they are of great importance; therefore we have assigned them to several committees, in order that they may have the careful consideration which their importance demands.

We would recommend that the parts in reference to "free rural mail delivery" postal savings banks and election of United States senators by direct vote of

the people, under head of first, second and third," be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

The parts in reference to "Inter-state Commerce Commission, Construction of Nicaragua Canal and Ship canals, under the head of fourth, ninth and tenth," to Committee on Transportation.

The parts in reference to "use of Shoddy and enacting pure food laws," to Committee on Agriculture.

The portion to provide for "the extension of markets for farm products, under seventh head," to Committee on Co-operation.

The part in reference to "anti-trust laws, under eighth head," to Committee on Co-operation.

The parts in reference to "revising fees and salaries of federal officers, under eleventh head," to Committee on Resolutions.

The part in reference to "the several State Granges, under heads first, second, third, fourth and fifth," to Committee on Good of the Order.

Worthy Lecturer's report:

The Committee would recommend that the parts in reference to "Grange Literature, Quarterly Bulletin and Grange Press," be referred to the Committee on Publication.

The part in reference to "Nature Studies," to Committee on Education.

Balance of report to Committee on Good of the Order.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. AGER,
C. J. BELL,
G. W. WORTHEN,
IDA V. HIGH,
CORDELIA ATKESON,
G. C. NORRIS.

Committee.

Under the call for reports and recommendations of officers, the following was presented :

Report of Sister E. L. A. Wiggin, of Maine, Worthy Flora of the National Grange, which was read by Sister Sarah G. Baird, of Minnesota :

Worthy Masters, Brothers and Sisters of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry: —

As Flora of the National Grange, I beg leave to present this brief annual report, although my doing so may be regarded as somewhat of a perfunctory act. Of the three divinities who are supposed to preside over the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and to assist in its ritual work, Flora is regarded as having especial care of the Sixth Degree. To her court are welcomed all who have faithfully observed the precepts of our Order in the preceding degrees, and by her favor are all good Patrons rewarded. In ancient mythology Flora was one of the earliest known of the Roman deities and was venerated as the goddess of flowers. Her worship is traced back to the time of Patius, who reigned jointly with Romulus, the founder of Rome. Numa, the second king of Rome, assigned her a priest of her own and her festival, called the Floralia, was annually celebrated from the 28th of April to the 1st of May, with great rejoicing and with beautiful ceremonies. The doors of the houses were festooned with flowers, floral arches were erected and wreaths of flowers were worn in the hair.

The temple of Flora, at Rome, was situated near the Circus Maximus and her worship was originally conducted in the most chaste and appropriate manner. Writers whose aim it was to bring the Roman religion into contempt relate that in course of time the festival of the Floralia very much degenerated and

assumed a tumultuous and somewhat questionable character. This lapse, however, was by no means the fault of Flora, and she is to-day venerated by all good patrons the world over as the pure and lovely goddess of flowers and blossoms. She is often represented in art as bearing the cornucopia filled with flowers. A fine marble statue in the museum at Naples, called the Farnese Flora, represents her as a beautiful girl crowned with garlands of flowers. Such was the Flora of mythology, and as such was she worshipped by the ancient Romans. Her adoption by the Patrons of Husbandry, as one of the presiding divinities of our Order, is due to the appreciation on the part of the founders of the Order of the refining and elevating influence of flowers upon the human heart. In the name, then, of the flowers I greet you. God's jewels are they, with which he has generously decked the green drapery of our mother earth and made the hillside and valley blossom forth in a wealth of gorgeous beauty. Ministering angels are they, welcome alike in our hours of gladness and when sorrow and sadness throw their dark mantle over our pathway. The joyous bridal bower is made more beautiful by their brightness and their perfume, and the chamber of death is relieved of its somber gloom by their welcome presence. Eagerly plucked by the tiny hand of childhood, they are viewed with delight by young men and maidens, old men and matrons, and at all points they gladden our pathway from the cradle to the grave.

"We are the flowers, the fair young flowers,
That come at the call of Spring;
To deck with our beauty the Sylvan bowers,
And perfume the Zephyr's wing."

And as we meet here in National Grange, and wherever we may meet as Patrons of Husbandry, may the sweet and hallowed influence of flowers be felt in all our hearts, making us more kindly affectioned one toward another, leading us to be ever trustful and faithful, ever tender and true.

Under the call of the roll of states for reports from Masters of State Granges, the following reports were presented:

MARYLAND—J. B. AGER, Master.

Worthy Master:—I regret I am not able to make a more favorable report from my state. The condition of the Order is about the same as it has been for several years, just been able to keep our heads above water. If there has been a new Grange organized or a dormant one reorganized, there was sure to be one or two drop out. There has been organized in the past twenty-seven years one hundred and eighty-two Granges in the state of Maryland. So you will see that the state has been very thoroughly worked, as quite a good deal is sparsely settled, and we find that after a Grange has been dead for several years it is much more difficult to organize a new one in that community than in new territory. We have a good many Farmers' Clubs and other organizations that seem to fill the social and educational feature, but we try to convince them that the Grange is a superior organization, from the fact that the Grange is national and the club is only local.

If we could only inaugurate a plan as Brother Bowen has in Connecticut, perhaps we might accomplish something. But we have no Brother Hale and think it would be hard to find one in our

state. Certainly we have no five hundred dollars to pay him with, and unless the National Grange can see its way clear to help us, I am afraid our condition will not improve very much. We attribute the chief cause of the decline to the dissatisfaction with our trade arrangements; members feeling that they receive no more benefits than non-members in dealing with the Grange House. The matter was brought before the State Grange at its session in December, 1898, and a committee was appointed, consisting of good business men, to work with a similar committee appointed by the Pomona Grange and report at the next session of the State Grange to be held in December, 1899.

They have made a partial report to the Pomona Grange, in which they claim to have perfected a plan which is similar to the plan in use when the Order was prosperous in our state, and they predict that it will be again. We hope that their predictions will come true.

We are glad to learn that the Order is so prosperous in the north and west, and hope that a great tidal wave of Grange prosperity will sweep over all the south in the near future.

OHIO.—S. H. ELLIS, Master.

The Grange in Ohio has not been accomplishing as much as we had hoped it would do by this time. But when one considers the vast work that it has done and is doing, we thank God and take courage. Since my report to the National Grange last year we have placed on our Grange roster the names of ten new Granges, and of twenty-four reorganized and reinstated Granges—making a total addition of thirty-four Granges, and the membership in our older

Granges has steadily increased. We paid into the National Grange treasury as dues on our membership for the Grange year ending September 30, 1898, \$874.40, and we paid for dues for the year ending September 30, 1899, \$951.59—an increase last year over that of the year before of \$77.19. This would show an increase of membership of 1,544 for the year. We have many strong Granges in the state, and we are glad to be able to report that the Grange in Ohio is in good working trim.

VERMONT.—C. J. BELL, Master.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

In my report of the prosperity of the Grange in Vermont for the year past, I am glad to say we strive to improve our minds, enjoy our social relations, and aid as best we may the prosperity and success of our agricultural interests. Two Granges have been organized; they are strong in membership and start off with substantial prospects.

Many of those organized last year have prospered well, more than doubling their membership, and are useful in their communities.

We have been cleaning house better than usual, educating the members to be more prompt in paying dues and the Subordinate also to mind when the quarter ends and the reports are due.

The result has been a falling off in count in some Granges, leaving a stronger and more useful organization in every instance.

More funds have reached the treasury of the state Grange than for several years past. Every month has added new members, and notwithstanding our house cleaning, a gain of nearly ten per cent. in membership has been made.

We believe a closer study of the ritual and a better observance of its rules, are the first things necessary to make a useful and prosperous Grange.

National Master Aaron Jones was in our state one week in August and spoke words of encouragement and interest.

Bro. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was with us one week in February, and wherever he speaks he strengthens the Order.

One Grange hall has been dedicated, another is ready to be. Our agricultural interests are flourishing, although the last maple sugar crop was the smallest known for years. It may educate the consumer that the second quality of syrup is made in some other state. Vermont will be ready to furnish a fine article for 1900.

Allow me to say, Worthy Master, while other states may boast of large Granges and a membership of many thousand, Vermont, with all her modesty, is as well represented in this thirty-third session as any other state, for she has present here of sons and daughters three State Masters, the National Lecturer and one member of the Executive Committee.

RHODE ISLAND.—JOS. A. TILLINGHAST, Master.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

The little state of Rhode Island again sends greeting to the National Grange at its session held in the grand old state of Ohio, and wishes you all abundant success in the noble work of the Order.

Our state has not gained in numbers during the past year as I had hoped to see it, for while some Granges have quite largely increased their membership, a few have deemed it wise and best to prune

out the dead wood and strive to promote a more healthy growth in its place. We have in years past had those come in from mere curiosity, or a desire for financial gain, not caring for nor appreciating the grand work for which the Grange was primarily organized. A sifting out process of such members has been going on for the last three or four years, and we are gradually getting down to the gold; Patrons who are so from love of the Order and its principles; men and women whom it is an honor to know and to associate with, and who are earnest, willing workers.

We are striving to put the Order on a basis where its great possibilities for good, and its power as a factor in the prosperity of the agricultural world will be recognized and the Grange supported by reason of its real merits.

Our little state can never hope to excel in numbers, but we can be a thoroughly-equipped company in the grand army of which we are a part, and many times training and discipline are of even greater value than numbers.

Some of the experiences of the past year, though sad, have taught me even a greater faith in the Grange and mankind than I ever had before. A brother was tried for a serious offense. When I saw men and women striving to uphold the Order, to keep it pure and unsullied, with their natural feelings, though deeply wrought, held in restraint and not one iota of malice or anger shown toward the wrong doer, I gained a new confidence in the Great Master and his most wonderful creation — man.

Most of our Granges are doing good work, some of them exceptionally so, and although I can see an improvement in many ways, yet we are far from what we might be if we had a more systematic plan of lecture work and a deeper, clearer undertsanding of

what could be accomplished through the Grange if we would direct our energies into the right channel and concentrate our strength on the problems before us as an Order and a people.

Financially, our condition is improved over last year, the result of close economy and strict supervision of business details.

We have secured the passage of a feed inspection law during the past year from which we expect good results. Our members are getting well trained in this kind of work and when need be, come to the front like trained soldiers, ready and willing to do all that may be necessary to secure the desired results.

A state field day was held at Island Park and was well attended, some seven hundred and fifty Patrons and their friends being present.

Worthy National Master Jones gave us one of his stirring speeches, which was greatly appreciated, and I believe did us much good.

Some other field days and several fairs have been held and much pleasure and profit derived, the fairs especially bringing in many outside people and tending to interest them in our work.

Co-operation in the purchase of fertilizers has been carried on as usual and many hundreds of dollars saved.

The ground of some of the dormant Granges, which several years ago for various reasons surrendered their charters is being canvassed and two good brothers are trying to work up some new territory.

We are planning for an active campaign this winter and hope next year to be able to report greater progress.

COLORADO.—J. A. NEWCOMB, Master.

Worthy Master:—The Grange in Colorado can report substantial progress the past year. During the month of March we were successful in establishing five Granges, and other portions of the year two, with a membership of 200. In May we addressed a communication to each Grange in the state requesting that at least five additional members be added to their present membership, from the first of June until the first of November, and that the result of their efforts in this direction and the interest taken by the members in Grange work during these months, be reported to me the first week in November by the Master. A good number have reported, these reports showing an increase from five to twenty members and interest improving. I am unable to give the exact increase in membership, but can report seven Granges added to our roster. From this communication I received information from two Masters that their Granges were sick and in distress and desired a visit from the State Master. A prescription was prepared and the medicine given them in doses that has proven helpful. As they again invited me to visit them and assist in conferring degrees — one with a class of seventeen; the other, to be visited on our return from this meeting, having a class of twenty-six reliable and influential citizens of the community. No charters suspended. No charters surrendered during the year. Our finances are in a healthy condition, the funds in the Treasury having more than doubled the past year. The co-operative feature in buying necessities is giving good satisfaction. The Grange Mutual Insurance is working smoothly and doing well. The Grange was successful in defeating objectionable legislation, aimed di-

rectly at our Mutual Insurance Company, during the last session of the Legislature. The good influence of this noble Order is spreading to many portions of our state. Influential farmers, their wives, sons and daughters, are joining with us in promoting the Order, and the outlook is, at least, reasonably bright and encouraging.

MASSACHUSETTS.—W. C. JEWETT, Master.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

In reporting the condition of the Order in Massachusetts it is gratifying to say we are in a prosperous condition, although not adding as many new Granges as in some previous years.

The growth in membership will be fully as large, although Massachusetts has not as many subordinate Granges or as large a membership as some of the other states. It has perhaps made as good a record, when we consider that only seven per cent. of its inhabitants are tillers of the soil.

We have in Massachusetts nearly one hundred towns in which there were Granges organized some twenty-five years ago, with the only idea of a financial benefit. We find it very difficult to impress upon them the value of the Order as it stands to-day.

It has been thought advisable by the officers and deputies of the State Grange to work along the lines of building up and strengthening those already organized. We believe the inspection service, and the work of impressing upon the members the importance of better ritual and secret work, and the adopting in many Granges of degree teams, has been an important factor in making strong, active Granges.

There cannot be too much said of the value of degree teams, because it brings so many members into

active work and a better understanding of the aims and principles of our Order. We believe that every Master of a State Grange should recognize the importance of the ritual work, and go home with a resolve that at their next annual session the business and degree work shall be done in such perfect manner that it will set an example to be followed by every Subordinate Grange throughout the state.

One feature of our work for the Good of the Order was a two days' visit from our National Master, who left us with many valuable suggestions. Perhaps there is no state where it is required that the Grange should do so much in legislative work as in Massachusetts. It has come to be recognized as an important work of our State Grange.

We are compelled to fight year after year an association known as the Anti Double-Taxation League, which is organized for the purpose of exemption of all personal property, and we are preparing for the hardest struggle we have yet had. Also legislation along the lines of Gypsy Moth, State Roads, Daidy Interest and Contagious Diseases among domestic animals, are matters that require a great amount of labor, and we are receiving considerations from legislature that are very satisfactory to our Order.

MISSOURI.—C. O. RAINE, Master.

Worthy Master: — The condition of the Order in Missouri is not what we would have it or what we had hoped for, yet we believe that "behind the clouds is the sun still shining." During the year one Grange has been reorganized with 69 charter members; it now has 75 members. On November 11, I had the pleasure of assisting in the dedication of a large and commodious hall for a Grange that was reorganized

six years ago. With considerable effort we have been able to secure the holding of our State meeting this year with the State Industrial Association, in co-operation with State Board of Agriculture, by which we get a one-fare over most of the railroads, also free halls in which to hold our meetings.

Bro. Jones, Worthy Master of the National Grange, was with us one week in September and did some splendid work in sowing Grange seed that will bear fruit in the near future.

On September 30, a picnic was held at which he addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd upon the true objects and purposes of the Grange. Bro. Oliver Wilson, Worthy Master of the Illinois State Grange, was also with us on that day and spoke to our people; both speeches being Grange makers that time will not efface. We truly believe that if the work in Missouri is properly cultivated that in 1903 when St. Louis holds her intended Exposition the Missouri State Grange can again invite the National Grange to hold its session within her borders.

PENNSYLVANIA.—W. F. HILL, Master.

In presenting to the attention of this higher body the first report of my stewardship in so much of the territory covered by the Order as is embraced within the confines of Pennsylvania, I am actuated by a desire to do so in brief, concise language.

At the commencement of the year I felt that the first great work to be accomplished was the cementing together of the sympathies of the entire body of Patrons within the State. During the year this object has been ever kept in mind, and I am pleased to say that this achievement is now well upon the way to attainment.

As Patrons it behooves us to be thoroughly united and ever ready and willing to stand a solid phalanx resenting outside aggression that would trespass upon the legal or moral rights of the occupants of the farm home. We have neither energy nor numbers to waste in internal dissensions.

In the matter of Legislative achievement our aim was rather to insure that no harm befell what we had already gained than to secure anything in addition. Reason for this is found in the fact that we were entitled to elect a U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Quay. This was thwarted by a deadlock and the time and energies of our Legislature were in large measure diverted from the main issue of law making to that of gaining party or practical supremacy.

I cannot estimate the loss the people of this State sustained during the past year in a fruitless effort to elect a U. S. Senator by the present method.

We have experienced another object lesson at home and demand goes out louder than ever for a Constitutional amendment that will provide for the election of these officials by direct vote of the people.

At the last session of our State Grange the number of members comprising the Executive Committee was reduced from six to four.

This change is apparently a wise one. Salaries and compensation of all officials were also reduced but we still continue our system of representation from the Subordinate Granges. As a great many of them send two delegates and the State Grange directs each year that their mileage shall be paid in full both ways from State Grange Treasury it will at once appear that these meetings exact heavily of our Treasury.

Circulars recommending the adoption of the plan for increasing the membership as proposed by the

Worthy Master of the National Grange were sent out from my office to our Granges with good results.

In regard to our progress numerically and in point of organizations during the year we refer you with pleasure to the Reports of the Worthy Secretary and Worthy Treasurer of the National Grange.

NEW YORK.—ELLIOT B. NORRIS, Master.

Worthy Master: — It is very gratifying to me to report to this body, that during the year the Empire State has taken no backward step in the Grange column. We have organized 24 new Granges, since the last session of the National Grange, our last number being 882, and we have many more just ready to organize. Steuben County has the largest number of Granges, 32; Jefferson has 31, Oswego 29, Chautauqua 28, Onondaga 26, Herkimer 22, and nearly a score bordering on 20, while Wayne has a Grange with the largest membership in the United States, numbering over 800 members. Most of our Granges have gained in membership, and are prosperous and united.

The Grange is a great training school, and is teaching its members to become better farmers, and better neighbors, better citizens.

Our Grange libraries, and reading circles, are proving great adjuncts to keep up the interest and attendance in our Subordinate Granges. We have found those Granges, that have adopted the program system, are the ones that keep up their interest most successfully.

Our Pomona Granges have proved great auxiliaries, and are doing a grand work, and add power, strength and usefulness to our Order.

Our Fire Relief Associations are giving the mem-

bers of the Order the most practical, cheapest, and safest form of Insurance.

Our trade arrangements are largely patronized, and becoming more popular.

Through the influence of the Patrons in the strong county of Chautauqua the Chautauqua Assembly, whose educational reputation is world-wide, each year places upon its program "A Grange Day," which ranks only second to its "Commencement Day" in popularity. Great crowds of citizens, as well as Patrons, visit their grounds upon this day, and its elevating influence is of the greatest value to the Order. Another equally popular day is the one held at "Thousand Island Park" on one of the far-famed "Thousand Islands." The exquisite grandeur and beauty of these islands, where wealth, science, and art have added so much to nature's work, must be seen to be appreciated, and hard must be the heart which cannot look from nature up to nature's God amid these surroundings. Fully 10,000 were in attendance at the exercises at the "Tabernacle" on "Grange Day."

Several large co-operative stores are successfully managed, and many new Halls have been erected and dedicated to the use of the Order.

The picnic season, which has just closed, has been prolific of great good to the Order in our State. It has aroused hundreds of farmers to the sense of their duties and responsibilities as citizens, and many who are not members of the Order, have learned for the first time, what the Grange is doing and trying to do for the farming interests of the Country.

New York has passed through one of the most severe droughts known to the State. Still the farmers are hopeful, and fairly prosperous.

They believe in the Grange and its principles, and will stand by the organization as long as it is true to

its teachings; but the Grange cannot hope for rapid growth and continual prosperity, if its members seek through its medium to realize only one or even a few selfish personal aims.

The Grange will accomplish all the laudable objects embodied in its Declaration of Purposes, and victory will be written on our banner, only when we unite thought and courage with a broad outlook upon life, a broad appreciation of God, and of our own possibilities and determined action.

Let us strive more earnestly for this attainment, realizing that the success and prosperity of our Order must and will depend upon the unity and intelligence of its members.

Under the call of the roll of states for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, the following were offered and referred:

By Bro. Oliver Wilson of Illinois: subject, fees for sixth degree; referred to the committee on Good of the Order. Resolution in relation to Lecturer's hour; referred to the committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio, in reference to a change of Grange laws; referred to the committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution in reference to conducting the U. S. Department of Agriculture; referred to the committee on Agriculture.

Resolution in relation to granting authority to subordinate Granges to regulate their own dues; referred to the committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, resolution

in relation to surplus products; referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Bro. W. M. Hilleary of Oregon, asked that all resolutions, offered under the call of roll of states for introduction of business for reference without debate, be read before being referred. This was ruled out of order by Worthy Master Jones.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved: That the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of this Grange be extended to Bro. and Sister N. J. Bachelder of New Hampshire, in their sad bereavement in the loss of a dearly cherished child, which has been called to its heavenly home within the last few days, and that the Secretary is hereby instructed to transmit this resolution, accompanied with a proper letter, to Bro. and Sister Bachelder.

Bro. Geo. B. Horton of Michigan, offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved: That a special committee of five be appointed to consider and report a detailed plan of procedure to be employed by the National Grange in reorganizing dormant states.

The following, offered by Bro. Geo. B. Horton of Michigan, was adopted:

Resolved: That the time from four to six o'clock this P. M. be given to a general conference on lecture work, and that a program be prepared for the occasion by the Lecturer of the National Grange.

The Worthy Master announced the appointment of the following special committees :

Committee on Arrangement for Memorial Service: Bro. S. O. Bowen, Bro. W. M. Hilleary, Bro. O. Gardner, Sister E. S. McDowell, Sister L. M. Jewett.

Committee on Death of Bro. Dudley W. Adams: Bro. John Trimble, Bro. Oliver Wilson, Bro. J. B. Ager, Sister I. L. Hilleary, Sister E. P. Naudain.

Committee on Death of Bro. A. B. Smedley: Bro. S. H. Ellis, Bro. W. K. Thompson, Bro. C. J. Bell, Sister Mary J. Worthen, Sister Hannah L. Braddock.

Committee on Death of A. J. Vaughn: Bro. T. C. Atkeson, Bro. G. W. Worthen, Bro. C. O. Raine, Sister Mary S. Huxley, Sister Amanda M. Horton.

Sister S. Ella Southland, Athol Center, Mass., Assistant Steward of the Massachusetts State Grange, addressed the Grange by invitation.

At 11:30 A. M. the Worthy Master declared the Grange closed in the fourth degree and in open session, and introduced Mr. Alexander R. Smith, Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, who addressed the Grange on the subject of Merchant Marine.

At 12 o'clock M., the Grange took a recess.

The Grange resumed work in the fourth degree at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and under the call of the roll of states for the introduction of business to be referred without debate, the following was offered and referred :

By Bro. W. F. Hill of Pennsylvania, subject, Free rural mail delivery; referred to the committee on Resolutions.

The Worthy Secretary read the following cordial invitation from the Springfield Commercial Club, which, on motion of Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio, was accepted with thanks.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Nov. 18, 1899.

Aaron Jones, Esq., Officers and Members of the National Grange: —

You are most cordially invited to attend a reception to be given in your honor, by the Springfield Commercial Club, at Armory Hall, on Monday evening, November 20th, at 8:30.

The manufacturers, making exhibits at the Exposition, are invited to be present; also, Governor Bushnell will be with us, and we anticipate an enjoyable evening of social and pleasant intercourse.

W. H. SCHAUS, *President.*

JOHN W. BURK,

Chairman Reception and Entertainment Committee.

The Worthy Secretary presented a paper from W. M. King of Washington, D. C., subject, "Good and bad trusts," which was referred to the committee on Cooperation.

Bro. W. F. Hill of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved: That the Executive Committee be instructed to procure the printing of 6000 copies of the Journal of Proceedings for distribution at the earliest possible moment.

Bro. W. M. Hilleary of Oregon, offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Resolved: That 1000 copies be left in Secretary's hands and 5000 copies be distributed pro rata to the several State Granges according to the number of subordinate Granges.

The original motion, made by Bro. Hill, as amended, was then adopted.

Bro. C. O. Raine, Chairman, presented the following report for the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, which was adopted:

We, your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, beg to submit the following report on the resolution presented by Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio, in regard to allowing each subordinate Grange to regulate its own dues: We report adversely.

C. O. RAINE,
 MARTHA M. WILSON,
 W. C. JEWETT,
 ARNOLD NAUDAIN, JR.,
 JANE E. AGER,

Committee.

The following report from the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was adopted:

The resolution presented by Bro. W. M. Hilleary in regard to holding special meetings for the installation of officers, has been carefully considered, and

we are united in the belief that the change would not be practicable. Therefore we report adversely.

C. O. RAINE,
 MARTHA M. WILSON,
 W. C. JEWETT,
 JANE E. AGER,
Committee.

The following report from the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was adopted:

In relation to the resolution in regard to the National Grange in its annual sessions framing, amending or repealing such laws as the Good of the Order demands, and that such laws and repeals and amendments shall be submitted to the decision of sub-Granges, we report adversely, as we think the present law practically covers this.

C. O. RAINE,
 W. C. JEWETT,
 MARTHA M. WILSON,
 ARNOLD NAUDAIN, JR.,
 JANE E. AGER,
Committee.

The following report from the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was adopted:

The following resolution has been carefully considered and we report adversely:

"Resolved, That the National Grange at its annual session may frame, amend or repeal such laws as the good of the order may require. But if five per cent. of the subordinate members demand a change, amendments or repeal of such laws, the question must be

decided by a majority vote of the subordinate members."

C. O. RAINE,
W. C. JEWETT,
MARTHA M. WILSON,
ARNOLD NAUDAIN, JR.,
JANE E. AGER,

The following report from the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was adopted:

On the subject presented by Bro. Horton, of Michigan, in regard to one-third vote rejecting a candidate for membership, the committee reports adversely.

C. O. RAINE,
MARTHA M. WILSON,
W. C. JEWETT,
JANE E. AGER,

Brother S. O. Bowen, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for memorial services, announced that memorial services would be held in Armory Hall, Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, p. m.

Sister Southland, of Massachusetts, favored the Grange with a recitation, by request of the Worthy Master.

Brother and Sister G. W. Dearborn, of Maine, were introduced to the Grange and made brief remarks.

Brother J. J. Woodman, Past Master of the National Grange, was called out by the Worthy Master and spoke interestingly for a brief space.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the Grange entered upon the special order, general conference on lecture work.

Brother Alpha Messer, Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, made an address on the subject of lecture work in the Grange, after which he introduced the following Worthy Lecturers of State Granges and others, who made interesting and helpful remarks on lecture work:

Bro. S. E. Strode, Lecturer, Ohio State Grange.

Mrs. F. D. Saunders, Lecturer, Michigan State Grange.

Bro. Geo. F. Bell, Lecturer, Illinois State Grange.

Bro. E. P. Cole, Lecturer, New York State Grange.

Bro. G. W. Worthen, Master, California State Grange.

Bro. W. F. Hill, Master, Pennsylvania State Grange.

Bro. C. M. Freeman, Past Lecturer, Ohio State Grange.

Bro. George B. Horton, Master, Michigan State Grange.

Mrs. B. B. Lord, Deputy, New York State Grange.

Bro. Obadiah Gardner, Master, Maine State Grange.

Bro. G. W. Dearborn, Deputy, Maine State Grange.

Bro. George A. Bowen, Past Master, Connecticut State Grange.

Bro. J. H. Brigham, Past Master, National Grange.

At 6 o'clock p. m. the labors of the day were closed.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY, November 19, 1899.

The National Grange assembled in Armory Hall at 2:30 o'clock p. m. in memory of the former members of the body who have, in the year just closed, been called from their labors in the Grange to a life beyond.

Worthy Master Jones presided, and in opening the exercises said:

Patrons:—In obedience to the beautiful and fraternal custom of our Order, we assemble to pay one last tribute of respect to the memory of former members of the National Grange, who have finished their work and joined the great majority. Since our last annual meeting Brothers Dudley W. Adams, A. B. Smedley, and A. J. Vaughn have passed to their reward. In looking over the membership of the National Grange I recognize but four members who sat with them in the National Grange, but their words of council to advance the interests of our Order, to elevate and improve mankind are familiar to us all; and it is fitting and proper that we should assemble and record our esteem and fraternal regard for them.

Opening Hymn — "Over the Mystic Sea."

Bro. S. O. Bowen, of Connecticut, Worthy Chaplain, read from I Corinthians, 15th chapter, beginning at verse 20, after which he led the Grange in prayer.

Hymn — "The Sweet Olden Story."

Brother John Trimble, Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Bro.

Dudley W. Adams, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Worthy Master and Patrons:—We are here assembled, on God's blessed day, to pay a loving tribute to the memory of a departed brother, Dudley W. Adams, the second Master of the National Grange; therefore be it

Resolved, That we send greeting and loving sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased brother;

Resolved, That we will cherish his memory, and we do recommend that a page in our Journal of Proceedings be set apart in commemoration of his services to the Grange;

Resolved, That a marked copy of the Journal of Proceedings be sent to the family.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN TRIMBLE,
OLIVER WILSON,
J. B. AGER,
I. L. HILLEARY,
EMMA P. NAUDAIN.

Committee.

Bro. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, Chairman, submitted the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Our brother and friend, Col. A. B. Smedley, Past Master of the Iowa State Grange, and Past Worthy Lecturer of this National Grange, during the past year has been called from this earthly life to the life beyond; therefore, be it

Resolved, That though we bow in humble submission to this Divine Providence, we desire thus to express our sense of loss and bereavement on account of this entrance of death again in our fraternal circle; and be it further

Resolved, That we assure the family of our deceased brother that we sympathize with them in their loss, and so far as possible will share their burden of grief with them;

Resolved, That a page be set apart in our journal to his memory and inscribed with his name.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. ELLIS,

W. K. THOMPSON,

C. J. BELL,

M. J. WORTHEN,

HANNAH L. BRADDOCK.

Committee.

Brother T. C. Atkeson, of West Virginia, presented the following for the special committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Brother A. J. Vaughn, which was adopted:

Worthy Master and Patrons:—Since the last meeting of the National Grange, Bro. A. J. Vaughn, Past Master of the Mississippi State Grange and Past Steward of this Grange, has been called from earth to his eternal home; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased brother;

Resolved, That we will ever cherish his memory in our hearts in the purest spirit of fraternity;

Resolved, That a page in the Journal of Proceedings be set apart in commemoration of his faithful services to the Grange.

Respectfully submitted,

T. C. ATKESON,

G. W. WORTHEN,

C. O. RAINE,

MARY S. HUXLEY,

A. M. HORTON.

Committee.

Bro. J. J. Woodman, Secretary of the Executive Committee and Past Master of the National Grange, made interesting and eulogistic remarks in memory of the deceased brothers.

Bro. S. H. Ellis made the following remarks:

Worthy Master:—I met with our departed brother, Dudley W. Adams, for the first time at the meeting of the "Farmers' Congress" in May, 1873, in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., and then again at the meetings of the National Grange in St. Louis, Mo., February, 1874, and Charleston, S. C., February, 1875, and at Louisville, Ky., in November, 1875. At these three meetings of the National Grange he presided as Master. Col. A. B. Smedley and General A. J. Vaughn I first met at the St. Louis meeting in 1874. Bro. Smedley was Master of the Iowa State Grange, and Bro. Vaughn was Steward of the National Grange. I found them very genial, companionable men. Bro. Smedley, in his capacity as Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, was with me in attending Grange meetings in Ohio for eight or ten days, and his efforts in this line were valuable and highly appreciated by our people. Bro. Vaughn I continued to meet at the successive sessions of the National Grange for eight years. He was a true friend. The earth work of these brothers is accomplished. And now, Worthy Master, with your permission, I will read a short selection — read by Bro. John Trimble when we held our memorial service in this hall eight years ago. I read it from the Journal of Proceedings of that session.

What can it mean? Is it aught to Him
 That the nights are long and the days are dim;
 Can He be touched by griefs I bear,
 Which sadden the heart and whiten the hair?
 Around His throne are eternal calms,
 And strong, glad music of happy Psalms,
 And bliss unruffled by earthly strife.
 How can He care for my poor life?

And yet I want Him to care for me,
 While I live in this world where the sorrows be;
 When the lights die down on the path I take,
 When strength is feeble, and friends forsake;
 When love and music, that once did bless,
 Have left me to silence and loneliness;
 And life-long changes to sobbing prayers—
 Then my heart cries out for a God who cares.

When shadows hang o'er me the whole day long,
 And my spirit is bowed with shame and wrong;
 When I am not good, and the deeper shade
 Of conscious sin makes my heart afraid;
 And the busy world has too much to do
 To stay in its course to help me through,
 And I long for a Saviour—can it be
 That the God of the Universe cares for me?

Oh! wonderful story of deathless love;
 Each child is dear to that heart above;
 He fights for me when I cannot fight;
 He comforts me in the gloom of night;
 He lifts the burden, for He is strong;
 He stills the sigh, and wakens the song;
 The sorrow that bowed me down He bears,
 And loves and pardons, because He cares.

Let all who are sad take heart again,
 We are not alone in our hours of pain;
 Our Father stoops from His throne above
 To soothe and quiet us with His love.
 He leaves us not when the storm is high,
 And we have safety, for He is nigh.
 Can it be trouble which He doth share?
 Oh, rest in peace, for the Lord does care.

Bro. W. K. Thompson, of South Carolina, said :

Never having known one of these worthy brothers, I do not arise to eulogize either, but merely to second the resolutions and to give expression to my hearty approval of these memorial services. It has been well said that man's occupancy of this world is like one's finger placed in a glass of water, the space occupied by it closing up immediately ; thus it is with man. He passes away, soon to have his place filled and to be forgotten, and while it is not our privilege to perpetuate their memory in brass or marble, yet we can and should perpetuate their memory upon our records, to which we and our children, and our children's children can turn in years to come and see what noble men and women had lived and worked in the Grange.

Bro. J. B. Ager, of Maryland, made the following remarks :

Worthy Master :—I first made the acquaintance of Bro. A. B. Smedley at a session of the Wisconsin State Grange, held at Janesville in January, 1874. I found him to be an earnest and true Patron, and one of great ability. We believe him to have been the mover of a resolution, and a strong supporter in securing its passage, instructing the Legislative Committee of the State Grange to try and secure the passage of a bill to regulate the tariffs on all railroads in the state, which was done by the passage of a bill known as the Potter law, which every Patron points to with pride as one of the greatest achievements of our Order. Our brother has passed on to his reward to the great Grange above, where we hope to meet him and all of our brothers and sisters where partings are no more.

Brother H. E. Huxley, of Wisconsin, said :

In the early history of the Order, Bro. A. B. Smedley was a resident of the same county in which I live — Winnebago county, Wisconsin, although I was not intimately acquainted with him and perhaps should never have met him at all had he not been a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, as he soon after left Wisconsin and settled in the state of Iowa.

I knew him as a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability and while he had the opportunity gave his best efforts for the advancement and good of the Order. He was a visitor on one occasion at our State Grange and gave us words of cheer and encouragement, and his memory will ever be cherished by the Patrons of Wisconsin.

Bro. C. J. Bell, of Vermont, said :

Worthy Master and Patrons :—We meet here on this occasion to honor the memory of our departed brothers. It was my good fortune to meet Bro. Smedley while he was Lecturer of the National Grange. He came to Vermont and gave a series of lectures in the winter of 1875 or 1876. He spoke to us words of encouragement and truth, with profit to his hearers and strength to the Order.

Vermont had the first member of the Order in New England, Jonathan Lawrence, of St. Johnsbury, taking the degrees of the National Grange and being made a Deputy for that section.

Worthy Lecturer Smedley was the first national officer of the Grange Vermont had ever seen, and his coming gave pleasure to the Vermont Grangers.

My friends, as we meet here to speak of the pleasant memories of our brothers, and extend sympathy to

their families and friends, let us remember the obligation we have taken in this beautiful Order, the Order we love so dear, and remember that if our obligations are well kept and obeyed that when we are called by our Divine Master to the mysteries of the great beyond, that as we go over the river we can leave our friends with a smile while those around us weep.

Sister Irene L. Hilleary, of Oregon, paid the following tribute to the memory of the departed:

It was not my privilege to have met these brothers, but I know them and honor them for what they have done in this, our common cause.

One by one our loved are passing to the Silent City. Silent, did I say? Silent only in the harmony of the living God.

Yes, they are passing on, these near and dear — these honored and trusted of our Order, — to the Grange eternal, not built by hands, but by the Word.

Our brothers have lived their lives, each has built for himself a name, each will be remembered by what he has done.

History is a record of works, and may the acts of these brothers be recorded on memory's loving tablet. May Charity's halo enshroud them here.

Beyond in the mystic
Somewhere—Love cares for
them. Truth's shield is round
About them.

Hymn — "Gather the Cherished Ones."

Bro. J. H. Brigham, Past Master of the National Grange, made remarks as follows:

I was slightly acquainted with Brothers Adams and Smedley, and knew them as strong men and earnest workers in the early history of our Order. We owe much to these noble brothers. They helped to establish the Order on a firm and lasting foundation, without which it could not have survived the severe tests which time applies to all such associations.

I met Brother Vaughn first in 1862, in fact, we had several meetings during 1862 and 1863. These meetings were not strictly cordial or fraternal, but were certainly warm and interesting. I wore the blue, Bro. Vaughn the gray. Both of us were undoubtedly discharging what was believed to be our duty. We are all largely influenced by early surroundings and teachings, and thus realize how men can honestly differ upon vital questions. This being true, we must be charitable in passing upon the actions of those who conscientiously oppose what we believe to be right.

I next met Bro. Vaughn under very different circumstances. When I attended the session of the National Grange as the representative from Ohio, I found Bro. Vaughn guarding the inner gate, but was very favorably impressed. I found him a genial and fraternal brother and learned to love him. I shall cherish his memory while I live. Those of us who remember Brother Vaughn know that he left one of his limbs upon the field of conflict, but we recognize the fact that the man, full grown and strong, was with us in our fraternal gatherings. The tenement in which the man, our Bro., lived has been followed to the grave and returned to the earth from whence it came. When the spirit leaves its earthly home we know not where it goes any more than we know from whence it came. No man knows aught of the future life, but we believe the death of the body does not end all. Our hope is that some-

where "beyond the clouds and beyond the wind" we shall enter upon an existence in a land where "no sorrow or death ever comes," when we may meet those whom we have known and loved on earth and renew associations, when freed from all the hindrances and weakness common to human kind.

Hymn — "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."
Benediction.

FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY, November 20, 1899.

The National Grange reassembled in Armory Hall at 9:30 o'clock A. M., with Worthy Master Aaron Jones presiding, and officers and members as previously in their proper stations. Bro. W. F. Hill occupied the position of Worthy Assistant Steward pro tem. and Bro. G. W. Worthen of California, occupied the Worthy Lecturer's chair.

The Worthy Master stated that it would be necessary for him to retire from the session of the Grange to meet with the Executive Committee, and thereupon he called Bro. Arnold Naudain, Jr., to the chair, who presided.

Roll call of states showed a quorum of members present.

The journal of the fourth day was read and approved.

Under the call of the roll of states for the introduc-

tion of business for reference without debate, the following were offered and referred :

By Bro. G. W. Worthen of California, subject, Conservation of forests and storage reservoirs; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Bro. J. A. Tillinghast of Rhode Island, subject, Special press committee; referred to the Committee on Publication.

Bro. J. A. Newcomb, of Colorado, presented the following, his report as Worthy Assistant Steward:

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

Your Assistant Steward has endeavored to be faithful to duty.

We find in our installation service the duties described to officers are quite complete, each and every officer having essential duties to administer and perform. Perhaps there is no officer that can do more for the pleasure and comfort of members and success of Grange meetings than the Assistant Steward. There is certainly no officer that has greater responsibility in placing the degree work upon the floor in a proper and efficient manner than this officer. First impressions are the ones that are lasting. When our degree work is rendered as designed it must be of a pleasing and impressive manner. It is not only the duty of the Assistant Steward to merely conduct this work, but also to see how well it can be performed.

Worthy Master, we greatly regret the absence of our highly esteemed brother, our Worthy Steward, John T. Cox, of New Jersey, also his estimable wife. I take this opportunity of conveying to this association of co-workers the regrets of Brother Cox in

not being able to leave his home to meet with us at this session, on account of the poor health of his wife. He sends fraternal greetings, and best wishes for a successful and pleasant meeting.

Brothers and sisters, at this session will close my term as your Assistant Steward. My wish is that my successor will serve you better than I have been able to do.

The Worthy Secretary read the following letter from the Master of the Texas State Grange:

O'DANIEL, TEXAS, Oct. 23, 1899.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

It is sad indeed to know that Texas will again fail to answer to the roll call of states at your next meeting and not assist in the work of those who are lawfully entitled to a seat in your councils. It would give me great pleasure to have been with you. We hope and truly believe that ere the next meeting in 1900 conditions will be such that Texas will again be numbered with the faithful who meet annually for work in our glorious cause. Where there is still life in Texas the Order is doing well; in fact, we believe there is sufficient life and strength in the Order, if evenly distributed, to entitle us to be made one with you. There is much interest among farmers favorable to organization, but few feel inclined to lead. We believe that if the National Grange would make some appropriation for the dormant districts so the National Master and Lecturer could visit our state, there would lasting good result from their presence with us. Especially do I believe these conditions to exist in central and east Texas.

We have endeavored by correspondence to arouse the old membership to a return to duty and hope

ere long to do some active work that may be of lasting benefit to the Order.

The meeting of our last State Grange was harmonious, and we hope beneficial in all respects, all sections of our great state being represented.

Brethren, we congratulate you on the favorable results of your labors in other sections of our country and hope that the time is now here when the interests of our Order will be recognized and its benefits felt by all.

Fraternally,

R. D. MCGEE,

Master Texas State Grange.

Bro. H. E. Huxley, of Wisconsin, offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The organization of trusts in this country is a subject that is attracting the attention of the people throughout the entire country, and the same is causing the farmers particularly to view the situation with some degree of alarm; therefore

Resolved, That the Worthy Master of this National Grange appoint a Special Committee of twelve to consider this question of trusts and combinations of capital in all its bearings, not only to the interests of the American farmer, but to all the people, and report at this annual session of the National Grange.

Brother C. J. Bell, Chairman, submitted the following report for the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That this body urges upon its own officers, upon State Masters, State Lecturers and all other Grange speakers and writers the importance of disseminating information by voice and pen upon the

importance of the subject of Free Rural Mail Delivery and the success attending the experiments upon it already made."

Worthy Master :—Your committee to whom was referred the resolution introduced by Bro. W. F. Hill, relating to free rural mail delivery, have considered the same and unanimously recommend its adoption.

Also the eleventh recommendation in the Worthy Master's address which favors "revising the fees and salaries of all federal officers, and placing them on a basis of similar service in private business, has been carefully considered and heartily endorsed."

C. J. BELL,
E. B. NORRIS,
W. F. HILL,
M. J. WORTHEN,
A. L. BOWEN,
CORDELIA ATKESON.

Committee on Resolutions.

Bro. Elliot B. Norris, of New York, offered a resolution on the subject of the twelfth census, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. O. Gardner, of Maine, offered a resolution on the subject of Merchant Marine, which was referred to the Committee on Transportation.

Bro. G. W. Worthen, of California, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the press report for to-day be left with the Secretary of the National Grange, to be assisted by G. W. Worthen, Lecturer pro tem., subject to the approval of Bro. A. Messer, the W. Lecturer.

Sister F. D. Saunders, Worthy Lecturer of the Michigan State Grange, was introduced and made very encouraging and acceptable remarks.

Bro. W. K. Thompson, of South Carolina, offered a resolution on the subject of reporting the daily proceedings of the National Grange, which on motion of Bro. T. C. Atkeson was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Bro. F. O. Berry, of Poolville, New York, Assistant Setward of the New York State Grange, was introduced, when he made an eloquent and interesting address on Grange work.

Bro. W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the selection of the place for the holding of the next session be made the special order for Tuesday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Worthy Master Jones came in and occupied the presiding officer's chair.

Bro. F. P. Wolcott, of Cincinnati, Ohio, editor of "The Grange Bulletin and Scientific Farmer," was introduced and delivered an address on the subject of Grange expansion and the fraternal relations of Patrons of Husbandry.

Bro. George B. Horton, of Michigan, offered resolutions on the subject of Monopolies, which, on motion of Bro. S. H. Ellis, were referred to the Committee on Trusts and Combinations, to be appointed.

Agreeable to the provisions of the resolution offered by Bro. H. E. Huxley, of Wisconsin, the Worthy Master appointed the following Special Committee on Trusts and Combinations:

H. E. Huxley, of Wisconsin, Geo. B. Horton, of Michigan; G. W. Worthen, of California; E. B. Norris, of New York; O. Gardner, of Maine; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio; Oliver Wilson, of Illinois; W. F. Hill, of Pennsylvania; A. B. Judson, of Iowa; W. K. Thompson, of South Carolina; C. O. Raine, of Missouri and J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.

On motion of Bro. J. J. Woodman, of Michigan, Bro. Aaron Jones, of Indiana, and Master of the National Grange, was appointed a member of and Chairman of the Committee on Trusts and Combinations.

On motion of Bro. George B. Horton, of Michigan, Bro. J. H. Brigham, Past Master of the National Grange, was made a member of the Special Committee on Trusts and Combinations.

Bro. O. Gardner, of Maine, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this National Grange in annual session extend our sympathy to Bro. Edward Wiggin, Past Master of the State Grange of Maine, and for four years a delegate to this body, also to Sister Wiggin, present Flora of this Grange, who are detained at home by the sickness of Bro. Wiggin, and a hope for his speedy and complete recovery to perfect health; also our regrets at their enforced absence, assuring them that although absent they are not forgotten.

At 12 o'clock m. the Grange took a recess.

The Grange resumed work in the fourth degree in the council chamber of the City Hall at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Bro. George Austin Bowen, Worthy High Priest of Demeter, addressed the Grange on the subject of photographing the robes, regalia, etc., of the court of Ceres.

Bro. W. M. Hilleary, Chairman of the Committee on Dormant Granges, presented the following general report for his committee, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Your Committee on Dormant Granges submits the following report:

Dormancy in Subordinate Granges has occupied the careful and earnest attention of our leading Grange writers and thinkers. And in the treatment for the cure of dormancy, all agree that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

The work that the Order should do cannot be carried on by a few. If all will work we can double our membership and treble our usefulness. Our first duty is to our Subordinate Granges. The best remedy for dormancy must come from within the Grange itself. The best known remedy is work, work, work, earnest work, consistent work, active work—work for the good of all. Let "Work to Succeed" be your motto. The workers must lose sight of self and work earnestly and faithfully for the Good of the Order. The social part should never be neglected. Attend constantly the meeting of the Grange. Be care-

ful to elect for officers those brothers and sisters who are peculiarly fitted for the positions to which they are elected. Let each member do all in his power to make the meetings of the Grange entertaining and profitable by discussions, essays, readings and lectures. Cultivate social relations and friendships among the members of the Grange around the home and fireside, and let the music and the sentiment of Grange songs enliven such occasions.

Support Grange papers and have a goodly supply of Grange literature at hand. Let every member of our Order consider himself or herself a missionary, and by constant endeavor create a public sentiment in regard to our Order which will add to its numbers. Co-operate in buying and selling. "An idle Grange is on the highway to destruction." In most Granges are found members who must always see some pecuniary gain in any effort they make in order to become interested. For this class co-operative trade arrangements must be provided, life and fire insurance associations organized.

The greater number of members enjoy the social and educational features of the Grange, and to hold such members social and literary exercises and entertainments must be inaugurated, and every one must be given some part to perform.

In social and literary work the Lecturer is a most important officer, and should be chosen with special reference to his qualifications along these lines, for a live, wide-awake "Lecturer's Hour" is essentially necessary. No one should be chosen as an officer of any Grange who is indifferent and who does not attend the meetings of his Grange except when there is a feast on hand.

When one accepts an office in a Grange and pledges fidelity to the cause, he should either do the work to

the best of his ability or resign and allow someone to fill the place who will live up to the obligation taken; for when a Grange lacks leadership it has little chance to prosper; but with officers promptly at their posts and equally prompt to give all lines of the Grange work due attention, there will be no lack of attendance, interest and growth.

When the Secretary of a State Grange sends his receipts for dues, without a single word of encouragement, the letter comes like a wintry blast, so cold and formal, and sends a chill to the heart of the Subordinate Grange.

When each and every one of the thirteen officers of a Grange attends the meetings promptly and performs his part faithfully and to the best of his ability, dormancy can not get much hold on that Grange. Enthusiasm is catching, and an enthusiastic officer will create enthusiasm around him. Let the Secretary write cheerful letters to those growing lukewarm and indifferent. Talk organization on all occasions, wherever you go, and never get discouraged. Encourage and promote Farmers' Institutes in your neighborhood and get in touch with your agricultural college.

Visits and wise counsel from state and national officers are good, and should be within easy access of every struggling Subordinate Grange. But self-help should be the chief reliance and should be brought to bear in every practical way, for where a Grange depends entirely on outside assistance to keep the interest alive, it lacks backbone and is therefore a helpless cripple. And when any struggling Grange shows a disposition to help itself, then help it.

When a new Grange is organized the Master of the State Grange or his Deputy should follow up the organizer and see that the new Grange gets started

right and give the Grange full instruction in all of the work of the Grange.

We shall hail with delight the day when the dormant State Granges who are absent from our meeting to-day can again be admitted to our National Councils. We believe that this Grange should provide the Master and Executive Committee with the necessary means with which to send well-trained organizers into those dormant states that have a nucleus around which might be built up a flourishing and successful State Grange.

We do not recommend that this should be attempted in all the dormant states at once, but we believe that one or two states should be selected and that thorough and systematic organizing work should be inaugurated and kept up until the dormant states are again represented in the National Grange.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. HILLEARY,
HANNAH L. BRADDOCK,
EMMA J. NEWCOMB,
AUGUSTUS HIGH,
CORDELIA ATKESON.

Committee.

Bro. Henry Rhoades, Chairman, made a report for the Committee on Claims and Grievances, which was adopted, as follows:

Worthy Master:—Your Committee on Claims and Grievances beg leave to report. The good will and harmony existing among the membership of the Order throughout the United States is very commendable.

As there has been nothing presented to this committee for their consideration, it does seem that we should congratulate ourselves on the efficient man-

agement of the Order by the officers in charge. from Subordinate to National; that the business transacted for the Order has been done satisfactorily to those concerned, and that the membership have learned "that the difference of opinion is no crime," and that they can settle their own differences (if any) without help from this national body.

H. RHOADES,
 MARTHA M. WILSON,
 M. LOUISE BELL,
 MARY S. HUXLEY,
 J. B. AGER.

Committee.

Sister Irene L. Hilleary, of Oregon, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this National Grange, now assembled, regrets most sincerely the absence of Sister Gardner, of Maine, who is detained by the serious illness of her aged father.

We trust health and happiness may soon be restored; also that the Secretary be requested to communicate our sympathy to the sister.

Bro. E. B. Norris, Chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Co-operation, which was adopted:

The Committee on Co-operation report back the two resolutions referring to Trusts and suggest that they go to the Special Committee appointed to consider these subjects.

For the Committee.

E. B. NORRIS, Chairman.

Bro. Henry Rhoades offered a resolution in reference to a change of the Constitution of the Order,

which was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

Bro. J. B. Ager, of Maryland, offered a resolution in relation to Grange Badges, which was referred to the Executive Committee.

Bro. S. O. Bowen, Chairman, submitted the following supplemental report of the Committee on Credentials, which was adopted:

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to present the following supplementary report. Since submitting our preliminary report, Worthy Master C. O. Raine and wife, of Missouri, and Worthy Master A. B. Judson and wife, of Iowa, have appeared as representatives of their respective states, and having examined their credentials we are satisfied they are entitled to represent said states at the present session of this Grange.

S. O. BOWEN,
O. GARDNER,
LIZZIE M. JEWETT,
IDA V. HIGH.

Committee.

Bro. Edward Braddock, of New Jersey, offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the National Grange, now in session, does sincerely regret the illness of Sister Cox, thus preventing her attendance, also the attendance of our Steward, Bro. John T. Cox.

Resolved, That, as they have been members of this body six years, they have its sincere sympathy, and also the desire that health may soon be restored;

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to Brother and Sister Cox.

Bro. J. A. Tillinghast, Chairman of the Committee on Ritual, presented a report for his committee, which was concurred in, and on motion of Bro. S. H. Ellis, it was referred to the Executive Committee.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson presented the following report from the Committee on Publication, which was considered and adopted:

"Resolved, That this National Grange annually, at the beginning of its work, employ a stenographer, who shall write a correct and full record of the daily proceedings, said record to be submitted to the Committee on Publication at the close of each day's session, and when approved by said committee, then presented to the press for publication."

The above resolution, presented by Bro. W. K. Thompson, of South Carolina, has been considered, and your committee recommends that it be not adopted.

T. C. ATKESON,
G. B. HORTON,
G. C. NORRIS,
S. G. BAIRD,
PAULINE S. RAINE.

Committee.

The Committee on Publication presented a further report which was adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Master shall appoint for each annual session of this National Grange a competent person, whose duty it shall be to report such proceedings of this National Body as shall be desired

to be given to the public, through the medium of the daily press, the appointment of such person to be made in time for such service to be rendered immediately upon the opening of the first session of each annual meeting.

"Such person shall be a Patron, but not a voting member of this body, that all of his time and attention may be given to this work, and such person shall receive such compensation for services rendered as may be agreed upon by the Executive Committee.

Such person shall prepare ready for the printer, all copy to be given out, such copy to be approved by the Committee on Publication before being delivered to the printer.

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to contract with such paper for publishing such reports as will print such material exactly as furnished, no more, no less."

The above resolutions, presented by Bro. J. A. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island, have been fully considered and your committee recommends their adoption.

T. C. ATKESON,
G. B. HORTON,
G. C. NORRIS,
S. G. BAIRD,
PAULINE S. RAINE.

Committee.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the labors of the day were closed.

SIXTH DAY.

Tuesday, November 21, 1899.

The Grange reassembled in Armory Hall and was opened in the fourth degree at 9 o'clock a. m., with the Worthy Master presiding.

The call of the roll of states showed a quorum of members present.

Monday's Journal was read and approved.

Under the call of the roll of states for the introduction of business for reference without debate, nothing was presented.

Under the call for reports and recommendations of officers, Sister Amanda M. Horton, of Michigan, presented the following, her annual report as Lady Assistant Steward:

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

In submitting my report I think of nothing new to offer in way of suggestions. The duties of the assistants, when rightly performed, are many, although pleasant.

As my term of office will soon close I wish to thank the members for the courtesy shown me and to extend to my successor my very best wishes.

Bro. J. J. Woodman, Secretary of the Executive Committee presented and read the following report from the Executive Committee, which was unanimously adopted:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

As a reminder of the great responsibility placed upon the Executive Committee, we quote the following from Article 8 of the by-laws of the National Grange:

"It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the Order during the recess of the National Grange. It shall have authority to act on all matters of interest to the Order when the National Grange is not in session; shall provide for the welfare of the Order in business matters; and no disbursements, not excepting salaries, shall be made except by the order of the Committee; and shall report its acts in detail to the National Grange on the first day of its annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

"The Committee shall hold one regular session in each year, immediately before and during the annual session of the National Grange, at the place selected for holding such session, at which meeting the Secretary and Treasurer shall be present with their books and accounts for examination by the Executive Committee. It may also hold other meetings, when in the opinion of the Master or of any two members of the Executive Committee, such meeting may be necessary for the good of the Order."

The committee met at the Arcade Hotel in this city Monday evening, the 13th, and commenced the work of completing, as far as necessary, the details of the arrangements for this session, reviewing the business transactions of the past year, and settling with officers having National Grange funds in charge. The vouchers and books of the Secretary and Treasurer have been carefully and critically examined and compared, the accounts footed and found to be correct in every detail; and we congratulate the National Grange upon the clear and painstaking work of these faith-

ful officers, and the sound financial condition of the National Grange.

Up to the nineteenth session—1885—the funds of the National Grange, not required to meet current expenses and special appropriations, were invested in government bonds drawing six per cent. annual interest, and worth a premium on the market. As the bonds were approaching maturity, in order to save the premium, they were ordered sold. The \$38,000 of bonds brought \$50,937.50.

As instructed by the National Grange the Executive Committee loaned \$42,300 on notes secured by first-class mortgages on farms, the estimated cash value of which at the time, was double the amount of the investment. The notes drew six per cent. interest, running five years. When the money was invested in government bonds, there was but little responsibility resting upon the Executive Committee in looking after the investments. When the money had been well invested, at it was believed, on real estate mortgages, and the interest promptly paid when due, the responsibility did not seem to be very largely increased. But when the five years had expired and the notes became due, and only one of the sixteen, to whom loans had been made, was prepared to pay his loan of only \$1,200, all of the others asking for an extension of time, the responsibility of the committee was more fully realized and understood. Two members were appointed to examine all of the farms on which mortgages were held, to ascertain their condition and the sufficiency of the security. This was done, and the committee was satisfied that the loans had been judiciously made, and that the securities were ample. Time was extended and the privilege given to pay \$100 or more on the principal, with the annual interest. This arrangement greatly increased the labor, care and re-

sponsibility of the committee, and when the financial crisis burst upon the country, carrying almost every industrial interest into one vortex of ruin, and farm values sank lower than ever before known, the gravity of the situation can better be realized than told. But leniency was exercised, and with returning prosperity and the appreciation of farm values, together with lower rates of interest, payments of interest have generally been prompt, and more notes paid and mortgages discharged than before the crisis; and loans are more difficult to make. As a rule, farmers are not making new loans, but are demanding lower rates of interest on mortgages heretofore given, which mortgagees are generally willing to concede if the security is ample. But occasionally where concession is refused, we can secure a loan to pay and discharge the old mortgage, giving the mortgagor the privilege of making annual payments with the interest. The result of loaning the National Grange funds on real estate security may be briefly stated as follows: In 1886, \$42,300 was loaned on sixteen farm mortgages. October 1, 1899, there was invested in twenty-one mortgages, and one contract (see last annual report) \$45,985. On these loans there has been paid into the National Grange treasury, interest amounting to \$32,578.14. There has been paid on principal of mortgages \$20,673.26, which has been reloaned. No foreclosures have been made and no losses sustained.

At the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899, the National Grange funds consisted of the following items:

Real estate securities.....	\$45,985 00
Deposited with the Fiscal Agency.....	9,122 33
Deposited in Saving's Bank	725 00
Total	<u>\$55,832 33</u>

Real estate investments at close of preceding fiscal year	\$43,300 00
Deposits	9,834 83
Total	<u>\$53,134 83</u>
Increase of funds during the year.....	\$2,697 50
Gain over that of the preceding year.....	\$876 09

The finances of the National Grange are computed for the fiscal year ending September 30. Officers' salaries and all expense accounts of the National Grange are settled for the current year.

Since the close of the fiscal year, one note of \$1,600 has been paid, and the mortgage discharged.

A loan of \$500 from the bank deposit has been made, and the balance, \$225, returned to the Fiscal agency.

Interest on investments amounting to \$1,436.32 has been paid since the close of the fiscal year, leaving interest due and unpaid, \$1,534.88.

At the last meeting of the National Grange there was appropriated for lecture, editorial and organizing work, \$4,000.

From that fund the following disbursements have been made:

National Lecturer's salary.....	\$400 00
Additional salary to the Lecturer for editorial work	100 00
Printing, postage, office and traveling expenses in editorial work	663 44
Per diem and traveling expenses of the National Lecturer in lecture work in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.....	88 91
Total	<u>\$1,252 35</u>

Expenditures in the states for lecture and organizing work have been as follows:

California	\$167 00
Nebraska	41 50
Kentucky	49 27
South Carolina.....	57 00
Washington	83 00
Vermont	7 00
Total	<u>\$404 77</u>
Lecture work by the National Master.....	\$424 23
Fees to organizing deputies.....	900 00
Total	<u>\$2,981 35</u>
Leaving a balance of the fund unexpended of....	\$1,018 65

SEVENTH DEGREE FUND.

Of the \$500 appropriated for Seventh Degree costumes and paraphernalia at the 31st session, \$254.18 was used during that year, leaving \$245.82 of that fund unexpended, which reverted to the general fund, upon the settlement of the account. Another appropriation of \$500 was made to that fund at the last session, for the costumes of the Court of Ceres, of which \$329.38 has been used, leaving \$170.62 to revert to the general fund.

TEMPLE FUND.

The following resolution was adopted at the last session of the National Grange:

"Resolved, That the Temple Fund, paid to the National Grange by several parties be returned on application of the donors, and that the Executive Committee is hereby instructed to carry into effect the foregoing resolution."

Applications for refunding the money were received and the question of carrying out the intention of the resolution carefully considered by the committee. As it appeared that the Temple Fund had been raised principally by collections, small donations, receipts of entertainments and festivals, from the sale of flowers and fancy work by Sisters of the Order, and, sometimes sent to the Secretary of the National Grange by the Subordinate or County Granges, and in other cases by the Chairman of the State Grange Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange; and as the applicants for the money did not appear to be the actual donors, the conclusion was reached that the money could not be rightfully and legally refunded under the resolution. The subject is therefore referred back to the National Grange for further and more definite action.

At the last session of the National Grange the Executive Committee was instructed to appoint a "Historian of the Order, to collect historical data of the Grange," and report the progress of the work annually to the National Grange, and without compensation. The committee appointed a member of the Order, who was believed to be eminently qualified to do the work, but, as expected, he did not accept the position. The history of the Order seems to be very complete in the work of Brother O. H. Kelley, and the proceedings of the National Grange.

The principal orders made during the year to re-

plenish the stock in the National Secretary's office have been as follows:

Five thousand Fourth-degree manuals, 1,000 pamphlets containing the ceremony for laying the cornerstone of Grange Halls, 200 Treasurer's books, 200 tin boxes for Grange outfits, 570 gavels and 500 blank charters. Also, the necessary supply of Sixth and Seventh-degree certificates, and other blanks, books and documents required in his official work.

Of the stock now on hand, there are 1109 song books (Grange Melodies), 604 Fourth-degree Manuals, 469 Digests, 150 receipt books, 100 Treasurer's books and 100 Secretary's books.

It will be seen that the stock in the Secretary's office is running low, and new orders for manuals, digests and song books must soon be made.

At the last session the Executive Committee was instructed to reprint the Journal of Proceedings of the Sixth Session. That has been done, and the copies have recently been placed with the stock in the Secretary's office.

The absence of the Chairman of this committee on account of sickness and death in his family; and without data of the work which he had in charge, or the suggestions and recommendations, which, from his large experience and successful methods in the work of the Order, he was expected to give, will unavoidably prevent this report from being as full and comprehensive as was intended. Since the last report of this committee, as will be seen by the foregoing statement of the financial condition of the Order, there has been an awakening among the farmers of the country to the necessity of a more thorough organization of the tillers of the soil for their own protection from the bold and determined action of the incorporated in-

terests of the country to combine their capital and power into trusts of marvelous and almost unlimited capitalization to destroy competition in business, control prices, and vampire like, suck out the very life blood of Agriculture.

There is no necessity for discussing methods now. Methods constitutional and legal will be developed as the agitation proceeds. Our first effort should be to create a healthy public sentiment in favor of crushing out these gigantic evils, for public sentiment makes and enforces laws and changes constitutions. Petitions asking congressional action should be circulated by every Subordinate Grange in the land, among all the people, and sent to members of Congress. When those entrusted with authority to make and execute laws for the public good, realize that the petitions come from the great mass of the people, and that the farmers are united in their demands, the work of reform will begin and go on until the power of these huge monsters is broken.

In our Declaration of Purposes, we find the following:

"We are not enemies to capital, but we are opposed to the tyranny of monopolies." If there was ever a time when that declaration should be emphasized and placed before the farmers of the country with its true meaning, it is now. If the incorporated interests of the country have a legal right to combine for the purpose of absorbing the profits of agriculture and other industrial interests, to satisfy their own greed, then a government of the people, by the people and for the people is a failure. It is claimed by some, that the trusts have come to stay and cannot be put down.

When the great railroad corporations combined to pool their earnings, grant rebates to favored shippers, special rates at competing points, and to increase freight rates, the National Grange appealed to Congress for reform in railroad management; there was scarcely a lawyer or statesman in the broad land, who did not take the position, that the railroads were built and operated under special charters, and there was no authority in the constitution to change or repeal them. But the persistent agitation of the great wrong soon developed advocates for the right; courts found constitutional grounds for the protection of the people's rights, and the Inter-state Commerce Law was the result. Then let us agitate! Agitate! Let the words, *Freedom from trusts*, be our rallying cry! Let them be placed upon our banners thrown to the breeze, and as mottoes in our Grange halls. Let us declare to the world that our Order has assumed the aggressive in this warfare against trusts, and that no backward step will be taken until victory crowns our efforts. The power of these huge monsters must be crushed! The people's rights must be preserved, and it is the duty of every citizen, statesman and philanthropist to use his influence to enforce this obligation upon the government. It is treason against constitutional liberty and Christian civilization, to say they cannot be put down. They must be put down or they will destroy the nation.

J. J. WOODMAN,	}	<i>Executive Committee.</i>
S. H. MESSICK,		
AARON JONES.		

The special order for the hour, the selection of place for holding the thirty-fourth annual session of the National Grange, was entered upon at 10 o'clock a. m.

Bro. J. B. Ager, of Maryland, proposed Washington, D. C., and urged its selection.

Bro. George B. Horton, of Michigan, presented an invitation from the Michigan State Grange urging the National Grange to hold its next session in the state of Michigan; he also reported specific invitations from citizens of Detroit and Lansing.

Bro. E. B. Norris, of New York, extended an invitation to the National Grange to hold its thirty-fifth session in Buffalo, New York, in 1901.

Bro. Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the result of the ballot locating the next session of the National Grange be referred to the Executive Committee, with the provision that if satisfactory arrangements can be made at the place selected this ballot shall be final, if not, the Executive Committee is hereby authorized to locate said meeting at such place as it may deem best.

A ballot being taken it was decided to hold the thirty-fourth session in the city of Washington, D. C., provided satisfactory arrangements can be made by the Executive Committee.

Under the call for reports from Masters of State Granges, the following was presented and read:

MAINE.—O. GARDNER, Master.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

In making my second annual report of the condition of the Order in Maine, I can say, we have continued to move forward in the line of progress. We have avoided any effort toward a too rapid increase of members, and our endeavors have been to promote a better understanding of Grange purposes and principles, expecting a resulting increase therefrom. We feel well satisfied with the result, as there has never been a time in the history of the Order in Maine when we had so many members or were so well grounded and established in Grange work. We have organized seven new Granges, all vigorous and active and a credit to the Order. We have also re-organized seven Granges, making an increase for the year of fourteen Subordinate Granges. Total number in the state at present, 264 Subordinate and 19 Pomona Granges. Our latest advices are that our present membership is 25,000, an average of above 94 members per Grange. About 50 per cent. of our Subordinate Granges own their halls. There have been built and dedicated to the objects and purposes of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry the present year, four new halls and several others will be dedicated before the next session of our State Grange. These are all substantial new buildings, well arranged and convenient for the purpose for which they were designed, and speak more for the permanency of the Order in Maine than can any words of mine. Sixty-two per cent. of our Subordinate Granges have well stocked libraries, which are a source of interesting and lasting benefit to the members. The educational work of the Order is made the leading feature of our work. Maine was fortunate in securing the services of the

Worthy Master of the National Grange for a series of nine field meetings, which were largely attended and productive of great good, and the end is not yet. We were unfortunately kept at home by sickness, but we know by reports received what the results were. May he come often. Our membership is gradually learning to work together for the common good. During the last session of our legislature the Grange, acting unitedly, defeated a bill for the creation of a Board of State Highway Commissioners, also a resolution increasing the salaries of each of the justices of our Supreme Court \$1,500, thereby saving to the taxpayers of the state many thousands of dollars. Our Fire Insurance companies are doing a large and rapidly increasing business and furnish a cheap and safe insurance to their policy holders. The Order has gained the respect of all classes in our state and is stronger in all respects than ever before.

Bro. Oliver Wilson, Chairman, presented the following report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That we heartily endorse the efforts now being made by the National Department of Agriculture, under the wise and judicious management and direction of Secretary Wilson and Assistant Secretary Brigham, to open foreign markets for the surplus grain, meat and other agricultural products of this country."

Your committee reports favorably upon the foregoing resolution.

OLIVER WILSON, *Chairman*.
H. E. HUXLEY,
W. K. THOMPSON,
EMILY I. TILLINGHAST,
EMMA J. NEWCOMB,
I. L. HILLEARY. *Committee*.

The following general report of the Committee on Foreign Relations was presented by the chairman, Bro. Oliver Wilson, and adopted:

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Your Committee on Foreign Relations has considered such subjects as have been presented, as shown by the routine report heretofore given, and desires now to present a few thoughts and suggestions.

We find by the records that in the very early history of the Patrons of Husbandry there was a desire for fraternal relations with the agriculturists of foreign nations and efforts were made to implant the Order in other countries, so that all who till the soil could avail themselves of the grand opportunities that this Order presented, and especial work was done in France and Canada. We have been unable to learn to what extent the French embraced the opportunity, but our Canadian brethren became interested, and by the authority of the National Grange, the Dominion Grange was organized, and it has at various times, as it is at this session, been ably represented in the National Grange by Brother Jabel Robinson, its Worthy Master; but to make the foreign relations of our Order pleasing, practical and beneficial, we need to cultivate closer relations with foreign farmers than we have in the past, so that from personal interviews and *fraternal* discussions we may advance our mutual interest. And the committee suggests the consideration of the advisability of holding a future session of the National Grange at some convenient city near the Canadian border; provided the Dominion Grange will meet at the same time at a nearby city on its side of the line. Committees of the two bodies could then co-operate in investigations and recommendations on such ques-

tions of international concern to American and Canadian farmers, or joint sessions of the two Granges could be held for social intercourse and good of the Order. Hitherto the laws framed to govern the exchange of products between the two countries have been moulded largely to meet the views of politicians and party leaders, but as farmers are vitally interested in this commerce across the border, the proposed conference of the Patrons of Husbandry might have important results. We are of common origin, have many common interests, and the mere fact that an imaginary line divides us and we live under different flags, should be no bar to our meeting together in the bond of agricultural friendship and fraternity.

The concentration of wealth and the forming of gigantic trusts to bar competition, fix prices and control labor, are becoming such a menace to the people that it behooves the farmers in all enlightened lands to get together in bonds of strength for self-protection, and so it is a present and positive duty to cross international lines and widen the organization and influence of the Grange.

We heartily endorse the efforts of the Agricultural Department to open up foreign markets for our products, thus enabling the producer to receive a more remunerative price for his labor.

The Grange has always advocated the settlement of differences by arbitration. We would therefore urge members of the Order to do all in their power to bring about the time spoken of in ancient history when the spear shall be beaten into a pruning hook and men shall learn war no more. Let us see the new century ushered in upon the highest plane of civilization, and cease to believe that might makes right. In conclusion, then, we should strive for fra-

ternal harmony, not only among ourselves, but with all nations.

Fraternally submitted,
OLIVER WILSON, *Chairman*.

H. E. HUXLEY,
W. K. THOMPSON,
EMILY I. TILLINGHAST,
I. L. HILLEARY.

Committee.

Sister Sarah G. Baird, Chairman, presented a report from the Committee on Finance, which was adopted, as follows:

Worthy Master:—Your Committee on Finance would respectfully submit the following:

We recommend that the voting members and officers receive the same compensation per diem, and the same mileage as adopted at the last session of the National Grange, viz: three dollars per day for time necessary to reach the place of session, attendance during session, and return therefrom; and three cents per mile for distance actually traveled by the nearest practical route in coming to and returning therefrom.

We recommend that the Worthy Master receive five hundred dollars per annum, and the sum of three dollars per day, and actual traveling expenses while away from home in the discharge of his official duties; also his necessary office expenses.

We recommend that the Worthy Lecturer be paid four hundred dollars salary, and three dollars per day and necessary traveling expenses while away from home in the discharge of the duties of his office by direction of the Executive Committee; also postage and office expenses.

We recommend that the Worthy Treasurer be paid four hundred dollars and necessary office and traveling expenses when on duty by direction of the Executive Committee.

We recommend that the Worthy Secretary be paid twelve hundred dollars per annum, and necessary office and traveling expenses when on duty for the Order by direction of the Executive Committee.

We recommend that each member of the Executive Committee be paid three dollars per day, when engaged in work for the National Grange, and necessary office and traveling expenses.

We also recommend that a sum, not exceeding \$4,000, be set apart as a lecture and extension fund, to be used under the direction of the Executive Committee, as it may deem best.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH G. BAIRD,
J. A. TILLINGHAST,
J. B. AGER,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
IDA JUDSON,
S. O. BOWEN,
R. J. ELLIS,

Committee.

Bro. T. C. Atkeson, Chairman of the Committee on Education, presented the following general report of his committee, which was adopted:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Education has been comprehensively defined as the development, the expansion of the intellectual and

moral powers of man by the aid of knowledge and reflection. It was Cowper who said:—

“Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftimes no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men,
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own;
Knowledge, a rude, unprofitable mass,
The mere material with which wisdom builds,
Till smoothed and squared, and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich.
Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.”

Many beautiful essays have been written on knowledge, wisdom, culture and education. Every phase of the subject has been discussed by statesmen, philosophers and educators. “All reflecting persons are coming to feel that unless schooling makes pupils morally better, purer and sweeter, kinder and stronger, in outward conduct, it is unworthy the name.” “It was a profound utterance of Mr. Emerson that ‘the foundation of culture is the moral sentiment.’ With education in its broad and accurate meaning, Christianity is vitally connected, and has everything to do. It is at once its inspiration, its guide, and its perfection, its author and finisher, its alpha and omega. In its comprehensive purpose, in its positive influence, and in its sublime ideal, Christianity is the highest educational force in the world.”

Since it is manifestly impossible for us to enter into the discussion of all the philosophies of education, it is our purpose to deal with this question in this report from the standpoint of the farmer and the educational forces that affect him and the great agricultural interests of this great and progressive country, which has made such wonderful progress in every department of human knowledge — and in no

direction has it made more rapid progress than that of education. And no department of human industry has been more directly affected by it than agriculture.

Among the most important forces that have brought this about are the National Department of Agriculture, with its far-reaching influence upon the diversity and distribution of the agricultural products of the whole country, under its intelligent direction; the numerous State Boards of Agriculture and Agricultural Departments, which tax their ingenuity and resources to aid and develop the agricultural interests of their several states; Farmers' Institutes, which are training schools for mature farmers, and never fail to leave their educational impress upon the community where they are held; Agricultural Newspapers, which carry the gospel of broader culture and pretend to ennoble the farmer and his family; Agricultural Experiment Stations, which in the form of bulletins, free as water, carry to every farmer in the land, who has ambition enough to request it, the result of the investigations of an army of scientific experimenters; the Agricultural Colleges, which are doing so much for the higher education of the young men who are to be the progressive farmers of the future, and the Grange, with its fundamental doctrine of education and beautiful lessons pointing to a "better manhood and womanhood."

All these institutions have done good work and have been important factors in creating the present and growing demand for agricultural education. But the school of last resort for a vast majority of the future farmers of this country will be the public school. And no class of people is more vitally interested in these primary schools than the farmers. "Every boy or girl who expects to make farming a

vocation is entitled to better educational facilities for the teaching of the elements of agriculture in the primary schools of the country. Our public schools recruit the academy, the college and the university, and they in turn fit and prepare for every profession except farming.

"European countries have given us an example by introducing the teaching of the elements of scientific agriculture in the common schools. One reason that many farmers turn away from the Agricultural College and Experiment Station work and the farm paper, is that their lack of training in common schools has barred them from an understanding of the meaning of terms used in agricultural chemistry, or the principles of animal husbandry, or the true principles which underlie the preservation of soil fertility."

At the last meeting of the National Grange a resolution was adopted favoring the teaching of the elementary principles of agriculture, horticulture and what is commonly known as "nature studies" in the public schools of the country. A good deal of misapprehension exists in the popular mind as to what is meant by "nature studies," and we know no better definition of it than that given by Dr. Bailey, of Cornell University. "It is seeing the things which one looks at, and the drawing of proper conclusions of what one sees. Nature study is not the study of a science, as of botany, entomology, geology and the like. That is, it takes the things at hand and endeavors to understand them, without reference to the systematic order or relationships of the objects. It is wholly informal and unsystematic, the same as the objects are which one sees. It is entirely divorced from definitions, or from explanations in books. It is therefore supremely natural. It simply trains the mind and the eye to see and to comprehend the com-

mon things of life; and the result is not directly the acquirement of science, but the establishing of a living sympathy with everything that is." The Grange should take no backward step in this matter and follow up every point of vantage gained.

The National Grange further resolved "that we heartily favor the establishment of correspondence courses of instruction in agriculture." Several of the agricultural colleges have taken up this work and are pushing it vigorously. One of these institutions has this to say:—

"Since it is impossible for the great majority of the farmers of the state to attend the College of Agriculture, the Faculty has determined to do all it can to take the college to the farmer, by offering a systematic course of home reading in agriculture. It is not expected that this course will in any sense take the place of a regular course at the college, but it is expected that everyone who faithfully pursues this carefully-prepared course upon technical agriculture, horticulture, stock growing, rural economy and kindred subjects, will be vastly benefited thereby.

"It is suggested that Granges may add to the interest and profit of their meetings by taking up the course of such portions of it as may be of special interest to them."

We are fully convinced that much good may be accomplished by these correspondence courses in agriculture, and every Grange in the country should avail itself of this splendid means of self culture.

The "land grant" colleges, which were originally intended to be industrial schools, and nothing more, stand a monument of the failure to grasp the importance of the subject by the so-called educators into whose hands they fell.

We do not care to criticise the men, or the insti-

tutions, the history of which is so well known. That they failed for many years to accomplish the purpose for which they were manifestly intended, is known of all men. More widespread education among the farmers themselves, and the demand of popular sentiment are compelling many of these institutions to make an honest effort to meet the demand for full recognition of the agricultural departments in these "land grant" colleges. The old idea that there was no demand for higher agricultural education is forever exploded, and all the invidious class distinction that once existed among the students of agricultural science and the classics has departed, educators having come to the conclusion that it is more important to be able to intelligently deal with the problems of the present than to waste life's energies kicking up the dry dust around the Catacombs of Rome.

The profession of Agriculture — it is a profession — is the most noble and most honorable of all human occupations, and involves more learning and more sciences than any other profession. When we attempt to account for the slim attendance at our "land grant" colleges, we are forced to the conclusion that it is largely, if not wholly, because the men who have directed and controlled the destinies of these institutions have been entirely out of sympathy with the men who have mud on their boots or hayseed in their hair, many of whom have not hesitated to show their contempt for everything connected with agriculture. We rejoice to know that a wholesome change is coming over the spirit of the dreams of some of these would-be teachers of future farmers. "As a people we are beginning to fully realize that agriculture is an intellectual as well as a manual pursuit."

Another reason why the agricultural colleges are not filled with students is because the advantages of these institutions are not made known. Every possible means, and expense, is resorted to that can in any way magnify other departments of these "land grant" universities, while but little effort is made to induce students to take the agricultural courses.

Another reason why these agricultural colleges have not been popular in the past was the length of the courses, the subjects required to be studied and the effort to make all sizes and shapes of pegs fit the same hole. The old idea was that every boy should be required to spend most of his time and effort on the subjects that he liked least, much as some modern Æsop has put it in an "Educational Allegory" who tells us that:—

"A long time ago when the animal creation was being differentiated into swimmers, climbers, fliers and runners there was a school for the development of the animals. The theory of the school was that the best animals should be able to do one thing as well as another, and if there was an apparent aptitude in a given animal for doing one thing and an apparent inaptitude for doing other things, the time and effort should be spent upon the latter instead of the former. If one had short legs and good wings, the attention should be given to running, so as to even up the qualities as far as possible. So the duck was kept waddling instead of swimming, the pelican was kept wagging his two short wings in the attempt to fly, the eagle was made to run and allowed to fly only for recreation, while maturing tadpoles were unmercifully gayed for being neither the one thing nor the other. All this in the name of education.

"Nature was not to be trusted in her makeup of

individuals, for individuals should be systematically developed and similar, for their own welfare and the welfare of the community. The animals that would not submit to such training, but continued to develop the best gifts they had were dishonored, called narrow-minded and specialists, and special difficulties were placed in their way when they attempted to ignore the theory of education recognized by the school.

"No one was allowed to graduate from the school unless he could climb, swim, run and fly at a certain prescribed rate. So it happened that the time taken by the duck in learning to run at the prescribed rate had so hindered him from swimming that he was scarcely able to swim at the prescribed rate, and in addition he had been scolded, threatened, punished and ill-treated in many ways, so as to make his life a burden. The eagle made no headway in climbing to the top of the tree, though he showed that he could get there just the same."

The elective system which now prevails to a greater or less extent in many of the modern colleges and universities, has done much to change old conditions. A student who elects subjects "in which he is especially interested, which are congenial, for which he has some special aptitude and which he expects will be of great practical value to him through life, will make much better progress, will become more proficient and altogether get more benefit than if confined to courses not affording such interest and encouragement."

The present policy of liberality toward the agricultural colleges is meeting a hearty response in their increased attendance. There is still much to be done to make them fully meet the responsibility that rests upon them. Agricultural colleges are a necessity and

they will, somehow, sometime, measure up to the full stature of the necessity.

This report is already too long, but we can hardly refrain from giving, very briefly, an outline of an ideal agricultural college. Its sessions should continue through the year and be divided into four terms, beginning the first of October, January, April and July. All the courses of study should be arranged to begin the first of October or January and continue for one term. All theoretical and class-room work should be done during the six months from the first of October to the first of April. The remaining six months should be devoted to practical operations, either on the college farm under competent instructors, or at the student's home. The college farm should be run as a business enterprise, and every student paid for labor at the usual price paid for the same class of labor on neighboring farms. By this means young men would be able to pay part or all their expenses while attending college, and at the same time receive the incalculable benefit from "doing things" with their own hands. This school should be located on a good farm, and not be made, in any sense, a side show to a classical college or university. The time of the instructors, during the six summer months, could be taken up in directing the farm operations and in experiment station work. Some of this kind of work would do many of the instructors no harm. We have only briefly stated the central idea of an ideal agricultural college, and shall leave it for future elaboration.

In concluding this report, permit us to say that the Grange should hold fast its loyalty to the cardinal principles of education for the farmers, and should ever strive to secure better and fuller compliance with

the laws that created them, by the "land grant" colleges in every state in the Union.

Respectfully submitted,

T. C. ATKESON,
W. F. HILL,
S. W. THOMPSON,
A. M. HORTON,
EMMA P. NAUDAIN,
A. L. BOWEN,
MARTHA M. WILSON,
M. LOUISE BELL.

Committee.

The Worthy Master announced the appointment of a special committee on Dormant Granges, as follows: Bros. Geo. B. Horton, Edmund Braddock, T. C. Atkeson, G. W. Worthen, and H. E. Huxley, and Sisters A. M. Horton, H. L. Braddock, Cordelia Atkeson, M. J. Worthen and Mary S. Huxley.

At 12:10 o'clock P. M. the Grange took a recess.

The Grange resumed work at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and at once entered upon the special order, the election of officers. The Worthy Master appointed Bro. Oliver Wilson of Illinois, and Sister Mary J. Worthen of California, as tellers.

The balloting resulted in the election of the following officers of the National Grange for the constitutional term of two years:

Aaron Jones, Indiana.....Master.
Obadiah Gardner, Maine.....Overseer.
N. J. Bachelder, New Hampshire.....Lecturer.
J. A. Newcomb, Colorado.....Steward.
W. C. Jewett, Massachusetts.....Asst. Steward.
S. O. Bowen, Connecticut.....Chaplain.
Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, Ohio.....Treasurer.
John Trimble, Washington, D. C.....Secretary.
H. E. Huxley, Wisconsin.....Gatekeeper.
Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson, West Virginia.Ceres.
Mrs. Martha M. Wilson, Illinois.....Pomona.
Mrs. Ida V. High, Washington.....Flora.
Mrs. Amanda M. Horton, Michigan...Lady Asst. Steward.
J. J. Woodman, Michigan.....Member of Ex. Com.
Elliot B. Norris, New York.....Member of Ex. Com.

Bro. Edmund Braddock of New Jersey, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the National Grange in annual session assembled extend to the family of Vice-President Hobart its sincere sympathy in this hour of great sorrow.

Bro. Geo. B. Horton presented the following, and on motion of Bro. H. E. Huxley the National Grange concurred in suggested meeting:

The National Grange concurring, there will be a meeting of the Priests of Demeter in Armory Hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock. All who have received the instructions in the Seventh Degree can attend the session.

Springfield, Ohio, Nov. 21st, 1899.

GEO. B. HORTON,
Annalist.

Bro. C. O. Raine of Missouri, offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved: That five thousand copies of the report of the Executive Committee be printed for immediate distribution.

On motion of Bro. S. H. Ellis of Ohio, it was ordered that, after this day's session, the call of the roll of states for the introduction of business for reference without debate, shall be discontinued.

Under the call of the roll of states for the introduction of business for reference without debate, nothing was offered.

Bro. W. C. Jewett, Chairman, presented the general report from the Committee on Transportation, which, on motion of Bro. W. M. Hilleary, was considered seriatim, and adopted, as follows:

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

The question of transportation is one that should be carefully considered by this body because it affects the agricultural producer perhaps more directly than any other class of people. We furnish nearly 60 per cent of all freight carried by the entire railroads of this country. The National Grange was very active on this question years ago, realizing then that there was a great discrimination in the tariff charges then made by the railroads, and it was largely through the efforts of this body that the Inter-State Commerce Commission was appointed and the law under which it worked was put into effect.

"The act to regulate commerce declares that all transportation charges shall be reasonable and just;

that every unjust and unreasonable charge is prohibited and unlawful. The act creates a Commission and declares that it is authorized and required to execute and enforce the provisions of this act; that the Commission shall investigate, inquire into, report, and order the discontinuance of all violations of these or other provisions of the law, and shall execute the law by petition to the court to enforce such order, which the act requires the court to do whenever the order is lawful."

We believe that the commission has tried to carry out this act to the best of its ability. But through the interpretation of the law, by virtue of judicial decision, it has ceased to be a body for the regulation of inter-state carriers.

And the Commission says, "That the people should no longer look to this Commission for a protection which it is powerless to extend."

Mr. Justice Harlan dissenting from the opinion of the court in the Troy Case, says: "Taken in connection with other decisions defining the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the present decision, it seems to me, goes far to make that Commission a useless body for all practical purposes, and to defeat many of the important objects designed to be accomplished by the various enactments of Congress relating to inter-state commerce. The Commission was established to protect the public against the improper practices of the transportation companies engaged in commerce among the several states. It has been left, it is true, with power to make reports and to issue protests. But it has been shorn, by judicial interpretation, of authority to do anything of an effective character. It is denied many of the powers which, in my judgment, were intended to be conferred upon it. Besides, the acts of Congress are

now so construed as to place communities on the lines of inter-state commerce at the mercy of competing railroad companies engaged in such commerce."

The hardships of unreasonable charges either fall upon the farmer who produces the product transported, or upon the consumer; and the middleman, who actually pays the freight, very little, if any, of the loss falls upon him. Also under the present law the only person who can sue the carriers and recover judgment for excessive freight rates is the person who actually pays the freight. The real loser can by no possibility recover any part of this extortion.

We believe that this body should take up again this matter and have the law so amended that it shall be so plain that neither the Inter-State Commerce Commission nor the courts can misunderstand or misinterpret its meaning.

It is hard to understand many of the discriminations as made by the railroads: Patrons in Massachusetts who are buying feed and flour by the car load find it costs 60 cents per ton more for mixed feed in 200 pound sacks on a 20-ton car, than for a 20-ton car of flour. Also 6 cents per barrel more for flour if it is shipped with feed than in full car lots; also that it costs the farmer \$1.80 per ton more for hay shipped from Michigan than it does the regular dealer.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission in its eleventh annual report recommended that certain amendments be made to the law. And in its twelfth annual report it makes a renewal of these recommendations.

We approve the recommendation of the Worthy Master as to enlarging the powers and duties of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, giving it and

charging it with the duty of fixing maximum rates of fare and freight on all inter-state railways.

We would further recommend that the Legislative Committee of the National Grange be instructed to prepare a Bill in conformity with the above recommendation and urge its passage by Congress.

Resolved: That the ninth recommendation of the Worthy Master's address in regard to "The speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States," is recommended for adoption.

Your Committee recommends the adoption of the following, offered by Bro. W. M. Hilleary of Oregon:

"Resolved: That the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, reaffirms its frequently expressed conviction of the urgent importance of the completion and ownership by the United States, of the Nicaragua Canal and making it an available highway of commerce.

"Resolved: That the Legislative Committee of this Grange make every effort to impress upon the Congress of the United States the urgent necessity of making appropriations for this purpose, especially in view of the opportunities for increased interchange of business and trade between the Atlantic and Pacific sea coasts, which call for shorter routes for the agricultural and manufacturer's products to the markets of the world."

Resolved: That the tenth recommendation of the Worthy Master's address in regard to "The speedy construction of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi river with the Great Lakes, and the Great Lakes with the Atlantic ocean," is approved.

"WHEREAS, The interests of the whole country, the reinforcement of our Navy, the enlargement of foreign markets for our surplus products, the increased employment of our workingmen in the mine, foundry,

factory and shipyard, and the training of able seamen, would all be promoted by the restoration of our merchant marine to its former position on the seas of the world, therefore

"Resolved: That in the opinion of this organization it is the duty of Congress at the earliest day possible to enact such legislation as will enable American built mail carriers and freighters to successfully compete with the subsidized and bountied merchant ships of foreign countries in the carrying of our imports and exports."

The foregoing resolution, offered by Bro. O. Gardner of Maine, is respectfully referred back to the National Grange for action.

W. C. JEWETT,
ARNOLD NAUDAIN, JR.,
M. M. WILSON,
A. M. HORTON,
A. B. JUDSON,
S. G. BAIRD,
Committee.

On motion of Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, the consideration of the resolution on the subject of subsidies to the merchant marine, which was referred back to the Grange by the adoption of the report of the Committee on Transportation, was made the special order for 10 o'clock, Wednesday, 22d inst.

On motion of Bro. T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, it was ordered that the installation of officers of the National Grange be made the special order for 7:30 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, 22d inst.

At 5:25 o'clock P. M., the labors of the day were closed.

ARMORY HALL,

Springfield, O., Nov. 21, 1899.

At 7:30 o'clock p. m. there was held a meeting of the Priests of Demeter.

All officers were in their places and business transacted which has special reference to the work of the Assembly, a record of which was preserved for future reference.

GEO. B. HORTON,
Annalist.

SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1899.

The Grange reassembled in Armory Hall at 9:30 o'clock a. m., and was opened for work in the fourth degree. Worthy Master Aaron Jones presided and Sister Cordelia Atkeson, of West Virginia, occupied the chair of Worthy Ceres, pro tem.

The roll was called by the Worthy Secretary and a quorum of members responded.

Tuesday's Journal was read and approved.

Under the call for reports of Standing Committees, Bro. George W. Baird, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, following, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:—Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, would respectfully report as follows:

	Miles travel'd.	Days in trav.	Days in ses- sion.	To- tal days
G. W. Worthen, California.....	6,106	12	9	21
Mary J. Worthen, California	6,106	12	9	21
J. A. Newcomb, Colorado	2,510	6	9	15
Mrs. Emma J. Newcomb, Colorado	2,510	6	9	15
S. O. Bowen, Connecticut	1,684	4	9	13
Mrs. A. L. Bowen, Connecticut	1,684	4	9	13
Oliver Wilson Illinois	806	4	9	13
Mrs. Martha M. Wilson, Illinois	806	4	9	13
Aaron Jones, Indiana	500	2	9	11
Mrs. Maggie W. Jones Indiana.....	500	2	9	11
A. B. Judson, Iowa	1,530	4	9	13
Mrs. Ida Judson, Iowa	1,530	4	9	13
Henry Rhoades, Kansas	1,454	4	9	13
Mrs. Ruth Rhoades, Kansas	1,454	4	9	13
Obadiah Gardner, Maine	2,118	6	9	15
Joseph B. Ager, Maryland	856	4	9	13
Mrs. Jane E. Ager, Maryland	856	4	9	13
W. C. Jewett, Massachusetts	1,642	4	9	13
Mrs. Lizzie M. Jewett, Massachusetts...	1,642	4	9	13
Geo. B. Horton, Michigan	346	2	9	11
Mrs. Amanda M. Horton, Michigan....	346	2	9	11
Geo. W. Baird, Minnesota	1,418	4	9	13
Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, Minnesota	1,418	4	9	13
C. O. Raine, Missouri	876	4	9	13
Mrs. Pauline S. Raine, Missouri	876	4	9	13
Edmund Braddock, New Jersey.....	1,224	4	9	13
Mrs. Hannah L. Braddock, New Jersey.	1,224	4	9	13
Elliot B. Norris, New York	1,052	4	9	13
Mrs. Georgianna C. Norris, New York..	1,052	4	9	13
S. H. Ellis, Ohio	70	2	9	11
Mrs. R. J. Ellis, Ohio	70	2	9	11
W. M. Hilleary, Oregon	5,856	12	9	21
Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary, Oregon.....	5,856	12	9	21
W. F. Hill, Pennsylvania	592	4	9	13
Marie A. Hill, Pennsylvania	592	4	9	13

	Miles travel'd.	Days in trav.	Days in ses- sion.	To- tal days
Joseph A. Tillinghast, Rhode Island....	1,794	4	9	13
Emily I. Tillinghast, Rhode Island.....	1,794	4	9	13
W. K. Thompson, South Carolina.....	1,826	6	9	15
Mrs. S. W. Thompson, South Carolina..	1,826	6	9	15
C. J. Bell, Vermont	1,840	6	9	15
Mrs. M. Louise Bell, Vermont	1,840	6	9	15
Augustus High, Washington	5,760	12	9	21
Mrs. Ida V. High, Washington	5,760	12	9	21
T. C. Atkeson, West Virginia	564	4	9	13
Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson, West Virginia..	564	4	9	13
H. E. Huxley, Wisconsin	974	4	9	13
Mrs. M. S. Huxley, Wisconsin	974	4	9	13
Arnold Naudain Jr., Delaware.....	1,256	4	9	13
Emma P. Naudain, Delaware.....	1,256	4	9	13
Geo. Austin Bowen, High Priest.....	1,642	4	9	13
John Trimble, Secretary	844	4	9	13
O. H. Hale, Overseer.....	1,336	4	9	13
Alpha Messer, Lecturer	1,740	6	9	15
E. S. McDowell, Treasurer	90	2	9	11
J. J. Woodman, Ex. Com.....	582	4	9	13
S. H. Messick, Ex. Com.....	1,404	4	9	13
Mrs. L. M. Messick, Ceres.....	1,404	4	9	13
Totals	96,235	278	513	791

G. W. BAIRD,
A. L. BOWEN,
EMMA P. NAUDAIN,
J. A. NEWCOMB,
OLIVER WILSON,
M. W. JONES,
Committee.

Bro. J. J. Woodman offered his account for clerical work and expenses as Secretary of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the Grange entered upon the consideration of the resolution, referred back by the Committee on Transportation, relating to the subject of Subsidies to the Merchant Marine.

On motion of Bro. J. A. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island, the resolution above referred to, on the subject of Merchant Marine, was referred to a special committee, to be appointed by the Worthy Master.

Thereupon the Worthy Master appointed Bros. J. A. Tillinghast, Oliver Wilson and Arnold Naudain, Jr., a special committee, as above provided.

The following, presented by Bro. W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, was adopted:

Resolved, That the labors of this thirty-third annual session of the National Grange be closed Thursday, the 23rd inst.

Sister Marie A. Hill, of Pennsylvania, favored the Grange with a recitation, by request, which was well received.

Bro. J. A. Tillinghast presented the following from the Special Committee on Subsidies to Our Merchant Marine, which was considered at length and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That while this National Grange does most heartily desire the upbuilding of our Merchant Marine, we are emphatically opposed to the principle of subsidies and believe the desired results can and will be accomplished without resorting thereto.

J. A. TILLINGHAST,
OLIVER WILSON,
ARNOLD NAUDAIN, JR.,
Committee.

By request Sister Marie A. Hill again entertained the Grange with a recitation.

By request, Sister Southland, of Massachusetts, favored the Grange with a recitation.

Bro. W. F. Hill, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Worthy Lecturer be requested to furnish the Worthy Secretary a copy of his address upon the subject of "Merchant Marine Subsidies" for publication in Journal in connection with report of Committee on Transportation.

The Worthy Lecturer, Bro. Alpha Messer, furnished the following for publication, as requested:

I am unable to see what advantage the farmers will receive from the government subsidy if the proposed shipping bill should become a law. While I am an American citizen "to the manor born" I am still a farmer, and I find it just as necessary for farmers as a class to look out for their interests as it is for the ship builders to look out for theirs, regardless of any sentiment in the matter.

It is possible that more ships may mean lower ocean freight rates, but if lower ocean freight rates should be the result, would the farmers be benefited thereby? The proposed subsidy would mean a tax of not less than one hundred and forty millions of dollars on the industries of the people during the next twenty years. Mr. Alexander R. Smith, who appeared before this body last week in support of the subsidy, claims that this estimate is much too large. In a recent speech of Senator Frye, of Maine, in favor of this subsidy, he said that the provisions of the bill call for from five to nine millions a year. Now

if the appropriations are to continue for twenty years, as stated in the bill, my estimate is too small, and the sum may reach nearly two hundred millions. No definite sum is stated in the bill. The proposed appropriation is based on tonnage and miles, with a bounty of one dollar a month to sailors who are American citizens.

If a bounty is to be paid to young American citizens to induce them to become sailors, why not pay a bounty to the young men of the nation to induce them to enlist under the banner of agriculture, for the purpose of inducing them to become expert farmers and American citizens in the truest sense of the word? The argument of Mr. Smith that a subsidized American Merchant Marine would train American sailors to defend American interests in case of war, loses its force when the provisions of the bill are such as to call for only one-fourth of American seamen, and in sailing from foreign ports an entire foreign crew can be enlisted for sailing the ship. It may be said that Mr. Smith's resolution does not ask for an endorsement of the proposed bill, which is true, but it does ask for an endorsement of the principle of subsidies, which is the foundation of the bill. The resolution of Mr. Smith was adroitly drawn, and if adopted it would place the National Grange on record as favoring government subsidies, and if rejected it would place this body on record as opposed to the Merchant Marine. The substitute presented by the committee enables the Grange to oppose the principle of subsidies embodied in the original resolution, without opposing the expansion of our merchant marine.

Mr. Smith says that farmers are taxed on less than one-fourth of the total wealth of the country, and they would therefore contribute less than one-

fourth of the compensation paid out. From census returns I find that the farmers possess considerably more, instead of less than one-fourth of the wealth of the United States, and it is universally conceded that farmers pay a very much larger amount of taxes in proportion to their wealth than any other class in society, and consequently they will in various ways be taxed to pay a large proportion of the proposed subsidy. In other words, in addition to the freight, they will be required to pay an additional tax for the privilege of having their export products carried in American subsidized ships. Aside from the principle involved, if farmers were sure of compensating advantages in the reduction of freight rates between the farm and the foreign consumer, there could be no objection to the subsidy. But such assurances are not, and can not be given. In 1873 it cost 21.12 cents to ship a bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool, and in 1895 it cost 3.9 cents for the same service. The total reduction in wheat freight from Chicago to Liverpool from 1873 to 1895 by all-water route, was over 40 cents per bushel. I suppose that the rate to-day is somewhat higher than in 1895, owing to existing temporary abnormal conditions. During this time the price of wheat and other exporting farm products has fluctuated back and forth, but ocean rates of freight have steadily declined. Yet no one would presume to say that the great reduction in these sales or any considerable portion of it has been added to the price of wheat, corn and other exporting farm products.

If ocean rates of freight should be reduced by reason of government subsidies, the present policy of the trunk lines of railroads would preclude any advantage which might accrue to farmers from such a

reduction. Through combination competition is destroyed and the freight rate charged is "all that the traffic will bear."

Only a few days since railway freights on trunk lines were advanced nearly twenty-five per cent., in the face of the fact that railway earnings of the past year have been almost, if not quite, unprecedented in favor of the roads. Under such conditions farmers can receive no advantage from a reduction of ocean freights should such be the result of the proposed subsidy.

A few weeks since a prominent shipping man, when asked about the preparations for increasing the merchant marine, said: "The American merchant marine offers to-day the best outlet for idle capital that can be found and the possessors of large amounts of capital are beginning to realize this." This shows that under existing conditions shipping profits are greater than in most other lines of investment, and if the proposed subsidy is obtained these profits will be largely increased.

It looks to me as if the proposition for heavily subsidizing our merchant marine was a scheme to largely increase the wealth of the few at the expense of the many. The Grange is opposed to any such action by congress.

In what does the prestige and glory of our nation consist? Is it in colossal fortunes and great combinations of wealth? No! A thousand times, No! Its greatness, power and civilizing influences among the nations of the world lie in the general intelligence and patriotism of its people, in its agricultural resources and its agricultural population. These and these only are the true sources of the nation's prosperity, progress, influence and high standing at the present time.

Bro. W. F. Hill, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in relation to the "temple fund," which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

At 12 o'clock the Grange took a recess.

The Grange resumed work in the fourth degree at 2:30 o'clock p. m., with Worthy Overseer O. H. Hale presiding.

Bro. C. J. Bell, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report for his committee, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The National Grange, assembled at Springfield for this, its thirty-third annual session, has been so royally entertained by the city of Springfield, through his excellency, Governor Bushnell, of the great state of Ohio, the Commercial Club, the Mayor of the city, the President and Faculty of the State University at Columbus, the State Grange of Ohio, through Brother and Sister Ellis and Brother and Sister Holman and all Patrons of the state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Grange extend appreciative thanks to Governor Bushnell for his kind words of welcome and good cheer, the privilege of visiting the works of The Warder, Bushnell, Glessner Co., and the many ways in which he has so kindly assisted in making our stay in Springfield pleasant.

Resolved, That we, the National Grange, extend sincere thanks to the Commercial Club of Springfield for the many courtesies extended to us; their welcome, the banquet, the trip to the manufacturing industries, to the Masonic Home, to Columbus; and especial thanks to W. H. Schaus, acting president of the club, and to the committee who so artistically and

patriotically decorated this hall for the use of the National Grange;

Resolved, That the thanks of the National Grange be and are hereby tendered his honor, Charles Bowlus, the Mayor, for many courtesies extended and also to the press of the city for the general publication of our deliberations;

Resolved, That we thank the many visiting Patrons from the several State Granges for their kind words of encouragement for the Order;

Resolved, That the National Grange heartily appreciates the recitations given by Mrs. S. Ella Southland, of Athol Center, Mass., on several occasions, for our entertainment;

Resolved, That a double vote of thanks is due from this body for the untiring efforts of Brother and Sister Ellis and Brother and Sister Holman, who have been present at all times to make us comfortable and happy.

We recognize the courtesies extended by the proprietor of the Arcade Hotel, the railroads and all who have in any way added to the convenience of the members of the National Grange.

C. J. BELL,
W. F. HILL,
MARY J. WORTHEN,
CORDELIA ATKESON.
E. B. NORRIS,
A. L. BOWEN,

Committee.

Sister Martha M. Wilson, of Illinois, offered the following resolution, and it was adopted as the sense of the National Grange:

Resolved, That this National Grange enter its protest against allowing Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, to be seated in Congress.

Bro. F. H. Plumb, of Massachusetts, representing the American Agriculturist, was introduced, whereupon he made brief remarks on Grange work in Massachusetts and Connecticut and free rural mail delivery.

Sister Amanda M. Horton, of Michigan, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this National Grange procure suitable regalia or badges for its use at its next session.

The Committee on Agriculture submitted the following report through its Chairman, Bro. George B. Horton, which was adopted in its entirety:

Your Committee on Agriculture have carefully considered the resolutions referred to us and report thereon as follows:

That subject matter presented by Bro. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio, at the request of Bro. Rei Rathbun, Secretary of Clark County, Ohio, Pomona Grange, criticising the Agricultural Department at Washington in its methods of selecting employees, we find was acted upon by the National Grange at its session one year ago, as will be found on page 164 of the printed proceedings. In the absence of positive facts concerning the matter, we recommend no further action at this time.

The resolution offered by Bro. E. B. Norris, following, we recommend be adopted:

Resolved, That this National Grange hereby respectfully requests congress to enact a law providing that when dairy, or dairy and food products, are imported or brought into a state or territory, that they shall immediately become subject to the laws of the

state or territory, the same as though they were made or manufactured within the state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in original packages.

"Resolved, That this National Grange hereby requests congress to enact a law to prevent the falsely branding of dairy, or dairy and food products as to the state in which they are made, or where produced or manufactured."

The following resolution was presented by Bro. G. W. Worthen, of California, and has been carefully considered:

"Resolved, That the National Grange urge upon congress the appropriation of a liberal sum for a systematic examination and survey of the forests of our mountains, especially the forests of the Pacific coast, by the Department of Agriculture."

We offer the following as a substitute for the above and recommend its adoption:

"Resolved, That the National Grange urge upon congress the appropriation of a liberal sum for a systematic examination, survey and preservation of the public forests of our country by the Department of Agriculture."

The Preamble and Resolutions offered by Bro. G. W. Worthen, of California, following, have been fully considered, and we recommend their adoption:

"WHEREAS, A nation's wealth is the outgrowth of its wealth-producing products; and whereas, these products, in this nation, are largely agricultural and horticultural; and whereas, their value depends upon the quantity and quality, both of the home and foreign-grown products; and whereas, this value can not be determined until reliable information, not only of the quantity and quality of the domestic, but also of all foreign competing products has been secured;

therefore we, the members of the National Grange representing both the agricultural and horticultural interests of the United States of America, most respectfully petition the honorable Secretary of Agriculture to provide consulate telegraphic reports on all foreign-grown, competing products. These reports to include not only the quantity and quality of the competing growing crops, but also a comparison of those crops with those of the past year, to the end that the producers, the trade, and all others interested, may have the most reliable means of determining the value of domestic-grown products while those products are in the hands of those who produced them."

We indorse those parts of the Worthy Master's address referred to us, asking:

"The enactment of National law governing the use of Shoddy, and the manufacture and sale of food products which are susceptible of adulteration, and other fraudulent practices."

GEO. B. HORTON,
A. B. JUDSON,
HENRY RHOADES,
G. W. WORTHEN,
W. K. THOMPSON,
R. J. ELLIS,
I. L. HILLEARY.
PAULINE S. RAINE.

Committee.

Bro. George B. Horton, Chairman, made the following general report for the Committee on Agriculture, which was adopted:

In modern as well as in ancient times, agriculture holds place as the most essential calling of man. With

all the changes that have come to pass through advancing civilization, inventions, discoveries and improved methods, this God-established order of things has not been changed, and never will be, for first of all, the people *must be fed*. That we may not lose sight of the importance of our calling it is well to repeat oft-stated facts concerning agriculture. Half of the people of the whole country are engaged in its various branches. More than upon any other industry, all classes of people depend upon it, either directly or indirectly, for success in their various callings. It feeds the world from its grain fields, orchards, gardens, flocks and herds, and after all this reserves to itself the foundation from whence it all came. From its homes emanate the most useful, successful and eminent men in business, statesmanship, the professions and military achievements. It brings into existence vastly more real new wealth that never existed before, in form, for the appropriation and use of men, than all other sources of actual wealth production combined. It furnishes seventy-five per cent. in value of our export trade and much the largest share of our interior commerce. Our ritual tells us that "in the beginning God made agriculture honorable, but it is *our* duty to sustain it as such." From the all-time importance of agriculture and the many truthful and important statements which may be made concerning it, and the responsibilities placed upon this body of farmers to devise ways and means to keep the large class of people engaged in agricultural pursuits fully up to their responsibilities, opportunities and just rights in the rapid development and progress now taking place, your committee fully realizes the importance of the work in hand. To give you figures showing approximate cost of the production of a bushel of grain or pound of meat, or

to consider general farm management, seems to be more properly the work of Subordinate Granges, Farmers' Institutes and agricultural publications. Instead of these we consider it best to turn your thoughts toward some general comparative conditions, causes and results which do or may affect our class in its financial, and consequently its social, intellectual and influential standing, for of these we should take inventories by decades to arrive at proper conclusions as to our stewardship in the work of maintaining the honor and standard of agriculture and its people. It is well for us to plow and cultivate, but our most important duties are beyond these. We must have a watchful care for the results of this effort and labor to the end that we receive our rightful share of its profits and benefits. We may labor diligently in our fields, but if we through neglect of duty permit others to reap the greatest rewards therefrom, we are on the downward course, comparatively, in financial results and, as stated, on account of financial loss our social, intellectual and influential standing also declines. Financial success is the chief support and promoter. This attained, other desirable results naturally follow. If others receive profits on our labor that should by rights be retained by ourselves, they rise in social distinction while we decline. In the train of comparative loss in financial success comes the shifting of a multitude of burdens onto us which should be borne by others, and as time rolls on we gradually and almost unconsciously come to fill a place in the industrial and social spheres as described by Edward Markham in his now famous poem, "The Man with the Hoe":

"Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
 Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
 The emptiness of ages in his face,
 And on his back the burden of the world.
 Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
 A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
 Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
 Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
 Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
 Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave
 To have dominion over sea and land;
 To trace the stars and search the heavens for power;
 To feel the passion of Eternity?
 Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
 And pillared the blue firmament with light?
 Down all the stretch of hell to its last gulf
 There is no shape more terrible than this—
 More tongued with censure of the world's blind greed—
 More filled with signs and portents for the soul—
 More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim
 Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
 Are Plato and swing of Pleiades?
 What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
 The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
 Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
 Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
 Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
 Plundered, profaned and disinherited.
 Cries protest to the Judges of the World,
 A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
 Is this the handiwork you give to God,
 This monstrous thing distorted and soul-quenched?
 How will you ever straighten up this shape;
 Give back the upward looking and the light;
 Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
 Touch it again with immortality;
 Make right the immemorial infamies.
 Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
 How will the Future reckon with this Man?
 How answer his brute question in that hour
 When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
 How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
 With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
 When this dumb terror shall reply to God,
 After the silence of the centuries?"

Patrons of Husbandry, members of the National Grange, do you see your duty? As the leading, organized representative of the agricultural interests of this country, are you squarely and firmly on the defensive to prevent a repetition of the history of the world's nations wherein the agriculturist has lost his rightful social standing, or are you being soothed by the voice of the charmer until it is too late? When this organization for which we have labored and sacrificed shall have passed into the hands of our children, God grant that there shall be no cause to charge us with non-performance of duty. Shall our nation's history be an echo to nations gone? Lay aside your individual associations and prejudices, broaden your thoughts to include agriculture, *all* its people and their welfare, and reason from a comparative basis. We say comparative, for although we may improve in essential conditions, if others receive benefits unproportionally greater because of conditions more favorable to them, the effect is depressing to us.

We must receive *equal* benefits. There is such a thing as falling behind others while at the same time we are making some progress for ourselves; but this last is not enough; we must keep up in the *front ranks* of the hosts that form the progress of the age. In the address of Worthy Master Jones of one year ago to the National Grange are some comparative statements, the drift of which should not be forgotten.

The figures therein given have direct bearing on this particular part of our report and so important are they to the farmers of the United States and so imperatively essential is it that the members of this National Grange shall keep them in mind, that we quote therefrom. The Worthy Master says:

"The vast wealth annually produced by the farmers furnishes the foundation on which rests the great commercial, manufacturing and transportation interests of the country. It is always of interest and value to any one to examine the inventory of his property from time to time, to fully know the situation of his business affairs. Each ten years the United States takes, at great expense, an inventory of all the property of the people of the United States, and it is of equal value to the people to examine *this inventory* as taken and recorded in the census returns, as it reveals, without partiality or concealment, the relative prosperity and growth in wealth of the varied interests of our country."

Following this statement, the National Master gives an array of figures from which are drawn the conclusion that the agricultural interests of the country are not retaining their proportionate share of the annual increase of all wealth; in other words, that while agriculture produces much the larger share of each annual aggregate and increase of wealth, it retains to itself much the smaller share, and that this alarming condition is getting worse each succeeding year. While these conclusions are subject to some modifications, perhaps there is little doubt that other interests, through their ability to exercise a more absolute control over their affairs than is carried out by agriculture, are gradually absorbing an increased, unproportionate reward from our labors. Unless this tendency can be checked in some way,

we must gradually fall behind in educational acquirements, social standing and influence upon public matters. To maintain our rightful position in the social and influential world should be our chiefest aim, and to do this we have attempted to show that we must succeed along with others in proportionate financial rewards from our labors. We are aware that an extreme resulting picture has been drawn and that it would take centuries, perhaps, to bring such a result about; but if the drift is that way, it behooves us as representatives of agriculture to turn the tide, if possible. The chief incentive to labor past mere subsistence is social, educational and influential standing. To gain these is the chief object of the Grange. This seems to bring the duty home to us as an organization. All other questions are lost in this. What are the remedial obligations upon us? We answer, organize, agitate and create such a sentiment among farmers that they will see their duty now. Through organization and the opportunity so given to study and act upon such questions and methods as have most direct bearing on us and our general welfare, we can, if we will, maintain our dignity and standard as against the aggressive movements of all others. It has now come to pass that the Mecca of the most aggressive interests of our country for gaining special advantages is the congress and legislatures. We must meet them through the Grange. The Legislative Committees of National and State Granges have our successes or failures in their hands in these matters. For these committees we need the ablest and truest men of our Order, honest men who are above bribery and who are free to do their whole duty. Then to back them we must make our Order numerically stronger. We must enlist the majority in our cause. We can do it

if we will. We have a free field, for no other farm organization to-day is asking their support. Now is the most favorable time for Grange extension that will probably be offered. Masters of State Granges here represented, have you prepared plans for commencing and prosecuting this work? Duty calls you. Remember the quotation from the ritual: "In the beginning God made agriculture honorable, it is our duty to sustain it as such."

GEO. B. HORTON,	W. K. THOMPSON,
A. B. JUDSON,	I. L. HILLEARY,
HENRY RHOADES,	R. J. ELLIS,
G. W. WORTHEN,	PAULINE S. RAINE.

Committee.

Bro. G. W. Worthen, of California, submitted a report for the Special Committee on Trusts, following, which was adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRUSTS.

We, your Special Committee on Trusts, submit the following report:

The National Grange expresses its approval of the address of our Worthy Master Aaron Jones, regarding Trusts, and demands the enactment by Congress, of such laws as will protect the people against all combinations of men and capital inimical to public policy.

We are not opposed to associations of interests which merely lessen the cost of production, but we are decidedly opposed to the misuse of the power which large combinations of capital give for the purpose of destroying competition, controlling production and arbitrarily dictating prices of commodities. Association as opposed to isolation is one thing; combination as opposed to competition is another.

We are opposed to all corporations or "Trusts" which control the source of supply, and, like the Standard Oil Company, reach out their arms and embrace all competition. Special favors are granted them by railroads, thus enabling them to undersell and force to the wall smaller dealers, who might otherwise compete with them.

We encourage the investment of capital in every branch of legitimate industry, and demand fair play.

The construction of the Erie Canal benefitted the farmer. Competition has reduced the price of transportation in New York 80 per cent. during the past twenty-five years. The expansion of our territory and commerce tends to increase the number of capitalized associations. The greed and selfishness which too often actuate men has become an element of danger and must be controlled.

It must be made impossible for so-called trusts to accumulate millions by selling watered stock without adding to the wealth of the country. Therefore we recommend:

First. Official inspection of all corporations as in the case of National Banks. No corporation should be tolerated whose books cannot bear such inspection.

Second. PROHIBITION OF ALL REBATES OR DISCRIMINATIONS BY PUBLIC CARRIERS.

Third. Taxation of all capital stock.

Fourth. All capital stock should be paid up in full.

Fifth. Severe penalties for violation of law.

1. By forfeiture of charter, fine and imprisonment.
2. By impeachment, fine and imprisonment of all public officials whose duty it may be to enforce the law and who fail to perform that duty.

Suggestions:

We would advise many petitions to Congress to

pass remedial legislation along the lines above suggested.

We ask the members of our body to secure state legislation not in conflict with National laws, but suited to the peculiar requirements of their respective states.

One of the greatest evils of trusts is their power to control elections and corrupt officials. This can only be remedied by educating the people. Meanwhile, we must control by the strong arm of AUTHORITY.

One principle worthy of consideration has been thus stated. "Whenever monopolies are based upon the acquisition of nearly the entire supply of natural treasures of *any sort*, or upon exclusive ownership of raw material of *any kind*, Government ownership of the source of supply is called for."

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry pledges its best efforts for the suppression of such dangerous associations, and we invite the earnest co-operation of every liberty-loving, self-respecting citizen of the Republic.

AARON JONES, Indiana.

G. W. WORTHEN, California.

OLIVER WILSON, Illinois.

A. B. JUDSON, Iowa.

OBADIAH GARDNER, Maine.

GEORGE B. HORTON, Michigan.

J. J. WOODMAN, Michigan.

E. B. NORRIS, New York.

S. H. ELLIS, Ohio.

J. H. BRIGHAM, Ohio.

W. F. HILL, Pennsylvania.

W. K. THOMPSON, South Carolina.

H. E. HUXLEY, Wisconsin.

C. O. RAINE, Missouri.

Committee.

Bro. Geo. B. Horton offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Special Committee on Trusts be properly headed in form of an address, signed by all members of the committee and the officers of the National Grange and printed in pamphlet form in suitable quantities for distribution over the states.

Resolved, That the resolution on the subject of "Merchant Marine," together with the remarks of Bro. Alpha Messer, be published in the leaflet with the report of the Special Committee on Trusts.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to have one hundred and fifty copies of the report on trusts mimeographed at once, for use of the members of the National Grange.

Bro. W. F. Hill, of Pennsylvania, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the literature to be recommended to this body for separate publication and distribution; the amount of same and the most efficient means for its dissemination over the country at large.

The Worthy Overseer, presiding, appointed as the Special Committee, provided for above, Bros. W. F. Hill, of Pennsylvania, Aaron Jones, of Indiana, and T. C. Atkeson, of West Virginia.

Bro. J. J. Woodman, Past Master, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to issue requisitions for drafts upon the Fiscal Agency, to pay all necessary expenses in keeping the costumes, regalia and paraphernalia of the Seventh Degree in repair and proper order.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the Grange took a recess.

At 7:30 o'clock p. m. the Grange resumed work in the fourth degree, with Worthy Overseer O. H. Hale presiding and Bro. C. J. Bell Acting Worthy Overseer pro tem., and at once entered upon the special order, the installation of the officers of the National Grange.

The following officers were duly installed in full and ample form, by Bro. Joseph A. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island, assisted by Sister S. Ella Southland, Worthy Assistant Steward of the Massachusetts State Grange:

Master	Aaron Jones, Indiana
Overseer	Obadiah Gardner, Maine
Steward	J. A. Newcomb, Colorado
Assistant Steward	W. C. Jewett, Massachusetts
Chaplain	S. O. Bowen, Connecticut
Treasurer	Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, Ohio
Secretary	John Trimble, Washington, D. C.
Gatekeeper	H. E. Huxley, Wisconsin
Ceres	Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson, West Virginia
Pomona	Mrs. Martha M. Wilson, Illinois
Flora	Mrs. Ida V. High, Washington
Lady Assistant Steward.....	Mrs. A. M. Horton, Michigan

Immediately after the installation of officers Worthy Master Aaron Jones imparted the annual word of

the Order to the officers and members of the National Grange.

Worthy High Priest George Austin Bowen exemplified the unwritten work of the first four degrees of the Order.

At 10:40 o'clock p. m. the labors of the day were closed.

EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, November 23, 1899.

The National Grange reassembled in Armory Hall, City Building, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. and was duly opened in the fourth degree, with Worthy Master Jones presiding and the newly installed officers in their proper stations.

The roll call of states showed a quorum of members present, including Bro. N. J. Bachelder, Master of the New Hampshire State Grange.

Wednesday's—seventh day's—journal was read and approved.

Worthy Master Jones presented his account as Master of the National Grange, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Worthy Master is hereby directed to appoint a Legislative Committee, of which he shall be chairman. It is requested to urge the passage by Congress of such measures as have passed this body.

Agreeable to the provisions of the above resolution, the Worthy Master announced the personnel of the Legislative Committee for the ensuing year, to be Aaron Jones, of Indiana, N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, and E. B. Norris, of New York.

The Committee on Mileage and Per Diem made the following supplemental report, through its chairman, Bro. George W. Baird, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would respectfully report the presence of the delegate from New Hampshire, and there is due him on account of mileage and per diem, as follows:

Bro. N. J. Bachelder, 4 days, at \$3 per day.....	\$12 00
Miles traveled, 1,816, at 3c.....	54 48
Total	<hr/> \$66 48

G. W. BAIRD, *Chairman*.

The Committee on Co-operation submitted its general report, through its chairman, Bro. E. B. Norris, which was adopted, as follows:

Worthy Master:—The Committee on Co-operation respectfully asks to present the following report:

Your committee has considered the seventh recommendation in the Master's address, providing, "for the extension of the market for farm products, making it the duty of the United States Consuls, to aid in the extending of markets for farm products as for manufactured articles," was reported favorable by the committee.

The principles of co-operation are necessary to the welfare of the Grange, and the progress of the times

makes it essential for the farmers to organize and co-operate for mutual advantage and protection.

What the Grange now needs is a co-operative spirit that has the good sense, to discuss at its meetings, what the farmers in their particular localities need to better their conditions.

We see a vast difference in the prosperity of the farmer of today, from that of twenty years ago, and this is especially true in every locality where there is a strong, flourishing Grange. The Grange has taught farmers to be less distrustful of one another, to grasp the possibilities presented by it and thus be better prepared to co-operate along lines of mutual protection.

Financial success in co-operative effort is due in most cases to conservative modes of business. Especially has this been true in the State of New York. We have not gone into any financial schemes, whereby any great outlay of money was required to promote and project the business. The plan adopted in our state, is to make contracts in nearby cities, with large established trade houses, and secure the usual discounts to the trade. We issue a small pamphlet, each year, containing the name of every city, and the discount allowed by the business houses in that city, under contract with our Executive Committee. With these books are issued trade cards which are changed in color each year. These are sent out, from the office of the Secretary of the State Grange, to each Subordinate Grange in the state that is clear on the books of the State Grange. The Subordinate Grange Secretary stamps the cards with the seal of the Grange, or in case they have none, gets the Master's signature upon them, and then gives them to every member who desires one, that is clear on the books. So you see no Granges, or members of Granges, can get the bene-

fit of our trade system, unless they are in good standing by keeping their dues promptly paid.

These cards are strictly on a cash basis, and at the close of his purchase, the purchaser simply presents the card and the five, or ten per cent. discount is taken off, as the case may be, and no questions asked.

In the beginning it was difficult to make contracts with old established houses, as they thought it would affect their trade with local dealers, but they soon learned that a co-operative cash trade was worth equally as much to them, as long credited accounts, and they are now glad to pay the State Grange a rebate for the privilege. The trade house system, has proved very successful, and the increasing demand for space in our trade lists establishes the fact of its value to dealers. The great value of this system of co-operation is, no large outlay of money is required for buildings or goods, while it leaves each patron free to accept the benefits or not, as he chooses.

In several of the Western States, especially in Kansas, the Rochdale system of co-operation has proved practical, and has substantially benefitted its members, where it has been confined to the membership of the Grange.

In no line of co-operation in the Grange, has better results been obtained than in our Mutual Fire Insurance. Thousands of dollars are annually saved through its conservative methods of doing business, and greater security obtained by taking only desirable risks; but very small per cent. of premiums are required, for salaries and operating expenses, hence a large per cent. of premiums is returned to claimants for losses.

The old form of Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance was good, but the co-operative plan of the Grange Fire Relief Association is much better and cheaper.

Your committee finds in looking over the reports from the Mutual Fire Relief Associations, that Maine reports the Patrons' Androscoggin Mutual Fire Insurance Company carrying policies amounting to \$5,300,000. Annual assessment on \$1,000, \$2.33. Total amount of losses in 22 years, \$80,000.

The Grange Mutual of New Hampshire carries policies amounting to \$4,544,350, and in the nine years of its existence 9,579 policies have been issued; amount of losses paid, \$58,898. Insurance has cost its policyholders in nine years \$17.50 on each \$1,000 insured. In Michigan, Lenawee County is carrying \$1,250,000, and reports only one assessment in three years, amounting to 50 cents on \$1,000 insured.

New York has over 20 Patrons' Fire Relief Associations under the auspices of the Grange, and several of the counties are carrying over \$5,000,000. Jefferson and Lewis counties together carry \$8,120,384. This is strictly Grange insurance, no one but members of the Order being insured. The cost of insurance in this company over old line companies for the year 1898 shows a saving of \$2.27 per \$1,000, or a saving to the insured of \$18,433.97 in one year.

Wayne County has a Grange Fire Relief Company composed wholly of members of the Grange, that is carrying \$4,500,000, and during its 21 years of business it has cost its members \$26.58 per \$1,000.

Ohio Grangers' Mutual Insurance Company is strictly a Grange Company, and covers the entire state. In 19 years of business its total is \$2.43 on each \$1,000 insured.

Your committee might continue the list, but this is only given to show the substantial benefits that have been accomplished through co-operation. The most successful co-operation in the Grange is in the educational and social line. It has been said: "Education

is the key that unlocks the great store-house of the choicest gifts and blessings of life." America is a country filled with farm homes, hamlets and villages, and the man that tills the soil, either his own or his employer's, is the freest man on earth, but he should open his eyes and ears and realize, and appreciate the advantages of his position, and not seek to multiply artificial wants, for physical enjoyment, rather than the superior intellectual and moral culture.

Many men have grown gray, trying to combine the farmers, and given up in disgust, saying it is impossible to hold them together. We do not take this gloomy view. True the farmers' isolated life in the past has bred distrust and narrowness, and they have been slow to learn what organization and co-operation mean.

The Grange has opened the mystic lock, and the farmers are beginning to understand, that everyone that goes into the organization, must throw in a little part of himself to make the whole strong.

The Farmers' Institutes, Experiment Station Bulletins and agricultural papers are all training the farmers to think along more definite and independent lines, while the Grange will solidify the whole, and slowly but surely surprise the world. A statesman once said: "If we do not hang together, we will hang separately." The question of the hour with the agriculturists of this country is: Will we organize and co-operate together on the great questions, that are confronting our interests, or will we drop back into the slough of despair and allow our industrial enterprises to be gobbled up by the rapacious men of corporate greed?

Many important questions are being forced upon us now as a nation, and the intelligent action of the farmers, through the Grange, will have much to do

with their final adjustment and in preventing further progress in legislation, which is so rapidly building up combinations of capital for the purpose of controlling markets in special lines.

There is a vast difference between co-operative effort, that does not enhance the cost of any production beyond legitimate profit to the consumer, and a monopoly that is able to extort through combines enormous profits.

We, as an organization, wish to wage no war upon legitimate corporate business operations. But when individual enterprises are forced to succumb, or are fooled into large combines, through the cupidity of owners, the sale often representing two or three times its actual value, combinations coming under this classification, in the United States, as near as can be approximated, are capitalized at over \$9,000,000,000, are based upon actual value of about \$300,000,000, and today there is a craze in nearly every line of business to consolidate into a trust for the purpose of getting the vast profits made out of over-capitalization.

In a general way, there could be no profit made out of over-capitalizing any business, unless the power of monopoly is used to extort from the people.

It would seem as though our duty is plain, that this great organization of Patrons of Husbandry, should place itself on record, as being unalterably opposed to all combines, that have for their ultimate end the enriching of a few at the expense of the many, and let our individual enterprises be destroyed, and the future American citizen born to inherit a trust certificate.

We believe the National Grange should co-operate with the Industrial Commission at Washington, in its efforts to probe to the bottom the so-called trusts.

We trust this National Grange will not close its

session without some proper resolutions, endorsing the efforts of the Industrial Commission.

The product of our institutions has been men and women, sound in body and mind, who, through wholesome rivalry, have made advances in art, science and invention, until, in the short space of a century, they have eclipsed all competitors, and now stand at the head of all nations of the world in wealth, power and intelligence. Fraternally submitted,

E. B. NORRIS,
J. A. TILLINGHAST,
W. M. HILLEARY,
RUTH RHOADES,
MARIE A. HILL,
IDA V. HIGH,

Committee.

Bro. N. J. Bachelder presented his account as member of the Executive Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Bro. O. Gardner, Chairman, presented a report from the Committee on Good of the Order, which was adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, That where State Granges confer the sixth degree, that they be allowed to retain 75 per cent. of the fees received, instead of 50 per cent., as is now the rule."

The above resolution presented by Bro. Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, has been considered, and, as the National Grange has to furnish the certificates of membership, wrappers and pay the postage on same, we

do not think one-fourth of the fee for membership sufficient, therefore we report adversely.

O. GARDNER,
S. H. ELLIS,
J. B. AGER,
L. M. JEWETT,
M. LOUISE BELL.

Committee.

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee carefully considered resolutions offered by Bro. W. F. Hill, of Pennsylvania, in relation to banners or flags for National, State, Pomona and Subordinate Granges, and would respectfully report that there does not appear to be any general demand for legislation by the National Grange upon this question, and as any State Grange can, without violating any of the laws of the Order, adopt such flags as they desire; therefore the committee reports adversely.

O. GARDNER,
S. H. ELLIS,
J. B. AGER,
L. M. JEWETT,
M. LOUISE BELL.

Committee.

The following from the Committee on Good of the Order was adopted:

"The South Carolina State Grange asks that the Secretary of the National Grange at an early date, prepare a list giving the membership of the Granges in the United States and mail a number of copies to the Secretary of each State Grange."

The above request presented by Bro. W. K. Thompson, of South Carolina, has been carefully considered. We think that as the asked for information is obtainable through the journal of proceedings of our National and State Granges, no further legislation is needed, and we report adversely upon the resolution.

O. GARDNER,
S. H. ELLIS,
J. B. AGER,
L. M. JEWETT,
M. LOUISE BELL.

Committee.

The following, from the Committee on Good of the Order, was adopted:

"WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture as now organized, has taken a very commendable interest in the various agricultural organizations which has been manifested in various ways, particularly so in promptly sending to the lecturers and secretaries of each, the series of bulletins, known as "Experiment Station Work" and other bulletins of a timely and interesting character; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Lecturer of the National Grange be instructed to make suitable acknowledgment of the same."

We most heartily recommend the adoption of the above resolution offered by Bro. G. W. Worthen, of California.

O. GARDNER,
S. H. ELLIS,
J. B. AGER,
L. M. JEWETT,
M. LOUISE BELL.

Committee.

Bro. O. Gardner, Chairman, presented the following report from the Committee on Good of the Order, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Grange favors and recommends the organization of Subordinate Granges in connection with the agricultural colleges in the several states.

O. GARDNER,
S. H. ELLIS,
J. B. AGER,
L. M. JEWETT,
M. LOUISE BELL.

Committee.

The Committee on Good of the Order submitted the following report:

"Inasmuch as the project of building a National Grange Temple has been dismissed from consideration; therefore,

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the National Grange be authorized, and is instructed to forward to the Secretary of each State Grange at once the amount of the original contribution coming from its citizens under the heading of a Temple Fund, together with the interest accrued upon the same."

We recommend the adoption of the above resolution offered by Bro. W. F. Hill, of Pennsylvania.

O. GARDNER,
S. H. ELLIS,
J. B. AGER,
L. M. JEWETT,
M. LOUISE BELL.

Committee.

Bro. H. E. Huxley, of Wisconsin, offered the following amendment, and, after the resolution and amendment had been discussed at great length, it was adopted:

Resolved, That the "Temple Fund," now in the hands of the National Grange, be continued and not distributed as contemplated by the report of the Committee on Good of the Order.

The report of the committee, as amended, was then adopted.

At 12:15 o'clock p. m. the Grange took a recess.

The Grange resumed work at 2:30 o'clock p. m. and the Committee on Good of the Order presented the following report, which was adopted:

We recommend that the Masters of the National, State, County and Subordinate Granges urge upon their members the necessity of active co-operation in making the twelfth census as full and complete as possible.

O. GARDNER,
S. H. ELLIS,
J. B. AGER,
L. M. JEWETT,
M. LOUISE BELL.

Committee.

The Committee on Good of the Order made the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Good of the Order to whom was referred those portions of the Worthy Master's address relating to:—

"1st. The delivery of mail in rural districts."

"2nd. Providing for postal savings banks."

"3rd. Submitting an amendment to the constitution providing for election of United States senators by direct vote of the people," has duly and carefully considered the recommendations and give them our most hearty approval; and we recommend their adoption by this National Grange, and we urge that an earnest endeavor be made to carry out the recommendations.

We have also considered those parts of the Master's address for reference to the several State Granges, asking for legislation upon the following subjects:

"1st. An anti-trust law."

"2nd. Equalizing taxation in such manner as will cause all property to pay its just proportion of the cost of government.

"3rd. The passage of pure food laws.

"4th. Provide a state commission with duty and power to fix maximum rates of freight and passengers on all railways subject to their jurisdiction.

"5th. The revision of all fees and salaries, placing them on an equitable basis."

All of the above propositions receive the indorsement of your committee.

O. GARDNER,
S. H. ELLIS,
J. B. AGER,
LIZZIE M. JEWETT,
M. LOUISE BELL.

Committee.

Bro. O. Gardner, Chairman, submitted the general report of the Committee on Good of the Order, as follows, which was adopted:

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Year by year there has been gathered a consensus of opinion as to what constitutes the best good of the Order, and if we look back over the reports of these years we shall find the same lessons presented, varying somewhat in treatment, but all tending in the same general channel.

Sometimes we feel discouraged that we do not move faster in the line of progress. Yet when we review the past we are not only surprised, but pleased at the progress made. Gradually the evidence of advance has been manifest, but like all educational effort, it has been slow, and we meet in this session of the National Grange to find, if we may, a path by which the good of the Order may be more rapidly promoted. With the past in view, recognizing what has been accomplished, we must first emphasize the steps already taken, steps which have insured the Grange such an exalted position and influence.

We know it has been the appreciation and application of the grand declaration of principles which has been the motive power and can urge its spirit everywhere, knowing it can be of still greater service.

It is the sum total of little things which makes up the full measure of success with the individual or organization, and this declaration deals with principles rather than results.

All growth comes through the Subordinate Grange. Hence it becomes necessary that the National Grange at all times be in close touch with the State Grange, its plan of work, the cause of success or failure among the Subordinate Granges of each state and exert a controlling influence in the general direction of the work, as applied to the constitutional laws of the Order, that in all instances the digest laws are rigidly enforced and respected.

Upon the Subordinate Grange the whole superstructure rests and the future of the Order depends entirely upon how well they do their part. The lessons of the past are that our failures have been caused by a lack of organized effort, hence we must carefully study the declaration of purposes, our ritual teachings, the nature of our obligations and responsibilities to the Order and to each other, a ready and good-natured willingness at all times to abide by the will of a majority, fairly and honestly expressed, thus bringing our great membership to a condition of discipline which will enable us to utilize our strength and improve our condition.

Three things which are most influential in making persons safe members of society are a true sense of responsibility, a just sense of values and a wholesome self-respect; these can only be acquired through organized effort.

Our connection with this Order by a true understanding and proper application of its principles will accomplish this. Whenever and wherever we find a Subordinate Grange carefully studying the ritual work of the Order, striving to do better all the time, we find as well a Grange doing better work all along the line of Grange endeavor. We believe that in the past we have not given this feature of our work the prominence it deserves. It schools the mind, elevates the thoughts and in every way contributes to improvement. The sole purpose of this Order is to help and improve, and all will take out of the Order just in proportion to how much we contribute to its work, either in time, thought or labor. By keeping our members actively at work, they are constantly being improved and thereby continually strengthen the Order and create a desire among those on the

outside of our gates to join our ranks. We need all to join us whose interests are identical with ours. Let every legitimate effort be made to draw them into our organization. Yet we would impress the thought that a Grange whose controlling force is dependent upon the efforts of others will never succeed, but will shrivel and narrow the scope of its horizon until deep shadows will fall and the place which knew it will know it no more. Individual duty and individual responsibilities, with concentrated effort, is what we need to win.

We note with sadness that many of the states formerly represented at our annual sessions are not with us here. We most sincerely hope a vigorous, earnest effort will be made during the coming year by the officers of the National Grange to assist, encourage and strengthen all such in the hope that at the session of 1900 all may be represented and make this in fact a National organization of farmers. Never was the time when there was a more pressing need of organization of the agricultural classes of the entire country than the present. Organized effort is the necessity of the day.

An earnest, united, energetic effort is demanded of all our members to emphasize the position taken by this body in regard to trusts, transportation and all questions which have been passed upon at this session. It is useless to meet here in annual session, pass resolutions, then neglect to have the purpose of each carried out. In no way can the good of the Order be improved more than by demonstrating that we are thoroughly in earnest in our efforts along these lines. We are facing a most exacting future, and great responsibilities. Let us be prepared to meet them.

No association can be engaged in a nobler work

than ours — character building and the improvement of the whole people. Let us then work unitedly. Let the obligations so sacredly taken be woven into warp and woof of our lives, then will we become Patrons in the larger meaning of the term and the good of the Order will be established everywhere.

O. GARDNER,
S. H. ELLIS,
J. B. AGER,
LIZZIE M. JEWETT,
M. LOUISE BELL.

Committee.

Bro. H. E. Huxley, Chairman, presented the following report of the Committee on Accounts, which was adopted:

Worthy Master:—Your committee to whom was referred the accounts of J. J. Woodman, Secretary of the Executive Committee, has examined the same and compared them with his books and find them correct.

The total amount of bills we find to be.....	\$231 54
Credit by draft	75 00
Balance due	<u>\$156 54</u>

Your committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That an order be drawn on the Treasury of the National Grange for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars and 54 cents, payable to J. J. Woodman to balance this account.

Your committee further reports that the accounts of the Legislative Committee referred to said com-

mittee, have been carefully examined and found correct.

The total amount of the bill of Aaron Jones amounts to	\$81 20
Received from National Government as witness.....	75 50
Balance due	\$5 70

The total amount of the bill of N. J. Bachelder amounts to	\$58 00
Received from National Government	53 30
Balance due	\$4 70

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That orders be drawn on the Treasury of the National Grange in favor of Aaron Jones for five dollars and seventy cents, also to N. J. Bachelder for four dollars and seventy cents to balance said accounts of Aaron Jones and N. J. Bachelder.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. HUXLEY,
EDMUND BRADDOCK,
W. M. HILLEARY,
S. G. BAIRD,
JANE E. AGER,

Committee.

Bro. C. O. Raine, Chairman, submitted a report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, which was unanimously adopted, as follows:

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws have considered the following resolution, presented by

Bro. Rhoades, of Kansas, and would recommend its adoption.

C. O. RAINE,
W. C. JEWETT,
M. M. WILSON,
ARNOLD NAUDAIN, JR.,
JANE E. AGER.

Committee.

"Resolved, That Article 2, Section 4 of the Constitution be amended by striking out the words 'two years, and inserting in lieu thereof 'three years, one to be elected each year.' (Provided, that, at the election in 1901, one member will be elected for one year and one member for three years)."

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

We, your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Article 2, Section 4 be amended by inserting, after the word 'years' in line three, the words, 'such members of said committee as shall have the management of the funds of the National Grange shall give bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars each, each of said bonds to be approved by the other members of the committee.'"

C. O. RAINE,
W. C. JEWETT,
M. M. WILSON,
ARNOLD NAUDAIN, JR.,

Committee.

Bro. N. J. Bachelder, Worthy Lecturer-elect, who was not in attendance upon the session of the Grange when the officers were installed (Wednesday evening, 22d inst.) being present, was duly installed as Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, by Bro. J. A. Tillinghast, assisted by Sister Southland.

Bro. N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire, submitted the following report of the Legislative Committee, which was adopted:

Worthy Master :—The Legislative Committee of the National Grange has carried out the instruction of this body as far as possible in matters of National legislation. The various subjects endorsed were put in proper form and submitted to the second session of the Congress. The committee realized the fact that this was not the most opportune time in which to secure legislation and consequently a more vigorous campaign for the opening session of the Congress to convene in December has been entered upon. Blank petitions upon subjects endorsed by the National Grange were prepared and sent to every Subordinate Grange in the country which, so far as returned, have been placed upon file in Washington, and will be duly presented. By invitation from the Industrial Commission the committee appeared before it and made extended arguments in favor of various matters endorsed by this organization, and were given respectful consideration and the assurance of hearty co-operation in various matters presented.

Your committee is of the opinion that the supreme effort of this organization should be made before the Congress about to assemble in the interest of agriculture and for the purpose of securing, so far as just and equitable legislation is concerned, a fair recogni-

tion of the rights of the tillers of the soil, that opportunities for securing a fair share of the comforts of life for them and their families may be fully assured.

Respectfully submitted,

AARON JONES,
J. H. BRIGHAM,
N. J. BACHELDER,
Legislative Committee.

On motion of Bro. Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, the continuance of the publication of the "Quarterly Bulletin" was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Bro. J. A. Newcomb, of Colorado, offered the following, which was not concurred in:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted at yesterday's session regarding the securing of new and suitable regalia be referred to the Executive Committee to provide the same.

Bro. C. O. Raine, of Missouri, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft designs for a suitable regalia or badge for use of the officers and members of the National Grange and report at its next session.

The Worthy Master appointed the following special committee on regalia or badge: Sisters A. M. Horton, M. J. Worthen, H. L. Braddock, E. P. Naudain and M. M. Wilson.

Bro. W. F. Hill, of Pennsylvania, presented the following report from special committee, which was adopted:

Your special committee appointed to make recommendations upon what matter shall be printed for separate distribution; the number of copies each, and best methods for disseminating it, beg to report as follows: That, in addition to that for which provision has been already made we recommend the printing of 350,000 copies of report of Special Trust Committee, 25,000 copies of general report of Committee on Agriculture, 2,000 copies of general report of Committee on Education.

We recommend; first, that at the call of the states each Master put in a requisition for the number of copies of each wanted; second, that these copies be printed in leaflet form and be sent to each state with its quota of Journals of Proceedings. .

We recommend; (a) that State Masters see to it that every newspaper in his state that is at all likely to publish the same be furnished with copy of trust leaflet, and that a personal or circular letter accompany it requesting its publication in the paper; (b) that plenty of copies of this report, as well as the others, be sent by state officials to the local directors of Farmers' Institutes for distribution among farmers and others attending the sessions of the same. That copies of these leaflets be sent to all our Granges in liberal quantities for general distribution, and that we avail ourselves of every avenue for disseminating Grange doctrine; (c) that the remainder of this literature be sent to the office of the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange for later distribution.

W. F. HILL,
T. C. ATKESON,
Committee.

Bro. W. M. Hilleary requested a ruling on the following: "May a Subordinate Grange call a special

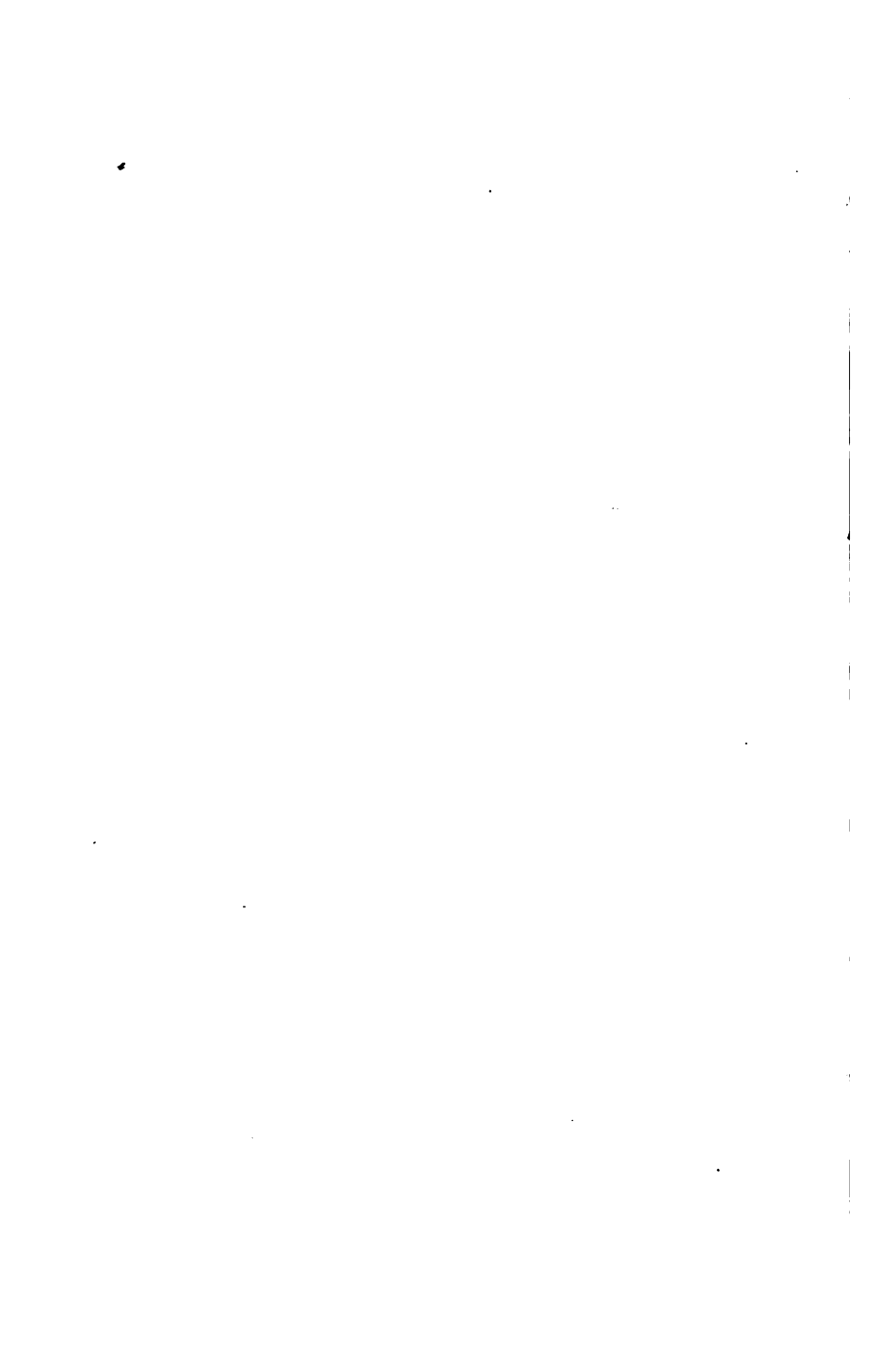
meeting for the installation of officers when requested to do so by the Master of the State Grange or one of the Deputy Masters?"

Worthy Master Aaron Jones ruled that: "A Subordinate Grange may call a special session any time after the first regular meeting in January."

All business having been transacted, the thirty-third annual session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was closed in ample form, *sine die*, at 4:30 o'clock p. m.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Secretary*.

WELLS W. MILLER, *Assistant Secretary*.



IN MEMORIAM.

DUDLEY W. ADAMS

PAST MASTER

OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE.



IN MEMORIAM.

A. B. SMEDLEY

PAST WORTHY LECTURER

OF THE

NATIONAL GRANGE.

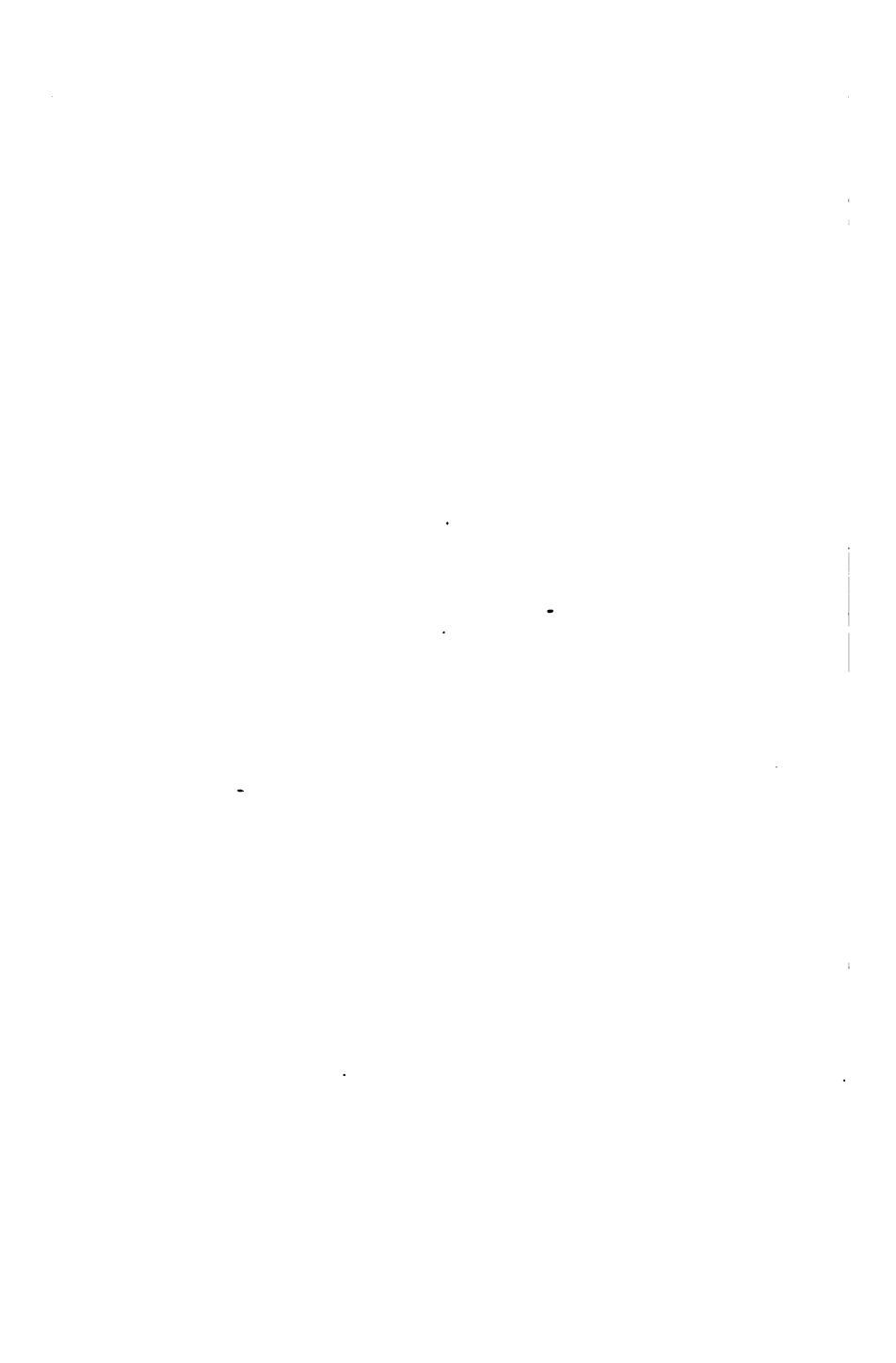
IN MEMORIAM.

A. J. VAUGHN

PAST MASTER, STATE GRANGE,

OF

MISSISSIPPI.



OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGES.

ALABAMA.

State Grange Meets Wednesday After Second Monday in July.

Master, H. Hawkins, Hawkinsville, Barbour Co.
 Lecturer, Rev. A. Daugherty, Dothen, Henry Co.
 Treasurer, W. J. Roundtree, Valegrande, Dallas Co.
 Secretary, F. Shackelford, Jr., Colquitt, Montgomery Co.

CALIFORNIA.

State Grange Meets First Tuesday in October.

Master, G. W. Worthen, San Jose, Santa Clara Co.
 Lecturer, J. S. Taylor, Napa, Napa Co.
 Treasurer, A. D. Logan, 309 California St., San Francisco.
 Secretary, Miss L. S. Woodhams, Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co.

COLORADO.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master, J. A. Newcomb, Golden, Jefferson Co.
 Lecturer, Wm. B. Roberts, Boulder, Boulder Co.
 Treasurer, Mrs. C. M. Curtis, Barr, Arapahoe Co.
 Secretary, Will T. Wilson, Niwot, Boulder Co.

CONNECTICUT.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master, S. O. Bowen, Eastford, Windham Co.

Lecturer, Mrs. Estella H. Barnes, Southington,
Hartford Co.

Treasurer, Norman S. Platt, New Haven, New
Haven Co.

Secretary, H. E. Loomis, Glastonbury, Hartford Co.

DAKOTA.

Annexed to Minnesota.

DELAWARE.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Arnold Naudain, Jr., Stanton, Newcastle Co.

Lecturer, A. T. Neale, Newark, Newcastle Co.

Treasurer, Thomas H. Riggin, Laurel, Sussex Co.

Secretary, W. W. Seeders, Farmington, Kent Co.

GEORGIA.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, T. H. Kimbrough, Cataula, Harris Co.

Lecturer, J. D. Gunnels, Banksville, Banks Co.

Treasurer, S. H. Roberts, Dawson, Terrell Co.

Secretary, E. Taylor, Pope's Ferry, Monroe Co.

ILLINOIS.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Oliver Wilson, Magnolia, Putnam Co.

Lecturer, George F. Bell, Lostant, LaSalle Co.

Treasurer, D. Q. Trotter, Piasa, Macoupin Co.

Secretary, Thomas Keady, Dunlap, Peoria Co.

INDIANA.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Aaron Jones, South Bend, St. Joseph Co.
Lecturer, W. W. Stevens, Salem, Washington Co.
Treasurer, J. W. Holmes, Cortland, Jackson Co.
Secretary, Taylor B. Frazier, Frankfort, Clinton Co.

IOWA.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in October.

Master, A. B. Judson, Silver City, Mills Co.
Lecturer, George Van Houden, Lenox, Taylor Co.
Treasurer, W. H. Hollister, Manchester, Delaware Co.
Secretary, John Turner, Lenox, Taylor Co.

KANSAS, INCLUDING OKLAHOMA.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Henry Rhoades, Gardner, Johnson Co.
Lecturer, A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Jefferson Co.
Treasurer, William Henry, Olathe, Johnson Co.
Secretary, George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.

KENTUCKY.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, J. D. Clardy, Newstead, Christian Co.
Lecturer, W. G. Myers, Wingo, Graves Co.
Treasurer, J. M. Clark, Hopkinsville, Christian Co.
Secretary, J. A. Browning, Church Hill, Christian Co.

MAINE.

State Grange Meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master, Obadiah Gardner, Rockland, Knox Co.
Lecturer, Elijah Cook, Vassalboro, Kennebec Co.
Treasurer, M. B. Hunt, Centre Belmont, Waldo Co.
Secretary, E. H. Libby, Dirigo, Androscoggin Co.

MARYLAND.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Joseph B. Ager, Hyattsville, Prince George Co.
Lecturer, J. Enos Ray, Sr., Chillum, Prince George Co.
Treasurer, Geo. H. Merryman, Bosley, Baltimore Co.
Secretary, Wm. B. Sands, Lake Roland, Baltimore Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, W. C. Jewett, Worcester, Worcester Co.
Lecturer, George W. Ladd, Sturbridge, Worcester Co.
Treasurer, F. A. Harrington, Worcester, Worcester Co.
Secretary, Wm. N. Howard, South Easton, Bristol Co.

MICHIGAN.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Geo. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge, Lenawee Co.
Lecturer, Mrs. F. D. Saunders, Edgerton, Kent Co.
Treasurer, E. A. Strong, Vicksburg, Kalamazoo Co.
Secretary, Miss Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor, Wash-
tenaw Co.

MINNESOTA.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday After Fourth Day of December.

Master, Mrs. S. G. Baird, Edina Mills, Hennepin Co.
Lecturer, A. R. Hammargren, Stark, Chisago Co.
Treasurer, Mrs. Corolin Schofield, Bloomington,
Hennepin Co.
Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Adams, Box 447, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, S. L. Wilson, Okolona, Chickasaw Co.
Lecturer, H. F. Simrall, Glass, Warren Co.
Treasurer, Mrs. Joe Bailey, Conehatta, Newton Co.
Secretary, T. J. Aby, Fayette, Jefferson Co.

MISSOURI.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in October.

Master, C. O. Raine, Benjamin, Lewis Co.
Lecturer, E. H. Long, Deer Ridge, Lewis Co.
Treasurer, W. E. Harbaugh, Liberty, Clay Co.
Secretary, R. L. Harbaugh, Liberty, Clay Co.

NEBRASKA.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, J. M. Williams, Culbertson, Hitchcock Co.
Lecturer, A. M. Bovee, Vacoma, Washington Co.
Treasurer, B. S. Gitchel, Butler, Buffalo Co.
Secretary, J. R. Cantlin, Webster, Dodge Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Grange Meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master, N. J. Bachelder, Concord, Merrimack Co.
Lecturer, Henry H. Metcalf, Concord, Merrimack Co.
Treasurer, Joseph D. Roberts, Salmon Falls, Strafford Co.
Secretary, E. C. Hutchinson, Milford, Hillsborough Co.

NEW JERSEY.

State Grange Meets First Thursday in December.

Master, Edmund Braddock, Medford, Burlington Co.
Lecturer, George L. Gillingham, Moorestown, Burlington Co.
Treasurer, C. Collins, Moorestown, Burlington Co.
Secretary, M. D. Dickinson, Woodstown, Salem Co.

NEW YORK.

State Grange Meets First Tuesday in February.

Master, Elliot B. Norris, Sodus, Wayne Co.
Lecturer, E. P. Cole, Ovid, Seneca Co.
Treasurer, P. A. Welling, Hannibal, Oswego Co.
Secretary, H. H. Goff, Spencerport, Monroe Co.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, W. R. Williams, Falkland, Pitt Co.
Lecturer, M. B. Pitt, Old Sparta, Edgecomb Co.
Treasurer, W. H. Powell, Battleboro, Edgecomb Co.
Secretary, H. T. J. Ludwig, Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co.

OHIO.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, S. H. Ellis, Waynesville, Warren Co.
Lecturer, S. E. Strode, Westland, Morgan Co.
Treasurer, W. W. Miller, Columbus, Franklin Co.
Secretary, Frank A. Akins, Sandusky, Erie Co.

OREGON, INCLUDING IDAHO TERRITORY.

State Grange Meets Fourth Tuesday in May.

Master, W. M. Hilleary, Turner, Marion Co.
Lecturer, S. H. Hatch, Turner, Marion Co.
Treasurer, J. C. White, Crowley, Polk Co.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary S. Howard, Mulino, Clackamus Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, W. F. Hill, Westford, Crawford Co.
Lecturer, Wm. Packard, Windfall, Bradford Co.
Treasurer, S. E. Niven, Landenburg, Chester Co.
Secretary, J. T. Ailman, Thompsontown, Juniata Co.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, Joseph A. Tillinghast, Kingston, Washington Co.
Lecturer, P. H. Wilbur, Little Compton, Newport Co.
Treasurer, B. Martin, E. Providence, Providence Co.
Secretary, N. T. Reynolds, E. Greenwich, Kent Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Grange Meets First Tuesday in February.

Master, W. K. Thompson, Liberty Hill, Kershaw Co.
Lecturer, C. J. Rollins, Bishopville, Sumter Co.
Treasurer, H. Boykin, Ionia, Sumter Co.
Secretary, W. A. James, Jr., Bishopville, Sumter Co.

TENNESSEE.

State Grange Meets Third Tuesday in August.

Master, W. L. Richardson, Brownsville, Haywood Co.
Lecturer, J. M. McCorkle, White Haven, Shelby Co.
Treasurer, D. A. Stewart, Brownsville, Haywood Co.
Secretary, E. L. Allen, Brownsville, Haywood Co.

TEXAS, INCLUDING INDIAN TERRITORY.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in August.

Master, R. D. McGee, O'Daniel, Guadalupe Co.
Lecturer, J. C. Isbell, McGregor, McLennon Co.
Treasurer, J. L. Howell, Dublin, Erath Co.
Secretary, J. J. Ray, Dublin, Erath Co.

VERMONT.

State Grange Meets Second Wednesday in December.

Master, C. J. Bell, E. Hardwick, Caledonia Co.
Lecturer, R. B. Galusha, Jericho, Chittenden Co.
Treasurer, F. B. Pier, Rawsonville, Windham Co.
Secretary, A. A. Priest, Randolph, Orange Co.

VIRGINIA.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master, A. J. Wedderburn, Washington, D. C.
 Lecturer, Thos. F. Rives, Gunns Hill, Dinwiddie Co.
 Treasurer, E. C. Powell, San Marino, Dinwiddie Co.
 Secretary, T. S. Stadden, Wadesville, Clark Co.

WASHINGTON.

State Grange Meets First Tuesday in June.

Master, Augustus High, Vancouver, Clark Co.
 Lecturer, Nicholas Ennis, La Center, Clark Co.
 Treasurer, William Smiley, Vancouver, Clark Co.
 Secretary, F. C. Briggs, La Center, Clark Co.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Grange Meets Second Wednesday in January.

Master, T. C. Atkeson, Morgantown, Monongalia Co.
 Lecturer, James George, Ashton, Mason Co.
 Treasurer, C. T. Perry, Cuba, Jackson Co.
 Secretary, M. V. Brown, Buffalo, Putnam Co.

WISCONSIN.

State Grange Meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master, H. E. Huxley, Neenah, Winnebago Co.
 Lecturer, S. C. Carr, Milton Junction, Rock Co.
 Treasurer, George Harwood, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Co.
 Secretary, A. C. Powers, Beloit, Rock Co.

CANADA.

DOMINION GRANGE.

Master, Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch, Ontario.
Secretary, Robert Wilkie, Blenheim, Ontario.
Treasurer, Peter Hepinstall, Fordwich, Ontario.

Executive Committee.

Henry Glendenning, Manilla, Ontario.
Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch, Ontario.

MARITIME PROVINCIAL GRANGE.

Master, C. W. McKean, Upper Penaux, Kings
Co., N. S.
Secretary, G. L. Sellers, River John, Pictou Co., N. S.

Executive Committee.

G. I. Bentley, Shieffield, Kings Co., N. S.

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